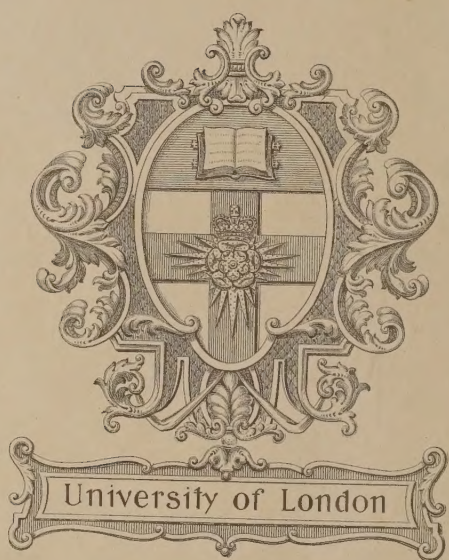




ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

THIRTY-SIX VOLUMES.

— (11.) —

CHINA: JAPAN.

EAST INDIA.

FINANCE AND REVENUE;
BANDA AND KIRWEE BOOTY;
BURMAH COMMERCIAL TREATY; CENTRAL ASIA;
CIVIL APPOINTMENTS; CIVIL SERVICE;
COUNCIL; NATIVE PRINCES, &c.

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CHINA: JAPAN

WEST INDIA

FINANCE AND BANKING
LAND AND MINERAL RIGHTS
TOWN AND COMMUNITY RIGHTS
CIVIL AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE
GOVERNMENT AND POLICE

—(11)—

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VOL. XII

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1864.

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A “COPY of all ORDERS in COUNCIL or CONSULAR ORDINANCES in *China*, at present in force, for the PUNISHMENT of BREACHES of NEUTRALITY by BRITISH SUBJECTS in the CIVIL WAR raging in *China*.”

(L. S.)

ORDER of Her MAJESTY in COUNCIL for the government of Her Majesty's Subjects being within the Dominions of the Emperor of China, or being within any Ship or Vessel at a Distance of not more than One Hundred Miles from the Coast of *China*.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 13th day of June, 1853.

Present:—The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the third and fourth years of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled “An Act to regulate the Trade to China and India,” it was among other things enacted, that it should and might be lawful for His Majesty to appoint not exceeding three of His Majesty's subjects to be Superintendents of the Trade of His Majesty's subjects to and from the dominions of the Emperor of China; and by any Order or Orders in Council to make and issue directions and regulations touching the said trade and for the government of His Majesty's subjects within the said dominions: Preamble.
3 & 4 Will. 4,
c. 93.

And whereas by a certain other Act passed in the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled “An Act for the better government of Her Majesty's subjects resorting to China,” it was among other things enacted, that it should be lawful for Her Majesty to authorize the superintendent of the trade of Her Majesty's subjects in China (so long as such superintendent should be also the Governor of the Island of Hong Kong) to enact, with the advice of the Legislative Council of the said Island of Hong Kong, all such laws and ordinances as might from time to time be required for the peace, order and good government of Her Majesty's subjects being within the dominions of the Emperor of China, or being within any ship or vessel at a distance of not more than 100 miles from the coast of China; and that it should also be lawful for Her Majesty, by any Order or Orders in Council, to ordain, for the government of Her Majesty's subjects, being within the dominions of the Emperor of China, or being within any ship or vessel at a distance of not more than 100 miles from the coast of China, any law or ordinance which to Her Majesty in Council might seem meet: 6 & 7 Vict. c. 80.

And whereas by a certain other Act passed in the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled “An Act to remove doubts as to the exercise of power and jurisdiction by Her Majesty within divers countries and places out of Her Majesty's dominions, and to render the same more effectual,” it was among other things enacted, that it should be lawful for Her Majesty to hold, exercise, and enjoy any power or jurisdiction which Her Majesty now hath or may at any time hereafter have within any country or place out of Her Majesty's dominions, in the same and as ample a manner as if Her Majesty had acquired such jurisdiction by the cession or conquest of territory: 6 & 7 Vict. c. 94.

And whereas by treaty, grant, sufferance, or other lawful means, Her

Preamble.

Majesty hath power and jurisdiction over British subjects within the dominions of the Emperor of China, and the same or certain parts thereof have heretofore been exercised on behalf of Her Majesty by Her Majesty's Consular officers resident within the said dominions:

And whereas in pursuance of the powers vested in Her Majesty by the above-recited Act of the third and fourth years of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, Her Majesty was pleased, by an Order in Council passed on the 24th day of February, 1843, to prohibit her subjects from resorting, for the purposes of trade and commerce, to any other ports in the dominions of the Emperor of China than those of Canton, Amoy, Foochowfoo, Ningpo, and Shanghae, or than might be in the occupation of Her Majesty's forces:

And whereas Her Majesty was pleased, by a certain other Order in Council passed on the 2d day of October, 1843, to order, that if any law or ordinance made in pursuance of the above-recited Act passed in the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act for the better government of Her Majesty's subjects resorting to China," should be in anywise repugnant to or at variance with the above-recited Order of Her Majesty in Council of the 24th day of February, 1843, or with certain Orders passed by His late Majesty King William IV., on the 9th of December, 1833, for the government and trade of His Majesty's subjects at Canton in the dominions of the Emperor of China, and for the appointment of a court of justice with criminal and Admiralty jurisdiction for the trial of offences committed by His Majesty's subjects within the said dominions and the ports and havens thereof, or on the high seas within 100 miles from the coast of China; or with a certain other Order passed by Her Majesty on the 4th day of January, 1843, directing that the said court of justice should be holden in the Island of Hong Kong, for the purposes aforesaid; then such law or ordinance, so long as the same should be in force, should be obeyed and observed; anything in the said recited Orders in Council contained to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding:

And whereas Her Majesty was pleased by a certain other Order in Council, passed on the 17th day of April, 1844, to order that Her Majesty's consuls and vice-consuls resident within the dominions of the Emperor of China, or such other persons as by warrant under the hand and seal of the chief superintendent of the trade of Her Majesty's subjects in China for the time being should be appointed to act provisionally as consuls or vice-consuls, should severally in the districts within which they might respectively be appointed to reside, have and hold all necessary power and authority to exercise jurisdiction over British subjects within such districts as aforesaid, for the repression and punishment of crimes and offences by them committed within the dominions of the Emperor of China, and for the arrangement and settlement of all and all manner of differences, contentions, suits, and variances that might or should happen to arise between them or any of them; and should moreover have power and authority, as far as in them might lie, to compose and settle all and all manner of differences, contentions, suits, and variances, that might or should happen to arise between British subjects and the subjects of the Emperor of China, or between British subjects and the subjects of any foreign Power, and which might be brought before them for settlement; and Her Majesty was further pleased to order that Her Majesty's consuls and vice-consuls in China, or any persons acting provisionally as such consuls or vice-consuls, should, in the exercise of the jurisdiction so granted to them, be governed by such laws and ordinances in that behalf as might be enacted with the advice of the Legislative Council of the Island of Hong Kong, by the superintendent of the trade of Her Majesty's subjects in China for the time being, being the Governor of Hong Kong; and Her Majesty was further pleased to appoint the Colony of Hong Kong as the British colony, wherein crimes and offences committed by British subjects within the dominions of the Emperor of China, which it might be expedient should be inquired of, tried, determined, and punished within Her Majesty's dominions, should be so inquired of, tried, determined, and punished:

And whereas, in virtue of the powers conferred upon Her Majesty by the above-recited Act, passed in the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act for the Better Government of Her Majesty's Subjects resorting to China," divers ordinances have, by authority of Her Majesty, from time to time been enacted by the Superintendent of the Trade of Her Majesty's subjects in China, being the Governor of the Island of Hong Kong, with the advice

advice of the Legislative Council of the said island ; and whereas it is expedient Preamble.
to consolidate and amend the same :

I. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the above-recited Act, passed in the third and fourth years of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled “ An Act to Regulate the Trade to China and India,” and in pursuance of the above-recited Act, passed in the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty’s reign, intituled “ An Act for the Better Government of Her Majesty’s Subjects resorting to China,” and in execution of the powers thereby in Her Majesty in Council vested, Her Majesty is pleased, with the advice of her Privy Council, to order, and doth thereby order, That from and after the first day of November next ensuing each and every ordinance enacted as aforesaid by the Superintendent of the Trade of Her Majesty’s subjects in China, being the Governor of the Island of Hong Kong, with the advice of the Legislative Council of the said island, between the 23rd day of January 1844 and the 28th day of January 1852, shall be and is hereby repealed: Provided always, That anything done by the chief superintendent or any consul or vice-consul, or person duly authorised to act as such, in pursuance of any ordinance so repealed previously to the first day of November next ensuing, shall have the same force and effect as if this present Order had not been passed. Repeal of previous Ordinances.

II. And it is further ordered, That the term “ chief superintendent” in this present Order shall be construed to mean the Superintendent of British Trade in China for the time being, or the person duly authorised to act as such ; and the term “ consul” shall be construed to include all and every officer in Her Majesty’s service, whether consul-general, consul, vice-consul, or consular agent, or person duly authorised to act in any of the aforesaid capacities within the dominions of the Emperor of China, and engaged in carrying out the provisions of this Order ; and that wherever in this Order, with reference to any person, matter, or thing, any word or words is or are used importing the singular number, or the masculine gender only, yet such word or words shall be understood to include several persons as well as one person, females as well as males, and several matters or things as well as one matter or thing, unless it be otherwise specially provided, or there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction ; and that the terms “ British ship or vessel,” or “ ship or vessel under the British flag,” shall be taken and held to include any ship or vessel British registered and navigated according to law, and any ship or vessel owned by a party entitled by law to be an owner of a British registered vessel, and any ship or vessel provided with sailing letters from the Governor of the Colony of Hong Kong, or from the Chief Superintendent of Trade ; and that the term “ crew” shall be taken and held to include all persons employed in navigating any ship or vessel which may be proceeded against for a breach of the provisions of the present Order. Interpretation of terms.

III. And it is further ordered, That the chief superintendent, or consul in the port, place, or district in which he may reside, shall have full power and authority to carry into effect, and to enforce by fine or imprisonment, as hereinafter provided, the observance of the stipulations of treaties now existing or which may hereafter be made between Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, and the Emperor of China, his heirs and successors, and to make, and enforce by fine or imprisonment, rules and regulations for the observance of the stipulations of such treaties, and for the peace, order, and good government of Her Majesty’s subjects being within the dominions of the Emperor of China, or being within any British ship or vessel at a distance of not more than one hundred miles from the coast of China, and to enforce in like manner such rules and regulations as have heretofore been made and continue unrepealed at the time of the passing of the present Order. Power granted to chief superintendent and consuls to enforce treaties, and to establish rules and regulations.

IV. And it is further ordered, That all rules and regulations heretofore made and continuing unrepealed, or to be hereafter made by the chief superintendent or consul, as aforesaid, shall forthwith be printed, and a copy of the same be affixed and kept affixed and exhibited in some conspicuous place in the public office of the said chief superintendent or consul ; and printed copies of the said rules and regulations shall be provided by the said chief superintendent or consul, and sold at a price not exceeding one dollar for each copy, and, for the purpose of convicting any person offending against the said rules and regulations,

Rules and regulations to be affixed and exhibited in the office of the chief superintendent or consul.

and for all other purposes of law whatsoever, a printed copy of the said rules and regulations, certified under the hand of the said chief superintendent or consul to be a true copy thereof, shall be taken as conclusive evidence of such rules and regulations; and no penalty shall be incurred, or shall be enforced, for the breach of any such rules or regulations to be hereafter made, until the same shall have been so affixed and exhibited for one calendar month in the public office of the consular district within which the breach of such rules or regulations shall be alleged to have been committed: Provided always, That no rule or regulation to be hereafter made by any of Her Majesty's consuls, and to be enforced by a penalty, shall take effect until it has been submitted to, and approved by, the chief superintendent, and has thereupon been printed, and a copy of the same has been affixed and exhibited as aforesaid for one calendar month in the public office of the consular district.

Proceedings for enforcement of treaties and of rules and regulations for the observance thereof.

V. And it is further ordered, That it shall be lawful for the chief superintendent or consul as aforesaid, upon information, or upon the complaint of any party, that a British subject has violated any of the stipulations of treaties between Her Majesty and the Emperor of China, or has disregarded or infringed any of the rules and regulations for the observance of the stipulations of such treaties, affixed and exhibited according to the provisions of the next preceding article of this present Order, to summon before him the accused party, and to receive evidence and examine witnesses as to the guilt or innocence of such party in regard to the offence laid to his charge, and to award such penalty of fine or imprisonment to any party convicted of an offence against the said treaties or the said rules and regulations as may be specified in the said treaties or in the said rules and regulations; and any charge against a British subject for a breach of treaties, or for a breach of the rules and regulations for the observance of such treaties, shall be heard and determined by the chief superintendent or consul without assessors: Provided always, That in no case shall the penalty to be attached to a breach of the said rules and regulations exceed 500 dollars, or three months' imprisonment.

Proceedings for enforcement of rules and regulations other than those for the observance of treaties.

VI. And it is further ordered, That any charge against a British subject for a breach of rules and regulations other than those relating to the observance of treaties shall in like manner be heard and determined by the chief superintendent or consul; and in all cases in which the penalty shall not exceed 200 dollars, or one month's imprisonment, the chief superintendent or consul shall hear and determine the charge summarily without the aid of assessors; but where the penalty attached to a breach of the rules and regulations other than those relating to the observance of treaties shall amount to more than 200 dollars, or to imprisonment for more than one month, it shall be obligatory upon the consul, but not upon the chief superintendent, before he shall proceed to hear the charge, to summon two British subjects of good repute residing within his district to sit with him as assessors, which assessors shall, however, have no authority to decide on the innocence or guilt of the party charged, or on the amount of fine or imprisonment to be awarded to him on conviction; but it shall rest with the consul to decide on the guilt or innocence of the party charged, and on the amount of fine or imprisonment to be awarded to him: Provided always, That in no case shall the penalty to be attached to a breach of rules and regulations other than those for the observance of treaties exceed 500 dollars, or three months' imprisonment; and provided further, that, in the event of the said assessors or either of them dissenting from the conviction of the party charged, or from the penalty of fine or imprisonment awarded to him by the consul, the consul shall take a note of such dissent, with the grounds thereof, and shall require good and sufficient security for the appearance of the party convicted at a future time, in order to undergo his sentence or receive his discharge; and the consul shall within twenty days report his decision, with all the particulars of the case, together with the dissent of the assessors or either of them, and the grounds thereof, to the chief superintendent; and the chief superintendent shall have authority to confirm, or vary, or reverse the decision of the consul, as to him may seem fit: Provided always, That, if an appeal shall be entered against the decision of the consul, no such report shall be made to the chief superintendent on the ground of the dissent of the assessors or either of them; but the appeal shall be prosecuted in the manner hereinafter ordered.

VII. And

VII. And it is further ordered, That in any question relating to the observance of treaties, or of rules and regulations for the observance of treaties, or of rules and regulations other than those for the observance of treaties, a report of any or every decision made by a subordinate consular officer, with or without the aid of assessors, shall be sent in to the superior consular officer of the district, and that on the receipt of such report, the superior consular officer of such district shall proceed, without assessors, to revise such decision as to him may seem fit, and such revision shall have, for the purposes of this order, the same effect as if the case had been originally heard and determined by such superior consular officer with or without the aid of assessors: Provided always, That in any case in which the assessors, or either of them, shall dissent from the decision of a subordinate consular officer, such decision shall not be subject to revision by the superior consular officer, but in the event of no appeal being entered as aforesaid, shall be submitted to the chief superintendent for revision in the same manner as if such decision had been made by the superior consular officer.

Revision of decisions of subordinate consular officers.

VIII. And it is further ordered, That any party tried and convicted before a consul for a breach of treaties between Her Majesty and the Emperor of China, or for a breach of rules and regulations for the observance of such treaties, or for a breach of rules and regulations other than those relating to the observance of treaties, may appeal, after sentence given by such consul, to the chief superintendent, who shall have power to confirm, or vary, or reverse such sentence, as to him may seem fit, and to adjudge the expenses of such appeal, and from whose decision there shall be no appeal; and upon notice given of such appeal, which notice must be given to the consul in writing, signed by the party appealing, within fifteen days, the consul shall be entitled to require reasonable security from the party so appealing, which security shall in part consist of one or two sufficient sureties to be approved by the consul, to the intent that if the chief superintendent should confirm or vary the sentence passed by the consul, the appellant shall submit to such sentence, and likewise pay what shall be adjudged by the chief superintendent for expenses: Provided always, That the consul shall forthwith report such appeal, and transmit a copy of the proceedings of such trial to the chief superintendent, and the party appealing against the sentence of the consul shall be required to prosecute his appeal before the chief superintendent within such time as shall be by the consul, with the approval of the chief superintendent, assigned for the prosecution of such appeal; and if the party appealing shall not duly prosecute his appeal within such time as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the consul to enforce his sentence in the same manner as if such appeal had not been interposed.

Appeals against convictions for a breach of treaties or of rules and regulations.

IX. And it is further ordered, That if any party charged with an offence committed against such treaties, or such rules and regulations as aforesaid, shall escape or remove from the consular district within which such offence was committed, and shall be found within another consular district, it shall be lawful for the consul within whose district such party shall be found, to proceed against him in the same manner as if the offence had been committed within such district.

Parties escaping from one consular district to another.

X. And it is further ordered, That it shall be lawful for the consul of the district, within which the party sued shall be found, to hear and determine any suit of a civil nature against a British subject, arising within any part of the dominions of the Emperor of China, whether such suit be instituted by a subject of the Emperor of China or by a subject or citizen of a foreign state in amity with Her Majesty; and if either of any party in such suit shall be dissatisfied with the decision given by such consul, it shall be lawful for such party within fifteen days to give to the consul notice of appeal to the chief superintendent; whereupon the consul shall, with as little delay as possible, transmit all the documents which were produced before him and none other, together with a statement of the grounds on which he has formed his decision, to the chief superintendent, and shall forthwith notify to the several parties the transmission of the process; and, saving the provision contained in Article XV. of this Order, the chief superintendent shall decide on such documents and on such statement, and shall communicate his decision to the consul, who shall forthwith proceed to carry the same into execution; and against such decision of the chief superintendent there shall be no appeal: Provided always, That it shall be lawful for the consul to

Consuls empowered, subject to appeal, to hear civil suits in which British subjects are defendants, and Chinese or other subjects of other powers plaintiffs.

require from any party appealing to the chief superintendent, or to the Supreme Court of the Colony of Hong Kong in the case hereinafter mentioned, reasonable security, which shall consist in part of one or two sufficient sureties to be approved by the consul, that such party shall abide by the decision to be given respectively by the chief superintendent, or by the said Supreme Court.

XI. And it is further ordered, That it shall be lawful for the consul of the district, within which the party sued shall be found, in like manner to hear and determine any suit of a civil nature, arising within any part of the dominions of the Emperor of China, instituted by a British subject against a subject of the Emperor of China, or against a subject or citizen of a foreign state in amity with Her Majesty, provided that the defendant in such suit shall consent to submit to his jurisdiction, and give sufficient security that he will abide by the decision of the consul, or in case of appeal by that of the chief superintendent, and will pay such expenses as the consul or chief superintendent shall adjudge; and if either or any party in such suit shall be dissatisfied with the decision given by such consul, it shall be lawful for such party within fifteen days to give to the consul notice of appeal to the chief superintendent, and the proceedings in such a suit, or in an appeal arising therefrom, shall be conformable to and under the same conditions as the proceedings in a suit, or in an appeal arising therefrom, in which a British subject is defendant, and a subject of the Emperor of China, or a subject or citizen of a foreign state in amity with Her Majesty, is plaintiff.

XII. And it is further ordered, That in the event of any suit of a civil nature arising between British subjects within the dominions of the Emperor of China, it shall be lawful, upon the application of a party, for the consul of the district, within which the party sued shall be found, to hear and determine such suit, subject to an appeal to the chief superintendent in any case where the sum in dispute shall not exceed 1,000 dollars; and every such appeal shall be made and conducted in the same manner and form and under the same conditions as in cases in which the defendant only is a British subject: Provided always, That when the sum in dispute shall exceed 1,000 dollars the appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court of the Colony of Hong Kong, and not to the chief superintendent.

XIII. And it is further ordered, That it shall be lawful for any of Her Majesty's consuls, before whom any suit whatever of a civil nature is brought for decision, to summon two, and not more than four, British subjects of good repute, residing within his district, to sit with him as assessors at the hearing of each suit: and in case the sum sought to be recovered shall exceed 500 dollars, such suit shall not be heard by the consul without assessors, if within a reasonable time such assessors can be procured; and the assessors aforesaid shall have no authority to decide on the merits of such suit, but in the event of such assessors or any or either of them dissenting from the decision of the consul, the consul shall enter the fact of such dissent and the grounds thereof in the Minutes of the Proceedings, and in case of appeal shall transmit the same to the chief superintendent, together with the documents relating to the suit.

XIV. And it is further ordered, That it shall be lawful for the chief superintendent or consul to enforce his decision against a British subject in a civil suit, by distress or imprisonment, in like manner as a decision of the Supreme Court of the Colony of Hong Kong in a civil suit is enforced within the said colony.

XV. And it is further ordered, That in an appeal to the chief superintendent from the decision of a consul, it shall not be open to either or any party to adduce any further evidence than that which has been laid before the consul; and that a party shall not be required to appear personally to prosecute an appeal or support a sentence: Provided always, That in all appeals from the decision of a consul, it shall be lawful for a party to allege facts essential to the issue of the suit, which have come to his knowledge subsequently to the decision of the consul, and to produce evidence in support of such facts: and Provided also, That in an appeal to the Supreme Court of the Colony of Hong Kong, it shall moreover be lawful for the said Supreme Court to admit any further legal evidence, besides that adduced before the consul, on its being established to the satisfaction of the said Supreme Court, by oath or affidavit, that the party desiring to produce such further evidence, was ignorant of the existence of such evidence, or was taken by surprise at the hearing before the consul, or was

unable

unable to produce it before the consul, after due and reasonable diligence and exertion on his part in that behalf, or where under the circumstances of the case, it shall appear to the said Supreme Court that further evidence ought to be received.

XVI. And it is further ordered, That the chief superintendent or consul shall have power in a civil suit to examine on oath or in such form and with such ceremony as he may declare to be binding on his conscience, any witness who may appear before him, and shall have power, on the application of any party in the said suit, to issue a compulsory order for the attendance of any person, being a British subject, who may be competent to give evidence in such suit, and any British subject having been duly served with any such compulsory order, and with a reasonable notice of the day of the hearing of such suit, upon his expenses of appearing as a witness having been paid or tendered to him by the party at whose application he shall have been ordered to attend, shall, on his wilful default to appear as a witness at the hearing of such suit, be punished with a fine not exceeding 100 dollars, or with imprisonment for a period not exceeding 30 days, at the discretion of the said chief superintendent or consul; and every witness, being a British subject, so examined as aforesaid, in case of wilful false testimony, may be convicted of and punished for the crime of wilful and corrupt perjury.

Examination of witnesses.

XVII. And it is further ordered, That it shall be lawful for the chief superintendent or consul to promote the settlement of a suit or contention by amicable agreement between the parties, and with the consent of the several parties to refer the decision of a suit or contention to one or more arbitrators, and to take security from the parties that they will be bound by the result of such reference, and the award of such arbitrator or arbitrators shall be to all intents and purposes deemed and taken to be a judgment or sentence of the chief superintendent or consul, in such suit or contention, and shall be entered and recorded as such, and shall have the like effect and operation, and shall be enforced accordingly, and shall not be open to appeal.

Settlement of suits by agreement or arbitration.

XVIII. And it is further ordered, That it shall be lawful for any of Her Majesty's consuls to cause to be apprehended and brought before him any British subject who may be charged with having committed any crime or offence within the dominions of the Emperor of China, or within any British ship or vessel being within 100 miles from the coast of China, or within any ship or vessel on the high seas within the same limits not being lawfully entitled to claim the protection of the flag of any State or nation, or within any Chinese ship or vessel within the said limits; and such consul shall thereupon proceed with all convenient speed to inquire of the same, and for such purpose and end shall have power to examine on oath, or in such form and with such ceremony as he shall declare to be binding on his conscience, any witness who may appear before him to substantiate the charge; and shall have power to compel any person being a British subject who may be competent to give evidence as to the guilt or innocence of the party so charged, to appear and give evidence, and to punish the wilful default of any such person to appear and give evidence, after reasonable notice of the day of the hearing of such charge, by fine or imprisonment, in like manner as provided in Article XVI. of this Order; and shall examine every such witness in the presence and hearing of the party accused, and afford the accused party all reasonable facility for cross-examining such witness; and shall cause the deposition of every such witness to be reduced to writing, and the same to be read over, and, if necessary, explained to the party accused, together with any other evidence that may have been urged against him during the course of the inquiry; and shall require such accused party to defend himself against the charge brought against him, and, if necessary, advise him of the legal effects of any voluntary confession, and shall take the evidence of any witness whom the accused party may tender to be examined in his defence; and every witness, being a British subject, so examined as aforesaid, in case of wilful false testimony, may be convicted and punished for the crime of wilful and corrupt perjury; and when the case has been fully inquired of, and the innocence or guilt of the person accused established to the satisfaction of the consul, the consul, as the case may be, shall either discharge the party accused from custody, if satisfied of his innocence, or proceed to pass sentence

Trial of crimes and offences committed by British subjects.

on him, if satisfied of his guilt : And it shall be lawful for any consul, having inquired of, tried, and determined, in the manner aforesaid, any charge which may be brought before him, to award to the party convicted any amount of punishment not exceeding imprisonment for one month, or a fine of 200 dollars.

Cases in which assessors are to be summoned on the trial of crimes and offences committed by British subjects.

XIX. And it is further ordered, That if the crime or offence whereof any person, being a British subject, may be accused before any of Her Majesty's consuls as aforesaid, shall appear to such consul to be of such a nature as, if proved, would not be adequately punished by the infliction of such punishment as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for such consul to summon two, or not more than four, British subjects of good repute residing within his district, to sit with him as assessors for inquiring of, trying, and determining the charge against such person ; and the consul who shall try any such charge with the assistance of assessors as aforesaid, shall, if he is himself convinced of the guilt of the party accused, have power to award any amount of punishment not exceeding imprisonment for 12 months, or a fine of 1,000 dollars ; and the assessors aforesaid shall have no authority to decide on the innocence or guilt of the party accused, or on the amount of punishment to be awarded to him on conviction ; but in the event of the said assessors, or any or either of them, dissenting from the conviction of, or from the amount of punishment awarded to the accused party, the said assessors, or any or either of them, shall be authorised to record in the Minutes of the Proceedings the grounds on which the said assessors, or any or either of them, may so dissent ; and the consul shall forthwith report to Her Majesty's Chief Superintendent the fact that such dissent has been so recorded in the Minutes of the Proceedings, and shall as soon as possible lay before him copies of the whole of the depositions and proceedings, with the dissent of the assessor or assessors recorded therein ; and it shall be lawful thereupon for Her Majesty's Chief Superintendent, by warrant under his hand and seal, addressed to the consul by whom the case was determined, to confirm, or vary, or remit altogether, as to him may seem fit, the punishment awarded to the party accused ; and such consul shall give immediate effect to the injunction of any such warrant.

Consuls may award deportation on second conviction.

XX. And in order more effectually to repress crimes and offences on the part of British subjects within the dominions of the Emperor of China, it is further ordered, That it shall and may be lawful for any of Her Majesty's consuls to cause any British subject who shall have been twice convicted before him of any crime or offence and punished for the same, and who after execution of the sentence of the consul on any second conviction shall not be able to find good and sufficient security to the satisfaction of the consul for his future good behaviour, to be sent out of the dominions of the Emperor of China ; and to this end any such consul as aforesaid shall have power and authority, as soon as may be practicable after execution of the sentence on such second conviction, to send any such twice convicted party to the Colony of Hong Kong, and meanwhile to detain him in custody, until a suitable opportunity for sending him out of the said dominions shall present itself ; and any person so to be sent out of the said dominions as aforesaid shall be embarked in custody on board one of Her Majesty's vessels of war, or if there should be no such vessel of war available for such purpose, then on board any British vessel, bound to Hong Kong, and it shall be lawful for the commander of any of Her Majesty's ships of war, or of any British vessel bound to Hong Kong, to receive any such person as aforesaid under a warrant from the consul addressed to the chief magistrate of police of the Colony of Hong Kong, and thereupon to convey him in custody to Hong Kong, and on his arrival there to deliver him with the said warrant into the custody of the said chief magistrate of police, or other officer of Her Majesty within the said Colony lawfully acting as such, who on the receipt of the said warrant and of the party therein named, shall be authorised to commit and shall commit such party to the common gaol of the said colony, to be there detained in custody subject to the directions of the chief superintendent for any period not exceeding three months ; and any such party so embarked on board any of Her Majesty's ships of war or any British vessel bound to Hong Kong for conveyance in custody to Hong Kong, shall be conveyed to Hong Kong in the same manner as if he were a distressed British subject, unless he shall be willing and able himself to defray the expenses of his passage to Hong Kong.

XXI. And

XXI. And it is further ordered, That in any case in which any British subject shall be accused before any of Her Majesty's consuls of the crime of arson, or house-breaking, or cutting and maiming, or stabbing, or wounding, or assault endangering life, or of causing any bodily injury dangerous to life, the proceedings before the consul shall be carried on with the aid of assessors convened in the manner aforesaid; and it shall be lawful for the consul, if to him it shall seem fit, to cause any person convicted before him of any of the crimes aforesaid, over and above any fine or imprisonment which may be awarded to such person, to be sent out of the dominions of the Emperor of China and to the Colony of Hong Kong in the manner pointed out in the next preceding Article of this Order, notwithstanding the crime laid to the charge of such person may be the first of which he has been convicted before the consul.

Consuls may in certain cases award deportation on first conviction.

XXII. And it is further ordered, That it shall be lawful for any of Her Majesty's consuls within the dominions of the Emperor of China, upon information laid before him by one or more credible witnesses that there is reasonable ground to apprehend that any British subject is about to commit a breach of the public peace, to cause such British subject to be brought before him, and to require such British subject to give sufficient security to keep the peace; and in the event of any British subject being convicted of and punished for a breach of the peace, to cause such British subject after he shall have undergone the punishment which may have been awarded to him by the consul, to find security for his good behaviour; and in the event of any British subject who may be required as aforesaid to give sufficient security to keep the peace, or to find security for his good behaviour, being unable or wilfully omitting to do so, then and in that case it shall be lawful for Her Majesty's consul to send such British subject out of the dominions of the Emperor of China and to the Colony of Hong Kong in the manner pointed out in Article XX. of this Order.

Consuls may require British subjects to give security to keep the peace.

XXIII. And it is further ordered, That in all cases in which a British subject shall have been sent out of the dominions of the Emperor of China to the Colony of Hong Kong as provided in Articles XX., XXI., and XXII. of this Order, the consul sending him out shall forthwith report such act of deportation with the grounds of his decision to Her Majesty's chief superintendent; and on the arrival of such person at Hong Kong, after the sentence of the consul shall have been duly executed, it shall be lawful for the chief superintendent to send him to England; and a party so to be sent to England by the chief superintendent may be embarked and conveyed to England in the manner provided in Article XX. of this Order with regard to the embarkation and conveyance of such party to the Colony of Hong Kong: Provided always, that if the chief superintendent shall consider that any such act of deportation inflicts upon the party a severer punishment than his offence has deserved, it shall be lawful for the chief superintendent to vary or remit such punishment, as to him shall seem fit.

Consuls to report deportations and the grounds to the chief superintendent, who may send to England any person deported, or vary or remit his punishment.

XXIV. And it is further ordered, That a report of every sentence passed by a subordinate consular officer in the matters referred to in Articles XVIII., XIX., XX., XXI., and XXII., of this Order, and awarding a fine exceeding 20 dollars, or imprisonment for more than 10 days, shall be sent in to the superior consular officer of the district, and on the receipt of such report, such superior consular officer shall proceed without assessors to revise such sentence as to him may seem fit; and if the sentence should have been pronounced by the subordinate consular officer without assessors or with the concurrence of assessors, then the decision pronounced by the superior consular officer on revision of the proceedings shall be final; but if the sentence of the subordinate consular officer shall have been pronounced with dissent on the part of the assessors or of any or either of them, then the superior consular officer shall not proceed to revise such sentence, but shall submit the whole proceedings to the chief superintendent in the same manner as if the case had been originally heard and decided by the superior consular officer with dissent on the part of the assessors or of any or either of them.

Revision of sentences of subordinate consular officers in criminal proceedings.

XXV. And it is further ordered, That it shall be lawful for any of Her Majesty's Consuls to send any person sentenced to imprisonment under this order, at any time while such sentence of imprisonment is in course of execution, to the Colony of Hong Kong in any of Her Majesty's ships of war, or in any British vessel, to undergo his term of imprisonment in the common gaol of the said Colony; and it shall be lawful for the commander of any of Her Majesty's ships

Persons sentenced by Her Majesty's consuls may be sent to Hong Kong for imprisonment.

of war, or of any British vessel, to receive any such person on board, with a copy of such sentence and a warrant from the consul for its due execution, addressed to the chief magistrate of police of the said Colony, and thereupon to convey him in custody to Hong Kong, and on his arrival there to deliver him with the said copy of such sentence and warrant into the custody of the said chief magistrate of police, or other officer of Her Majesty within the said Colony lawfully acting as such, who on the receipt of the said warrant, and of the person therein named, shall be authorised to commit, and shall commit such person to the common gaol of the said Colony, and such sentence shall be enforced to execution in the said common gaol, in the same manner as if the sentence had been awarded by the Supreme Court of the Colony of Hong Kong.

Consuls may promote reconciliation in cases of assault.

XXVI. And it is further ordered, That in cases of assault it shall be lawful for the consul before whom complaint is made, to promote reconciliation between the parties, and to suffer compensation and amends to be made, and the proceedings thereby to be stayed.

Definition of crimes and offences and misdemeanours.

XXVII. And it is further ordered, That save and except as regards offences committed by British subjects against the stipulations of treaties between Her Majesty and the Emperor of China, or against rules and regulations for the observance of the stipulations of such treaties, duly affixed and exhibited according to the provisions of Article IV. of this Order, or against rules and regulations for the peace, order, and good government of Her Majesty's subjects, being within the dominions of the Emperor of China, or being within any British ship or vessel at a distance of not more than 100 miles from the coast of China, duly affixed and exhibited as aforesaid, and save and except as regards the offence of engaging in trade declared by Article XXXIV. of this Order to be unlawful, no act done by a British subject being within the dominions of the Emperor of China, or being within any ship or vessel at a distance of not more than 100 miles from the coast of China shall, by the chief superintendent or by any of Her Majesty's consuls, be deemed and taken to be a crime, or misdemeanour, or offence, rendering the person committing it amenable to punishment, which, if done within that part of Her Majesty's dominions called England, would not by a court of justice having criminal jurisdiction in England, have been deemed and taken to be a crime, or misdemeanour, or offence, rendering the person so committing it amenable to punishment.

Minutes to be drawn up of proceedings before consuls.

XXVIII. And it is further ordered, That a Minute of the Proceedings in every case heard and determined before a consul in pursuance of this Order shall be drawn up and be signed by the consul, and shall, in cases where assessors are present, be open for the inspection of such assessors, and for their signature, if they shall therein concur; and such Minute, together with the depositions of the witnesses, shall be preserved in the public office of the said consul, and a copy of every such minute and of such depositions shall, if the chief superintendent shall see fit to require them, be transmitted by the consul to the said chief superintendent.

Chief Superintendent to have the same jurisdiction as consuls in regard to breaches of Treaties and breaches of rules and regulations, and in regard to crimes and offences. Manner in which he is to proceed in such cases.

XXIX. And it is further ordered, That the chief superintendent shall have the same power and jurisdiction in regard to breaches of treaties, and breaches of rules and regulations, and in regard to crimes and offences committed by British subjects, as are granted to Her Majesty's consuls by the provisions of this present Order; and if any person charged with an offence against any such treaties, or against any such rules and regulations, or with any crime or offence committed within the dominions of the Emperor of China, or within any British ship or vessel within 100 miles from the coast of China, or within any ship or vessel on the high seas within the said limits not being lawfully entitled to claim the protection of the flag of any state or nation, or within any Chinese ship or vessel within the said limits, shall escape to, or be found within the Colony of Hong Kong, it shall be lawful for the chief magistrate of police of the said Colony for the time being, or other officer of Her Majesty within the said Colony lawfully acting as such, and he is hereby required, on a requisition addressed to him by the chief superintendent under his hand and seal, to cause such person to be apprehended and brought before him, the said chief magistrate or other officer; and the said chief magistrate or other officer on such person being brought before him, shall proceed to inquire into the offence laid to the charge of such person, in the same manner as if such person was charged

with

with having committed an offence within the Colony of Hong Kong, and the said chief magistrate or other officer having so inquired, shall report the result of such inquiry to the chief superintendent, and shall forthwith transmit to him the depositions with all the documents or other proofs which have been made or produced before him against or in behalf of the person so charged, and shall meanwhile detain the person so charged in custody or hold him to bail, and the chief superintendent shall thereupon direct the person so charged to be discharged, or shall proceed to award to such person the punishment to which he may be liable under the provisions of this Order, in the same manner as if the case had been originally inquired of, tried, and determined by the chief superintendent; and the decision of the chief superintendent in every such case shall be final; and any sentence of imprisonment awarded by the chief superintendent shall be enforced to execution in the common gaol of the Colony of Hong Kong, in the same manner as if the sentence had been awarded by the Supreme Court of the said Colony: Provided always, That the chief superintendent may, if he deems it advisable for the better decision of such cases, call in the assistance of two or more assessors, who, however, shall only have power to advise, but shall not have power to decide: and provided further, that the said chief magistrate of police of the Colony of Hong Kong, or any person lawfully acting on his behalf, or under his authority, shall not be liable to any action for damages in consequence of proceedings taken by him in pursuance of any requisition addressed as aforesaid by the chief superintendent to the said chief magistrate.

XXX. And it is further ordered, That save and except as regards offences committed by British subjects against the stipulations of treaties between Her Majesty and the Emperor of China, or against rules and regulations for the observance of the stipulations of such treaties, duly affixed and exhibited according to the provisions of Article IV. of this Order, or against rules and regulations for the peace, order, and good government of Her Majesty's subjects, being within the dominions of the Emperor of China, or being within any British ship or vessel at a distance of not more than 100 miles from the coast of China, duly affixed and exhibited as aforesaid, and save and except as regards the offence of engaging in trade declared by Article XXXIV. of this Order to be unlawful, which offences shall be inquired of, tried, determined, and punished, in the manner hereinbefore and by Article XXXIV. of this Order provided, and not otherwise, the Supreme Court of the Colony of Hong Kong shall have and may exercise, concurrently with the said chief superintendent or consul, authority and jurisdiction in regard to all crimes and offences committed by British subjects being within the dominions of the Emperor of China, and the ports and havens thereof, or on the high seas within any ship or vessel at a distance of not more than 100 miles from the coast of China, in the same and as ample a manner as if such crimes and offences had been committed within the Colony of Hong Kong: Provided always, that the Supreme Court shall not be bound, unless in a fit case it shall deem it right so to do, by writ of certiorari or otherwise, to debar or prohibit the chief superintendent or consul from taking cognizance, pursuant to the provisions of Articles XVIII., XIX., XX., XXI., and XXII., of this Order, of any crime, or misdemeanour, or offence, committed by a British subject, being within the dominions of the Emperor of China, or being within any ship or vessel at a distance of not more than 100 miles from the coast of China.

Supreme Court to have, in certain criminal matters, concurrent jurisdiction with the chief superintendent or consul.

XXXI. And it is further ordered, That it shall be lawful for the chief superintendent or consul, to cause any British subject charged with the commission of any crime or offence the cognizance whereof may at any time appertain to him, to be sent, in any of Her Majesty's ships of war, or in any British vessel, to the Colony of Hong Kong, for trial before the Supreme Court of the said Colony; and it shall be lawful for the commander of any of Her Majesty's ships of war or of any British vessel to receive any such person on board, with a warrant from the said chief superintendent or consul, addressed to the chief magistrate of police of the said Colony, and thereupon to convey him in custody to Hong Kong, and on his arrival there to deliver him, with the said warrant, into the custody of the said chief magistrate of police, or other officer of Her Majesty within the said Colony lawfully acting as such, who, on the receipt of the said warrant and of the party therein named, shall be authorised to commit, and shall commit such party so sent for trial to the common gaol of the said

Prisoners may be sent to Hong Kong from the ports of China for trial before the Supreme Court.

Colony; and it shall be lawful for the keeper of the said common gaol to cause such party to be detained in safe and proper custody, and to be produced upon the order of the said Supreme Court; and the Supreme Court at the sessions to be next holden shall proceed to hear and determine the charge against such party in the same manner as if the crime, with which he may be charged, had been committed within the Colony of Hong Kong.

Provisions with regard to prisoners in 6 & 7 Vict., c. 94, to be observed in sending prisoners to Hong Kong for trial.

XXXII. And it is further ordered, That the chief superintendent or consul, on any occasion of sending a prisoner to Hong Kong for trial, shall observe the provisions made with regard to prisoners sent for trial to a British Colony, in an Act passed in the 6th and 7th years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act to remove doubts as to the exercise of power and jurisdiction by Her Majesty within divers countries and places out of Her Majesty's dominions, and to render the same more effectual."

Supreme Court to have concurrent jurisdiction with the chief superintendent or consul in civil suits between British subjects.

XXXIII. And it is further ordered, That the Supreme Court of the Colony of Hong Kong shall have and may exercise, concurrently with the chief superintendent or consul, authority and jurisdiction in regard to all suits of a civil nature between British subjects arising within any part of the dominions of the Emperor of China; Provided always, That the said Supreme Court shall not be bound, unless in a fit case it shall deem it right so to do, by writ of certiorari or otherwise, to debar or prohibit the chief superintendent or consul from hearing and determining, pursuant to the provisions of the several articles of this Order, any suit of a civil nature between British subjects, or to stay the proceedings of the chief superintendent or consul in any such matter.

Trade of British subjects to the northward of 32d degree north latitude unlawful and punishable.

XXXIV. And it is further ordered, That all trade whatsoever of Her Majesty's subjects in, to, or from any part of the coast of China to the northward of the 32d degree of north latitude shall be unlawful; and each and every party engaged in such trade, as principal, agent, shipowner, shipmaster, or supercargo, shall be liable to be apprehended by any of Her Majesty's consuls, and shall be sent by him to Hong Kong in any of Her Majesty's ships of war or in any British vessel, for trial before the chief superintendent, and it shall be lawful for the commander of any of Her Majesty's ships of war or of any British vessel, to receive any such party on board under a warrant from the said consul addressed to the chief magistrate of police of the Colony of Hong Kong, and thereupon to convey him in custody to Hong Kong, and on his arrival there to deliver him, with the said warrant, into the custody of the said chief magistrate of police, or other officer of Her Majesty within the said Colony lawfully acting as such, who on the receipt of the said warrant and of the party therein named, shall be authorised to commit, and shall commit such party so sent for trial to the common gaol of the said Colony; and it shall be lawful for the keeper of the said common gaol to cause such party to be detained in safe and proper custody, and to be produced upon the order of the said chief superintendent, and the said chief superintendent shall forthwith proceed to hear and determine the charge against such party, and such party upon conviction before the chief superintendent shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 10,000 dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, and the sentence of the chief superintendent shall be enforced to execution in the same manner as if the sentence had been awarded by the Supreme Court of the Colony of Hong Kong.

Vessels and persons engaged in unlawful trade may be seized and sent for trial before the chief superintendent.

XXXV. And it is further ordered, That it shall be lawful for any of the commanders of Her Majesty's ships, or any other officer duly authorised in that behalf, to seize any ship or vessel under the British flag which may reasonably be suspected of having been engaged, or of being engaged, in trade declared in the next preceding Article to be unlawful, and to bring such ship or vessel, and the master, officers, supercargo, and crew thereof to the Colony of Hong Kong, or to any other place where the chief superintendent may for the time being be resident, or direct the same to be brought, and there to detain such ship or vessel, and the masters, officers, supercargo, and crew thereof, until the said chief superintendent shall have tried and determined the charges which may be brought against them, or any of them, of having been engaged in such unlawful trade.

XXXVI. And

XXXVI. And it is further ordered, That all fines and penalties imposed under this Order may be levied by distress and seizure and sale of ships, and goods and chattels; and no bill of sale, mortgage or transfer of property made after the apprehension of a party, or with a view to security in regard to crimes or offences committed or to be committed, shall avail to defeat any of the provisions of this Order.

Enforcement of fines and penalties.

XXXVII. And it is further ordered, That it shall be lawful for the chief superintendent from time to time to establish rules of practice to be observed in proceedings before the said chief superintendent or consul, and to make regulations for defraying the expenses of witnesses in such proceedings and the costs of criminal prosecutions, and also to establish rates of fees to be taken in regard to civil suits heard and determined before the said chief superintendent or consul, and it shall be lawful for the said chief superintendent or consul to enforce by seizure and sale of goods, or if there be no goods, by imprisonment, the payment of such established fees, and of such expenses as may be adjudged against the parties, or either or any of them: Provided always, that a Table specifying the rates of fees to be so taken shall be affixed and kept exhibited in the public office of the said chief superintendent or consul.

Chief superintendent may establish rules of practice, regulations for expenses of witnesses, and also rates of fees in civil suits.

XXXVIII. And it is further ordered, That all fees, penalties, fines, and forfeitures levied under this Order, save and except such penalties as are by treaty payable to the Chinese Government, shall be paid to the public account, and be applied in diminution of the public expenditure on account of the superintendence and control of British trade in China: Provided always, that in the event of the Chinese authorities declining to receive fines payable to the Chinese Government as aforesaid, the same shall be paid to the public account, and applied in the manner last mentioned.

Manner in which fees, penalties, fines, and forfeitures are to be appropriated.

XXXIX. And it is further ordered, That it shall be lawful for any of Her Majesty's consuls to grant probate of the will or letters of administration to the intestate estate of a British subject deceased and leaving property within the limits of the district within which such consul shall exercise authority; and in the case of a party so deceased either leaving a will or intestate, it shall be lawful for the consul, provided that probate of the will or letters of administration to the estate of the party deceased shall not have been applied for within 30 days by any person lawfully entitled thereto, to administer to such estate, and to reserve to himself out of the proceeds of such estate a commission not exceeding two and a half per centum.

Consuls may grant probate, &c., and administer to intestate estates.

XL. And it is further ordered, That a register shall be kept by each and every of Her Majesty's consuls, of all British subjects residing within the ports, places, or districts of China within his jurisdiction, and that every British subject now residing within the dominions of the Emperor of China who shall not be already enrolled in any such consular register, shall within a reasonable time after the promulgation of this order, to be specified in a notice to be affixed and publicly exhibited in the consular office, apply to the consul of the district to be enrolled in such register; and every British subject who may arrive within the said dominions, save and except any British subject who may be borne on the muster-roll of any British ship arriving in a port of China, shall within a reasonable time after his arrival, to be specified as aforesaid, apply to the consul of the district to be enrolled in such register; and any British subject who shall refuse or neglect to make application so to be enrolled, and who shall not be able to excuse, to the satisfaction of the said consul, such his refusal or neglect, shall not be entitled to be recognised or protected as a British subject in any difficulties or suits whatsoever, in which he may have been involved within the dominions of the Emperor of China within the time during which he shall not have been so enrolled.

Register of British subjects to be kept.

XLI. And it is further ordered, That the consul within his consular district may exercise any of the powers which by any Acts of the Imperial Parliament now enacted, or hereafter to be enacted, for the regulation of merchant seamen, or for the regulation of the mercantile marine, may be exercised by one or more justices of the peace within Her Majesty's dominions.

Consuls may exercise the powers of justices of the peace for enforcement of provisions of Acts of Parliament relating to seamen and mercantile marine.

XLII. And it is further ordered, That nothing in this Order contained shall be taken or construed to preclude a British consul within the dominions of the Emperor of China from performing any act of administration, or jurisdiction, or other

Consuls in China may perform all acts which may be performed by other

British consuls elsewhere.

other act, which British consuls within other States at amity with Her Majesty are by law, usage, or sufferance enabled to perform.

Chief superintendent or consul may execute writs issued by Supreme Court of Hong Kong.

XLIII. And it is further ordered, That it shall be lawful for the chief superintendent or consul to execute a writ of the Supreme Court of the Colony of Hong Kong, and take security from each and every party named in such writ for his appearance in person or by his attorney at Hong Kong, and in default of such security, to send such party to Hong Kong in the manner pointed out in Article XXXI. of this Order: Provided always, that the chief superintendent or consul shall not be liable to an action for the escape of any party captured under any such writ.

Limitation of actions.

XLIV. And it is further ordered, That any suit or action brought against the chief superintendent or consul in the Supreme Court of the Colony of Hong Kong, by reason of anything done under the authority and in execution of the power or jurisdiction of Her Majesty entrusted to him by this Order, shall be commenced or prosecuted within six months after he shall have been within the jurisdiction of the said Court, and not otherwise, and the defendant in every such action or suit shall be entitled to the benefit of the provisions made with respect to defendants in actions or suits, in an Act passed in the 6th and 7th years of Her Majesty, intituled, "An Act to remove Doubts as to the exercise of Power and Jurisdiction by Her Majesty within divers Countries and Places out of Her Majesty's dominions, and to render the same more effectual."

Supreme Court of Hong Kong may take cognizance of offences committed by British subjects within the Peninsular of Macao.

XLV. And it is further ordered, That the Supreme Court of the Colony of Hong-Kong shall have power to take cognizance of offences committed by British subjects within the Peninsula of Macao, and of suits originating there, when the party offending, or the party sued, shall come or be found within its jurisdiction; but it shall not have power to issue any warrant or writ to be executed or served within the Peninsula of Macao.

Provisions of the present Order to have force though repugnant to those of former Orders.

XLVI. And it is further ordered, That if any provision of any article of this Order shall be in anywise repugnant to or at variance with certain Orders passed by his late Majesty King William IV., on the 9th day of December 1833, or certain Orders passed by Her Majesty on the 4th day of January 1843, and on the 24th day of February 1843, and on the second day of October 1843, and on the 17th day of April 1844, or any of them, then such provision of such article of this Order, so long as the same shall be in force, shall be obeyed and observed, anything in the said recited Orders in Council contained to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

Provisions as to ordinances hereafter made by chief superintendent.

XLVII. And it is further ordered, That if any law or ordinance hereafter made in pursuance of the Act of the 6th and 7th years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act for the better Government of Her Majesty's Subjects resorting to China," shall be in anywise repugnant to or at variance with any of the provisions of this present Order of Her Majesty in Council, then such law or ordinance, so long as the same shall be in force, shall be obeyed and observed, anything in this Order contained to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

XLVIII. And it is further ordered, That this Order shall take effect from and after the 1st day of November next ensuing.

And the Right Honourable the Earl of Clarendon and his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, two of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein, as to them may respectively appertain.

Wm. L. Bathurst.

At the Court at Windsor, the 2d day of February 1857.

Present:—The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by an Order of Her Majesty in Council, "for the Government of Her Majesty's subjects, being within the dominions of the Emperor of China, or being within any ship or vessel at a distance of not more than 100 miles from the coast of China," bearing date the 13th day of June 1853, Her Majesty was pleased, amongst other things, to order, that if any party charged with an offence committed against the treaties, or rules and regulations therein referred to, should escape or remove from the consular district within which such offence was committed, and should be found within another consular district, it should be lawful for the consul within whose district the party should be found to proceed against him, in the same manner as if the offence had been committed within such district; And whereas, in and by the said Order in Council, provision was made for the manner in which British subjects, convicted of crimes and offences committed within the dominions of the Emperor of China, or being required and being unable, or wilfully omitting to give sufficient security to keep the peace, or to find security for their good behaviour, might be sent out of the dominions of the Emperor of China to the Colony of Hong Kong, and also for the manner in which the expenses of so sending such persons to the said Colony of Hong Kong should be defrayed: And whereas it is expedient to make further provision in respect to the matters aforesaid:

I. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the several Acts of Parliament in the said Order in Council of the 13th day of June 1853, recited and referred to, and in execution of the powers thereby in Her Majesty in Council vested, Her Majesty is pleased, with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and doth hereby order, that the chief superintendent or consul within whose jurisdiction any party charged with having committed any offence against such treaties, or such rules or regulations as aforesaid, and who shall have escaped or removed from the consular district within which such offence was committed, shall be found, may lawfully, if such chief superintendent or consul shall think fit, cause such party to be taken into custody and sent back to the consular district from which he shall so have escaped or removed, to be there dealt with according to the provisions of the said Order in Council of the 13th day of June 1853.

II. And it is further ordered, that all removals whatsoever of prisoners or other parties from or to the said Colony of Hong Kong, or from or to any port or place in China, under the authority of the said Order in Council of the 13th day of June 1853, shall be effected, and the expenses of all such removals shall be defrayed in like manner as by Articles 20, 21, 22, and 23 of the said Order in Council of the 13th day of June 1853 is provided with respect to the embarking, conveying, delivering, commitment, and expenses of persons deported under the authority of the said articles respectively, so far as the provisions thereof respectively shall be applicable to the circumstances of each particular case.

III. And it is further ordered, that this Order shall be read and construed with and as being a part of the said Order in Council of the 13th day of June 1853.

IV. And it is further ordered, that this Order shall take effect from and after the 30th day of April 1857.

And the Right Hon. the Earl of Clarendon and the Right Honourable Henry Labouchere, two of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

(signed) C. C. Greville.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 3d day of March 1859,

Present:—The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS Her Majesty was pleased, by an Order in Council, passed on the 24th day of February 1843, in pursuance of the powers vested in Her Majesty by an Act passed in the Session of Parliament holden in the third and fourth years of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act to regulate the Trade to China and India," to prohibit Her Majesty's subjects from resorting, for the purposes of trade and commerce, to any other ports in the dominions of the Emperor of China than those of Canton, Amoy, Foo-chow-foo, Ningpo, and Shanghai, or than might be in the occupation of Her Majesty's forces; and that any of Her Majesty's subjects committing a breach or violation of the said direction should, upon conviction thereof as therein mentioned, be liable to the penalty therein mentioned:

And whereas Her Majesty was also pleased, by another Order in Council, passed on the 13th day of June 1853 (amongst other things), to order and declare that all trade whatsoever of Her Majesty's subjects in, to, or from any part of the Coast of China to the northward of the 32d degree of north latitude, should be unlawful, and that every party engaged in such trade as principal, agent, shipowner, shipmaster, or supercargo, should be liable to be apprehended, conveyed in custody, tried, and punished, as therein mentioned; and further, that it should be lawful for any of the commanders of Her Majesty's ships, or any other officer duly authorised in that behalf, to seize any ship or vessel under the British flag which might reasonably be suspected of having been engaged, or being engaged, in trade declared to be unlawful as aforesaid, and to bring such ship or vessel, and the master, officer, supercargo, and crew thereof, to the Colony of Hong Hong, or to any other place where the chief superintendent of British Trade in China might, for the time being, be resident, or direct the same to be brought; and there to detain such ship or vessel, and the masters, officers, supercargo, and crew thereof, until the said chief superintendent should have tried and determined the charges which might be brought against them, or any of them, of having been engaged in such unlawful trade as aforesaid:

And whereas, by a treaty agreed upon and concluded between Her Majesty and the Emperor of China, and signed in the English and Chinese languages, at Tien-tsin, on the 26th day of June 1858, it is amongst other things stipulated and agreed, that British subjects may travel for their pleasure, or for purposes of trade, to all parts of the interior of China, under passports which will be issued by their consuls, and countersigned by the local authorities, and that British merchant ships shall have authority to trade upon the Great River (Yang-tze), but that the Upper and Lower Valley of the said river being disturbed by outlaws, no port shall be for the present open to trade, with the exception of Chin-kiang, which shall be opened in a year from the date of the signing of the said treaty, and that so soon as peace shall have been restored, British subjects shall also be admitted to trade at such ports as far as Han-kow, not exceeding three in number, as the British Minister, after consultation with the Chinese Secretary of State, may determine shall be ports of entry and discharge. And in and by the said treaty it is further stipulated and agreed, that in addition to the cities and towns of Canton, Amoy, Fuchow (or Foo-chow-foo), Ningpo, and Shanghai, opened by the Treaty of Nankin, British subjects may frequent the cities and ports of New-Chwang, Tang-Chow, Tai-Wau (Formosa), Chau-Chow (Swatow), and Kiung-Chow (Hainau); that they shall be permitted to carry on trade with whomsoever they please, and to proceed to and fro at pleasure with their vessels and merchandise; and that they shall enjoy the same privileges, advantages, and immunities at the said towns and ports as they enjoy at the ports already opened to trade, including the right of residence, of buying or renting houses, of leasing land therein, and of building churches, hospitals, and cemeteries.

And whereas it is in and by the said treaty further stipulated and agreed, that the ratifications of the said treaty under the hands of Her Majesty and of His Majesty the Emperor of China respectively, shall be exchanged at Peking within a year from the day of the signature of the said treaty:

And whereas by reason of the aforesaid stipulations of the said Treaty, it is necessary to revoke the prohibitions on the trade of Her Majesty's subjects in
China

China contained in the said Orders in Council of the 24th day of February 1843, and the 13th day of June 1853, respectively :

I. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the said Act of the 3d and 4th years of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, and in pursuance of an Act passed in the Session of Parliament holden in the 6th and 7th years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for the better government of Her Majesty's subjects resorting to China," and in execution of the powers thereby or otherwise howsoever in Her Majesty in Council vested, Her Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and doth hereby order, that the said several recited clauses and provisions of and in the said Orders in Council of the 24th day of February 1843, and the 13th day of June 1853 respectively, and all and every other clause and provision of and in any Order in Council or Ordinance whatsoever, whereby any prohibition, restriction, punishment, penalty, or forfeiture hath been or is imposed upon the trade of Her Majesty's subjects in China, or upon Her Majesty's subjects in respect thereof, shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

II. And it is further ordered that this Order shall commence and take effect on and from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the said Treaty of the 26th day of June 1858.

And the Right Honourable the Earl of Malmesbury, and the Right Honourable Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bart., two of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

Wm. L. Bathurst.

At the Court at Windsor, the 12th day of September 1863.

Present :—The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by two several Orders of Her Majesty in Council for the government of Her Majesty's subjects being within the dominions of the Emperor of China, or being within any ship or vessel at a distance of not more than 100 miles from the coast of China, bearing date the 13th day of June 1853, and the 2d day of February 1857 respectively, Her Majesty was pleased (amongst other things) to give authority to any of Her Majesty's Consuls within the dominions of the Emperor of China to cause any British subject, who, after having been twice convicted of, and punished for, any crime or offence, shall not be able to find good and sufficient security for his good behaviour, or who may be convicted before such consul of any of certain particular crimes therein enumerated, to be sent out of the dominions of the Emperor of China, in the manner therein mentioned :

And whereas it is expedient to make further provision against the return of any such British subject so sent out of the dominions of the Emperor of China as aforesaid :

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by virtue of all powers enabling Her in this behalf, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered as follows :—

I. It shall not be lawful for any person who shall hereafter be sent out of the dominions of the Emperor of China by any of Her Majesty's consuls within the said dominions, under and by virtue of the authority given to such consuls by the said Orders in Council of the 13th day of June 1853, and the 2d day of February 1857 respectively, or under and by virtue of this present Order, afterwards to return to, and again take up his abode within, any part of the said dominions without Her Majesty's permission, to be signified in writing by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

II. If any such person shall return to, and take up his abode within, any part of the said dominions contrary to this present Order, he shall, if duly summoned to appear and answer for so doing before any of the said Consuls, be punishable by a fine not exceeding 200 dollars, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one calendar month; and, in addition to such punishment, every such person

shall be bound to find good and sufficient security, to the satisfaction of the consul, for his future good behaviour; and, in the event of his failing so to do, it shall be lawful for the said consul at any time afterwards to cause him to be again sent out of the dominions of the Emperor of China, in the manner by the said Orders in Council of the 13th day of June 1853, and the 2d day of February 1857 respectively, provided in that behalf.

(signed) *Arthur Helps.*

AN ORDINANCE for Her Majesty's Subjects within the Dominions of the Emperor of China, or within any Ship or Vessel at a distance of not more than 100 miles from the Coast of China.

Anno Decimo Octavo Victoriae Reginae.

No. 1 of 1855.

By his Excellency Sir John Bowring, Knight, LL.D., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hong Kong and its Dependencies, and Vice Admiral of the same, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China, with the advice of the Legislative Council of Hong Kong.

Title. AN ORDINANCE to enforce Neutrality during the Contest now existing in China.
(17 January 1855).

Preamble. WHEREAS it is necessary that strict neutrality be maintained by all Her Majesty's subjects throughout the empire of China, between the different parties at present contending for dominion in that empire, and existing legislation does not sufficiently provide for the punishment of those who shall violate such neutrality :

Violation of neutrality, a misdemeanour. I. Be it therefore enacted and ordained by his Excellency the Governor of Hong Kong, and Chief Superintendent of the trade of Her Majesty's subjects in China, with the advice of the Legislative Council of Hong Kong, that it shall be a misdemeanour, punishable by not more than two years' imprisonment, or by a fine not exceeding 5,000 dollars (such punishments to be accumulative or not, at the discretion of the adjudicating tribunal), for any British subject within any part of China to assist either the existing Chinese Government or any or either of the different factions at present engaged, or who may be hereafter engaged, in opposition to that Government by personal enlistment in the service of either of the said several parties, or by procuring other persons to enlist in such service, or by furnishing, selling, or procuring warlike stores of any description, or by fitting out vessels, or by knowingly and purposely doing any other act to assist either party by which neutrality may be violated.

Penalty.

Constitution of adjudicating tribunal. II. And be it further enacted and ordained, that the tribunal for adjudicating on offences of the description intended to be dealt with by this Ordinance, shall consist of a consular officer in charge of a consulate, and two assessors, who shall be subjects of Her Majesty resident within that consulate.

John Bowring.

Passed the Legislative Council of Hong Kong,
this 17th day of January 1855.

L. d'Almada e Castro,
Clerk of Councils.

(signed) *L. d'Almada e Castro,*
Clerk of Councils.



At the Court at Windsor, the 9th day of July 1864.

Present:—The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the session of the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act for the better government of Her Majesty's subjects resorting to China," power was given to Her Majesty to authorise the superintendent of the trade of Her Majesty's subjects in China (so long as such superintendent should be also the governor of the Island of Hong Kong) to enact, with the advice of the Legislative Council of the said Island of Hong Kong, all such laws and ordinances as might, from time to time, be required for the peace, order, and good government of Her Majesty's subjects, being within the dominions of the Emperor of China, or being within any ship or vessel at a distance of not more than one hundred miles from the coast of China, and to enforce the execution of such laws and ordinances by such penalties and forfeitures as to him, by the advice aforesaid, should seem fit; and it was (amongst other things) enacted that it should be lawful for Her Majesty to disallow, in the whole or in part, any laws or ordinances so to be enacted as aforesaid, and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council to alter the same, or any of them, as to Her Majesty in Council should seem meet; and that it should also be lawful for Her Majesty, by any order or orders made, with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council, to ordain for the government of Her Majesty's subjects, being within the dominions of the Emperor of China, or being within any ship or vessel at a distance of not more than one hundred miles from the coast of China, any law or ordinance which to Her Majesty in Council might seem meet, as fully and effectually as any such law or ordinance could be made by Her Majesty in Council for the government of Her Majesty's subjects, being within the said Island of Hong Kong;

And whereas, under and by virtue of the said Act, and of a certain other Act passed in the same Session of Parliament, intituled "An Act to remove doubts as to the exercise of power and jurisdiction by Her Majesty within divers countries and places out of Her Majesty's dominions, and to render the same more effectual," Her Majesty was pleased, by an Order in Council, bearing date the 13th day of June 1853, to make provision for the good government of Her Majesty's subjects resorting to China, and for certain other purposes therein mentioned; and thereby (amongst other things) Her Majesty's Superintendent of British Trade in China, for the time being, was authorised and empowered to, make and enforce, by fine and imprisonment, rules and regulations for the observance of the stipulations of treaties, and for the peace, order, and good government of Her Majesty's subjects, being within the dominions of the Emperor of China, or being within any British ship or vessel at a distance of not more than one hundred miles from the coast of China; And Her Majesty was thereby further pleased (among other things) to give authority to any of Her Majesty's consuls within the dominions of the Emperor of China, to cause any British subject, who, after having been twice convicted of and punished for any crime or offence, should not be able to find good and sufficient security for his good behaviour, or who might be convicted before such consul of any of certain particular crimes, therein enumerated, to be sent out of the dominions of the Emperor of China, in the manner therein mentioned;

And whereas, by another Order in Council, passed on the 12th day of September 1863, Her Majesty was pleased to order, that it should not be lawful for any person who should thereafter be sent out of the dominions of the Emperor of China, by any of Her Majesty's consuls, under and by virtue of the said Order of the 13th day of June 1853, and of another Order, dated the 2d day of February 1857, respectively, or under and by virtue of the said Order now in recital, afterwards to return to and again take up his abode within any part of the said dominions without Her Majesty's permission, to be signified as therein mentioned; and any such person so returning to, and taking up his abode within any part of the said dominions, was thereby made punishable, by fine or imprisonment, and liable to be again sent out of the dominions of the Emperor of China, at any time afterwards, in default of finding good and sufficient security for his future good behaviour, in the manner therein particularly mentioned;

And whereas, by a certain Ordinance, made and passed on the 17th day of January 1855, by His Excellency Sir John Bowring, Kt., then Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the said Colony of Hong Kong and its dependencies, and Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British subjects in China, with the advice of the Legislative Council of Hong Kong, it was enacted that it should be a misdemeanour, punishable by not more than two years' imprisonment, or by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars (such punishment to be accumulative or not, at the discretion of the adjudicating tribunal), for any British subject, within any part of China, to assist either the existing Chinese Government, or any or either of the different factions then engaged, or who might be thereafter engaged, in opposition to the Government, by personal enlistment in the service of either of the said several parties, or by procuring other persons to enlist in such service, or by furnishing, selling, or procuring warlike stores of any description, or by fitting out vessels, or by knowingly or purposely doing any other act to assist either party, by which neutrality might be violated, and that the tribunal for adjudicating on offences, of the description intended to be thereby dealt with, should consist of a consular officer in charge of a consulate, and two assessors of Her Majesty, resident within the consulate;

And whereas it is expedient that the said Ordinance of the 17th day of January 1855, should be explained and amended, and that further provisions should be made to prevent the participation of British subjects within the dominion of the Emperor of China, in acts of war or rebellion against the authority of the said Emperor;

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by virtue of all powers enabling Her in this behalf, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

1. Nothing in the said Ordinance made and passed on the 17th day of January 1855, shall extend or apply, or be deemed to have extended, or to have been applicable, to any British subject, who, at any time heretofore may have assisted, or may hereafter assist, the Government of the Emperor of China, by the means in the same Ordinance mentioned, or otherwise howsoever, by or under the leave or license of Her Majesty, or by or under the authority of any Order of Her Majesty in Council, at any time heretofore made, or to be hereafter made.

2. If any subject of Her Majesty, within any part of the dominions of the Emperor of China, shall, at any time after the publication of this present Order, in Her Majesty's Colony of Hong Kong, levy war, or take part in any operations of war, against the Emperor of China, or aid or abet any persons who are or who may be engaged in carrying on war or rebellion or insurrection against the said Emperor in carrying on such war or rebellion or insurrection, such person shall be liable to the several penalties mentioned in the said Ordinance of the 17th day of January 1855, and shall further be liable to be sent out of the dominions of the Emperor of China; and, in case of his afterwards returning within the same, shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished, and to be again sent out of the said dominions, and so from time to time, in the same manner, in all respects, as is provided by the said Orders in Council of the 13th day of June 1853, and the 12th day of September, 1863, respectively, concerning the persons liable to be sent out of the said dominions under those respective Orders.

3. Every person offending against this present Order may be proceeded against in the same manner, in all respects, as is provided by the said Order of the 13th day of June 1853, concerning persons offending against any rules or regulations duly made, under and by virtue thereof, by Her Majesty's Superintendent of British Trade in China for the time being.

And the Right Honourable Earl Russell, and the Right Honourable Edward Cardwell, two of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, are to give the the necessary directions herein, as to them may respectively appertain.



CHINA.

COPY of all ORDERS in COUNCIL, or CONSULAR
ORDINANCES in *China*, at present in force, for
the PUNISHMENT of BREACHES of NEUTRALITY
by BRITISH SUBJECTS in the CIVIL WAR raging
in *China*.

(Colonel Sykes.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
25 July 1864.

525.

Under 3 oz.

CHINA AND HONG KONG.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 2 May 1864 ;—for,

A RETURN “of the Declared Annual Value of BRITISH PRODUCE and MANUFACTURES Exported to *China* and *Hong Kong*, from 1834, the Year when the Distinction was first made in the Customs House Records, between the Exports to *China* and to *India*, to 1863, both inclusive.”

Y E A R S.	Total Declared Value of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures Exported from the United Kingdom to China and Hong Kong.		
	£.		
1834 - - - - -	- - - - -	845,192	
1835 - - - - -	- - - - -	1,074,709	
1836 - - - - -	- - - - -	1,326,388	
1837 - - - - -	- - - - -	678,375	
1838 - - - - -	- - - - -	1,204,356	
1839 - - - - -	- - - - -	851,969	
1840 - - - - -	- - - - -	524,198	
1841 - - - - -	- - - - -	862,570	
1842 - - - - -	- - - - -	969,381	
	To China.	To Hong Kong.	To China and Hong Kong conjointly.
	£.	£.	£.
1843 - - - - -	719,693	736,487	1,456,180
1844 - - - - -	493,356	1,812,261	2,305,617
1845 - - - - -	855,196	1,539,631	2,394,827
1846 - - - - -	565,212	1,226,227	1,791,439
1847 - - - - -	735,089	768,880	1,503,969
1848 - - - - -	795,465	650,494	1,445,959
1849 - - - - -	885,140	651,969	1,537,109
1850 - - - - -	975,954	598,191	1,574,145
1851 - - - - -	1,528,869	632,399	2,161,268
1852 - - - - -	1,918,244	585,355	2,503,599
1853 - - - - -	1,373,689	375,908	1,749,597
1854 - - - - -	532,639	468,077	1,000,716
1855 - - - - -	888,679	389,265	1,277,944
1856 - - - - -	1,415,478	800,645	2,216,123
1857 - - - - -	1,728,885	721,097	2,449,982
1858 - - - - -	1,730,778	1,145,669	2,876,447
1859 - - - - -	2,525,997	1,931,576	4,457,573
1860 - - - - -	2,872,045	2,445,991	5,318,036
1861 - - - - -	3,114,694	1,733,963	4,848,657
1862 - - - - -	2,024,118	1,113,224	3,137,342
1863 - - - - -	2,416,705	1,473,222	3,889,927

Note.—There is no separate Record of the Exports to Hong Kong prior to 1843.

Office of the Inspector General of Imports
and Exports, Custom House,
London, 5th May 1864.

John A. Messenger.

CHINA AND HONG KONG.

RETURN of the Declared Annual Value of
BRITISH PRODUCE and MANUFACTURES Ex-
ported to *China* and *Hong Kong*, from 1834,
the year when the Distinction was first made
in the Customs House Records, between the
Exports to *China* and to *India*, to 1863, both
inclusive.

(*Mr. Cobden.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
9 May 1864.

K A G O S I M A.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 17 March 1864 ;—for,

A COPY “ of Admiral Kuper’s Official REPORT of the Performance of the
ARMSTRONG GUNS in the Action at Kagosima.”

Admiralty, } C. H. PENNELL,
4 April 1864. } Chief Clerk.

REPORTS ON ARMSTRONG GUNS.

(No. 364.)

Sir,

“Euryalus,” at Yokohama,
21 September 1863.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, Reports called for by me from the “Euryalus,” “Coquette,” “Perseus,” “Argus,” and “Racehorse,” containing all particulars respecting the Armstrong guns used in the recent action at Kagosima, the number of rounds fired, a statement of accidents, &c. &c., with the opinion of the several officers in command of those vessels as to the general efficiency of the guns, which may be interesting.

5 Enclosures.

I have, &c.

(signed) Augustus Kuper,

The Secretary of the Admiralty, London. Vice-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

Enclosure No. 1.

Her Majesty’s Ship “EURYALUS,” Yokohama, 10 September 1863.

REPORT OF ARMSTRONG GUNS AND CARRIAGES.

Nature of Gun.	Register.	Factory Mark.	Date when made.	Number of Rounds* Fired.	Blank.	REMARKS.	Fired at Kagosima.
Pivot. 110-pounder	96	R. G. F.	1861	38	8	Vent-piece broken off at neck ; rear chock of carriage broken ; carriage much shaken and cracked.	85
110 ”	390	ditto	”	13	29	- - - - -	10
110 ”	410	ditto	”	12	24	- - - - -	9
110 ”	39	ditto	”	24	29	- - - - -	6
110 ”	271	ditto	”	25	21	- - - - -	7
40 ”	7	E. O. C.	1860	29	10	- - - - -	9
40 ”	9	ditto	”	13	13	Vent piece split ; about two inches broken off one of lands, about a foot from seat of shot lower part.	12
40 ”	40	ditto	”	15	12	Vent-piece split	13
40 ”	45	ditto	”	11	12	Handles blown off, vent piece and hammer blown away	9
40 ”	52	ditto	”	31	9	About an inch broken off two lands a foot from seat of shot ; vent-piece split ; bed and carriage broken.	11
40 ”	80	ditto	”	33	8	- - - - -	13
40 ”	164	ditto	”	34	7	Small piece broken off five lands (jamming each other), about nine inches from seat of shot ; vent piece split.	10
40 ”	211	ditto	”	62	5	Neck of vent-piece blown away ; hammer blown off.	

* This column gives the whole number of rounds that have been fired since the guns have been on board, not including blank.

VENT-PIECES.

	No.	
110-pounder, iron	- R. G. F.	neck broken off.
40 ” iron	- R. G. F.	164 A. - - - cracked.
40 ” steel	- E. O. C.	45 B. - - - ditto.
40 ” steel	- E. O. C.	80 A. - - - ditto.
40 ” steel	- E. O. C.	211 B. - - - ditto.
40 ” steel	- E. O. C.	80 B. - - - ditto.
40 ” steel	- E. O. C.	45 A. - - - neck broken off.

REMARKS on the Practice made with the Armstrong Guns of Her Majesty's Ship "Euryalus," at Kagosima, and the Results of the Firing on the Guns.

THE 110-pounder pivot gun was fired rapidly, and with high elevations, both on the 15th and 16th of August. The concussion was very great, especially when (on the 16th) thirteen rounds were fired at 4,000 yards, with an elevation of 12°, and two rounds at extreme elevation. The rear chock of the carriage was broken off from the shease, where the train-whip is rove, and the sides of the carriage were much shaken and cracked; the slide showed symptoms of giving way; but as the screws in the rear post came out, it only bent slightly.

The vent-piece, which had the neck blown off on the 15th, was properly screwed up; for, when examined immediately afterwards, the part that remained was firmly fixed in its place, and was only removed after some difficulty. There was nothing to show the cause of the accident, and the only way to account for it is by supposing that a flaw existed: as shown by the list of casualties, it was made of iron. The carriage is an old one (having been originally fitted for a 68-pounder), and would probably have suffered nearly as much had a smooth-bored gun been fired from it with the same elevations. The carriages and rear chocks should, however, be made much stronger, as, when used with 68-pounders, they were never submitted to so continued a strain; for the gun having three charges, the heaviest was only used on rare occasions; whereas with Armstrong the charge is always the same. The practice made from this gun at long ranges was very good. Too much cannot be said in favour of the common shell fitted with a pillar-fuse, which are certainly the most destructive projectiles now in use; not one appeared to miss bursting, and they were very closely watched; the explosion could be heard distinctly at 4,000 yards.

For all purposes, the pillar-fuses appear much better than either the "Time" or "Moorsoms," the former requiring so much care in adjusting, and the latter not bursting when fired against earthworks. When the distance varies greatly, and it is desirable to keep up a rapid fire, their superiority to all others is very apparent, for merely touching the top of a parapet is sufficient to explode them.

With respect to the 40-pounder guns, the same complaint may be made as with the 100-pounders, viz., that the carriages are not strong enough to bear continued firing at high elevations. Two beds were broken by the concussion. Six vent-pieces were disabled, of which four had deep cracks right across. One had the neck blown off in the same manner as the 100 pounder; but in this case there can be no doubt the breech-screw had not been set up properly. Another had the handles and lock blown off from the same cause. In quick firing the vent-pieces get heated, and expand, and when they cool again, the copper rings drop off; and this only occurred in two cases, and then to the cracked vent-pieces. The damage done to the grooves of the guns was in all cases slight, and hardly noticeable.

The broadside 110-pounders were not fired often, and consequently no accidents happened to them.

They are the only ones that appear to have carriages strong enough to stand the concussion of continued firing at high elevations.

As shell guns, they are very valuable on the main deck; but the ports will not allow sufficient elevation to be given them, so that they may be used at the same distances as upper deck guns.

Approved,
J. B. Alexander, Captain.

(signed) Richard E. Tracey,
Gunnery Lieutenant.

Enclosure No. 2.

Her Majesty's Ship "COQUETTE," Yokohama, 1 September 1863.

REPORT ON ARMSTRONG GUNS.

Description of Gun.	Marks on Gun.	Total Number of Rounds Fired.	Number of Rounds Fired at Kagosima.	REMARKS.
Armstrong, 110-pounder, Length 10 feet, Weight, 82 cwt.	R. G. F. - No. 177 -	Shot and shell 85 Blank 2	Shot and shell 37	The high gauge tin caps do not fit, thereby causing unnecessary delay after every round, in having to wedge the vent-piece out. The high gauge tin caps never fitted, and all the low gauge caps are expended. The gun worked in every other way very satisfactorily. The starboard breeching-bolt in ship's side broke, not being stout enough. Another one also drew, woodwork being defective.

(signed) Approved,
F. Alexander, Commander.

(signed) Albert E. Kay,
Lieutenant.

Enclosure No. 3.

Her Majesty's Ship "PERSEUS," at Yokohama, 7 September 1863.

RETURN OF ARMSTRONG GUNS on board this Ship.

Register Number.	Description.			Number of Rounds Fired.				Accidents.				REMARKS.
	Size and Marks.	Weight.	Length.	On 15th and 16th August.	Previous to 15th August.		Part of Gun and Marks.	Description.	Charge of Powder.	Projectiles.		
		Cwt. qrs. lbs.			Feet.	Blank.			With Shot.		Lbs.	
201	40-pr. E. O. C. 1860.	33 3 14	10	37	8	2	Vent-piece, 40-pounder, Taylor's iron, R.G.F., No. 55.	Upper parts blown away.	5	Solid shot.	This vent-piece was blown up, after firing about 30 rounds; after this explosion, the breech screw was back about two threads, although the captain of the gun says it was screwed up previous to firing.	
30	40-pr. E. O. C. 1860.	31 0 0	10	15	18	1	Vent-piece, 40-pounder, Taylor's iron, R.G.F., No. 133.	Shoulders blown away.	5	Shell	This vent-piece was blown up, after 15 rounds; after the explosion, the breach screw was back about one thread.	
63	40-pr. E. O. C. 1861.	32 2 0	10	23	12	1	- -	- -	-	-	From the incessant rain, it was impossible to keep chalk marks on the breech and screw, to show No. 1 when the breech was up; and my opinion is, that, in consequence of there being no marks, and the end of the screw being foul, from repeated firing, it was not sufficiently up, which accounts for the accidents.	
54	40-pr. E. O. C. 1861.	32 1 9	10	15	11	2	- -	- -	-	-		
222	40-pr. E. O. C. 1861.	33 3 12	10	20	15	1	- -	- -	-	-	The cartridges, in two or three instances, were found to be too large in diameter to admit of their going in easily, and in consequence some delay was occasioned in loading, and several of the cartridges burst in forcing them in. In every other respect the guns answered remarkably well.	

(signed) Augustus J. Kingston, Commander.

Enclosure No. 4.

Her Majesty's Ship "ARGUS," at Yokohama, 8 September 1863.

LIST OF ARMSTRONG GUNS, and the Number of Rounds Fired from each on board whilst at Kagosima.

Nature of Gun.	Registered Number.	Where and when Received.	Charge.	Shot.	Segment Shell.	Common Shell.	Number Fired.	REMARKS.
10-pr. -	R.G.F. No. 559. 1861.	Chatham, in August 1862.	Lbs. 12	2	13	7	22*	The rifling of the 110-pounder is slightly broken, but of no serious consequence; the gun requires new re-facing; the common shells that were fired with pillar fuses from the 110-pounder all exploded between 50 and 100 yards; and we have every reason to believe that a shell burst in the gun, which damaged the rifling, as mentioned. The segment shell and shot were very accurate. Our opinion as to the efficiency of the 110-pounder Armstrong Gun is, that the "vent-piece continually jamming, and its great weight, is a serious drawback to quick firing, and is not a good gun for shot range." This does not apply to the 12-pounder, which may be fired very quickly, and with precision.
12-pr. -	R.G.F. No. 17. 1861.		2½	-	12	- -	12	
12-pr. -	R.G.F. No. 41. 1861.		2½	-	8	- -	8	

* The repairs of this gun are being effected by Mr. Fisher, the Assistant Engineer of Her Majesty's Gunboat "Kestrel."

Approved,
L. J. Moore, Commander.

(signed) Frederick Mears, Gunner.

Enclosure No. 5.

Her Majesty's Ship "RACEHORSE," 7 September 1863.

REPORT ON the ARMSTRONG GUNS on board Her Majesty's Ship "Racehorse."

GUN.	Mark.	Number of Rounds Fired.		Number of Rounds Fired at Kagosima.	REMARKS.
		Shot and Shell.	Blank.		
6-pounder Armstrong, 3 cwt. 0 qrs. 10 lbs. Length, 5 feet.	R. G. F., No. 39, made 1860. Projectile marked R. L.	None.	None.	2 shot, 15 shell (segment).	The trail of carriage broken on the 17th round.
110-pounder Armstrong, 81 cwt. 1 qr. 16 lbs. Length, 10 feet.	On trunnion, R. G. F., No. 165; date 1861. Double buaked iron projectile, marked R. L.	Shot, 2; shell, 4.	2	Shot, 24; segment shell, 23; common shell, 4.	During the first day of the engagement at Kagosima, great difficulty was found in getting the 110-pounder to go off, from the quantity of rain falling, which so thoroughly wetted the vent-piece, and ran into the interior of the chamber, that it was found necessary to unload the gun three times to replace the cartridges which had got wet. Besides this, the gun missed fire eight or nine times. This occasioned great delay, at a time when it was of great importance we should keep up a rapid fire. After the 15th round, the vent-piece got jammed so hard in the breech, that in trying to remove it with levers and handspikes, one of the handles came off. From this accident, the firing of the gun was delayed for at least 25 minutes. During the whole of this time, the smooth-bore guns, which were being fired under the same adverse circumstances, kept up a continuous and rapid fire. On the second day, the vent-piece jammed twice, and on one of these occasions it caused a delay of 10 minutes in the firing of the gun. From the experience I have had of this gun during the operations at Kagosima, I am of opinion, that for general service it is not so efficient as the 68-pounder, 95 cwt. gun, and that it would be improving the armament of this ship were one of the latter supplied in lieu of it.

(signed) E. R. Bower, Commander.

KAGOSIMA.

COPY of Admiral Kuper's Official Report of
the Performance of the ARMSTRONG Guns in
the Action at Kagosima.

(*Admiral Duncombe.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
5 April 1864.*

145.

Trader 1 oz.

J A P A N.

COPY of the DESPATCH from the General Officer commanding HER MAJESTY'S FORCES in *China*, addressed to the Secretary of State for War, relative to the dispatch of additional Troops to *Japan*, with an Enclosure.

War Office, }
21 July 1864. }

HARTINGTON.

(No. 172.)

Head Quarters, Hong Kong,
30 May 1864.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to enclose a copy of a Despatch from Sir Rutherford Alcock, requesting the remainder of Her Majesty's 2/20th Regiment now at Hong Kong, to be sent on to Yokuhama, with as little delay as possible, for service in Japan: and, as soon as transport can be provided by the Navy, the troops will be dispatched.

I have to add, I shall for the present detain the women and children at Hong Kong.

I beg also to forward a copy of Colonel Gordon's proceedings up to the latest date.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. G. Brown*,
Major General Commanding
Her Britannic Majesty's Troops in China.

The Right Honourable
the Secretary of State for War,
War Office, London, S.W.

(No. 14. E.—8002.)

Her Majesty's Legation, Yokuhama,
14 May 1864.

Sir,

THE present aspect of affairs in this country renders it expedient, in my opinion, that the remainder of the 20th Regiment, now at Hong Kong, should be sent here.

I have, therefore, requested Vice-Admiral Sir A. Kuper to place the means of transport at your disposal, and have now to beg that advantage may be taken of it to send the remaining portion with as little delay as possible.

I have called upon the Japanese Government to provide the necessary barrack accommodation, and I trust that it may be ready for them on their arrival. Barrack furniture, however, will not be found, and if, as I understand, it has been already supplied to the regiment, I think it would be desirable that they should bring what they may require with them.

As regards tent equipage, my present object is to have the regiment quartered here for the protection of this settlement, in the event of the squadron being required to undertake operations at a distance.

But it is impossible to say, in view of future contingencies and the unsettled state of the country, whether the regiment, or a portion of it, may not also be required to enter into active operations away from this place.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Rutherford Alcock*,
Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary, and
Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan.

Major-General Brown, C.B.,
Commanding Her Majesty's Troops in China,
Hong Kong.

(True Copy.)

H. B. Savory,
A. M. S.

J A P A N.

COPY of the DESPATCH from the General
Officer Commanding HER MAJESTY'S FORCES
in *China*, addressed to the Secretary of State
for War, relative to the dispatch of additional
TROOPS to *Japan*, with an Enclosure.

(Presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's Command.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
21 July 1864.

EAST INDIA (FINANCE AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS).

PART I.

FINANCE AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS

OF

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

FOR THE

Year 1862/63.

PART II.

ESTIMATE OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURE,

AND CASH BALANCES

FOR 1863/64;

WITH A COMPARISON OF THE TWO YEARS.

(Presented to Parliament pursuant to the Act 21 & 22 VICT. c. 106.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
19 May 1864.

PART I.

FINANCE AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS

OF

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

1862-63.

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No. I.—AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of INDIA for the Year 1862-63, with the the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.	1.	2.	3.	CHARGES
	GROSS RECEIPTS.	Repayments. — Allowances, Refunds and Drawback.	NET RECEIPTS within the Year, after deducting Repayments.	4. Charges of Collection, including Cost and Charges of Salt and Opium. (See Account, No. 18.)
	£.	£.	£.	£.
LAND REVENUE, &c.				
Land Revenue - - - - -	19,570,147	133,791	19,436,356	
Sayer and Miscellaneous - - - - -	520,580	785	519,845	
Abkaree - - - - -	1,951,080	2,903	1,948,177	
Tributes and Contributions from Native States - - -	725,763	- - -	725,763	
TOTAL Land Revenue, &c. - - - £.	22,767,570	137,429	22,630,141	2,076,970
Assessed Taxes - - - - -	1,882,212	39,298	1,842,914	72,676
Customs - - - - -	2,464,366	77,062	2,387,304	178,706
Salt - - - - -	5,244,150	36,876	5,207,274	501,411
Opium - - - - -	8,055,476	- - -	8,055,476	1,856,278
Stamps - - - - -	1,489,638	34,005	1,455,633	98,097
Mint - - - - -	371,116	- - -	371,116	180,723
Post Office - - - - -	425,528	127	425,401	481,196
Electric Telegraph - - - - -	75,525	43	75,482	352,689
Law and Justice and Police - - - - -	494,842	1,820	493,022	- - -
Marine - - - - -	189,046	8,046	181,000	- - -
Public Works - - - - -	443,553	7	443,546	- - -
Miscellaneous { Civil - - - - -	404,057	7,353	396,704	- - -
Miscellaneous { Military - - - - -	802,309	- - -	802,309	- - -
Interest - - - - -	34,364	- - -	34,364	- - -
TOTAL - - - £.	45,143,752	342,066	44,801,686	5,798,746

CHARGES of COLLECTION and other PAYMENTS out of those REVENUES; the NET RECEIPTS into collected, converted into Sterling Money, at the Rate of Two Shillings the Rupee.

AGAINST INCOME.					10.	11.
5. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements. (See Account, No. 19.)	6. Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c. (See Account, No. 20.)	7. MISCEL- LANEOUS. (See Account, No. 21.)	8. Contingencies, Special and Temporary. (See Account, No. 22.)	9. TOTAL CHARGES against INCOME.	NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries.	Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
1,735,663	568,046	26,581	9,783	4,417,043	18,213,098	9.177
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	72,676	1,770,238	3.943
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	178,706	2,208,598	7.485
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	501,411	4,705,863	9.821
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,856,278	6,199,198	23.043
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	98,097	1,357,536	6.739
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	180,723	190,393	63.757
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	481,196	{ Excess charge 55,795	113.115
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	352,689	{ Excess charge 277,207	467.249
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	493,022	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	181,000	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	443,540	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	396,704	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	802,309	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	34,364	
1,735,663	568,046	26,581	9,783	8,138,819	36,662,867	

Including Cost
of Salt and Opium.

Excluding Cost
of Salt and Opium.

No. II.—AN ACCOUNT of the TOTAL INCOME of the Revenue of INDIA in the Year ending the 30th April 1863, together with an Account of the PUBLIC EXPENDITURE, including REPAYMENTS, ALLOWANCES, and DRAWBACK, and ALLOWANCES and ASSIGNMENTS under Treaties and Engagements, and other PAYMENTS made out of the REVENUES, but exclusive of the Sums applied to the Reduction of Debt.

HEADS OF REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.		GROSS RECEIPTS, as stated in Column I, of the Account of Income No. I.	Number of Account.	EXPENDITURE.	£.
Land Revenue, including Tributes and Contributions from Native States, Sayer and Miscellaneous, and Abkaree Revenues, &c.		£. 22,767,570	I.	Repayments, Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback	342,066
Assessed Taxes		1,882,212	"	PAYMENTS in realization of the REVENUE:	
Customs		2,464,866	"	Charges of Collection, &c.	£. 5,798,746
Salt		5,244,150	"	Miscellaneous	26,581
Opium		8,065,476	"	Contingencies, Special and Temporary	9,783
Stamps		1,489,638		TOTAL PAYMENTS in realization of the REVENUE, including Cost of Salt and Opium	5,835,110
Mint		371,116	"	Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	1,735,663
Post Office		425,528	"	Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c.	568,046
Electric Telegraph		75,525		TOTAL of the direct Claims and Demands upon the Revenues, including Charges of Collection and Cost of Salt and Opium	8,480,885
Law and Justice, and Police		494,842		Charges in India, including Interest on Debt and the Value of Stores received from England	28,319,920
Marine		189,046		Charges in England, excluding the Value of Stores supplied to India	4,943,428
Public Works		443,553	III.	Guaranteed Interest on the Capital of Railway and other Companies, in India and in England, deducting Net Traffic Receipts	1,572,173
Miscellaneous		404,057	"	Excess of INCOME over EXPENDITURE	1,827,346
Interest		802,309	"		
		34,364			
		£. 45,143,752			£. 45,143,752

NO. III.—AN ACCOUNT OF THE NET PUBLIC INCOME OF INDIA, in the year ending 30th April 1863 (after adding the EXPENDITURE defrayed thereout by the several REVENUE DEPARTMENTS, and the ALLOWANCES and ASSIGNMENTS under Treaties and Engagements, and other PAYMENTS made out of those REVENUES), and the actual Issues or Payments within the same Period, exclusive of the Sums applied to the Reduction of Debt.

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS:			£.	£.	No. of Account.	CHARGES IN INDIA:			£.	£.
Land Revenue, including Tributes and Contributions from Native States, Sayer and Miscellaneous, and Abkaree Revenues, &c.			18,213,098		23	Army	-	-	-	12,704,325
Assessed Taxes			1,770,238		24	Indian Navy and Marine	-	-	-	744,590
Customs			2,208,598		25	Public Works	-	-	-	4,020,632
Salt			4,705,863		26	{Imperial	-	-	-	380,000
Opium			6,199,198		"	{One per Cent. Income Tax Fund	-	-	-	1,091,936
Stamps			1,357,536		"	Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments	-	-	-	2,074,146
Mint			190,393		"	Law and Justice	-	-	-	2,141,269
Post Office			55,765		"	Police	-	-	-	400,361
Electric Telegraph			277,207		"	Education, Science, and Art	-	-	-	241,515
Law and Justice, and Police			493,022		"	Political Agencies and other Foreign Services	-	-	-	740,896
Marine			181,000		"	Superannuation and Retired Allowances, &c.	-	-	-	265,405
Public Works			443,546		"	Miscellaneous	-	-	-	103,165
Miscellaneous			390,704		28	Civil Contingencies	-	-	-	24,968,240
Interest			802,309			Interest on Debt	-	-	-	3,851,680
			34,364			CHARGES IN ENGLAND:				
					34	Civil Charges	-	-	-	598,703
					23	Military Charges	-	-	-	2,128,426
					24	Marine Charges	-	-	-	99,413
					32	Interest on Debt	-	-	-	2,326,542
					27	Guaranteed Interest on the Capital of Railway and other Companies in India and in England	-	-	-	2,197,788
						Less,—Net Traffic Receipts	-	-	-	625,615
						Excess of Income over Expenditure	-	-	-	1,572,173
							-	-	-	1,827,346
							-	-	-	36,062,807
							-	-	-	28,319,920
							-	-	-	4,943,428
							-	-	-	1,572,173
							-	-	-	1,827,346
							-	-	-	36,062,807

No. IV.—ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the aggregate of BALANCES of CASH in the TREASURIES of INDIA, on the 30th April 1862; the Amount of DEBT incurred and discharged during the Year 1862-63; the Amount of ADVANCES and REPAYMENTS on various Accounts; the SUPPLIES to and from LONDON; the Difference of Supplies between the several PRESIDENCIES and PROVINCES; and the TOTAL BALANCE in the Indian Treasuries on the 30th April 1863.

No. of Account.		£.	No. of Account.		£.
30	Aggregate of Balances in the Indian Treasuries on the 30th April 1862	17,888,278	30	Loans	5,459
				Treasury Notes	210,928
	DEBT INCURRED:			Treasury Bills discharged	1,030
	Loans	£. 2,200		Four per Cent. Tanjore Debt	1,896
	Treasury Notes issued	304,467		Advances made by Government, including Tuccavee Advances:	
	Bills outstanding	90,801		Advances	2,055,412
	Civil, Military, and other Service Funds	111,253		Repayments	1,576,431
	Deposits	85,241		Supplies to London:	478,981
	Sale of Waste Lands	9,030		Remittances and Bills drawn by the Secretary of State discharged, Advances to Railway and other Companies, and Miscellaneous Payments on account of London	10,933,422
	Local Funds	29,190		Less,—Bills drawn on England, Payments in England for Interest on India Loan Property, Receipts in Repayment of Advances made in England to Service Funds, Net Traffic Receipts of Railways, &c.	2,700,464
	Prize Money	328,878			
	Miscellaneous	28,397			
	Local Remittances	49,196			
				Balance of Supplies between the different Presidencies (on unadjusted Accounts)	8,232,958
	Local Indian Surplus	1,038,653		Balance of Cash in the Treasuries of India on the 30th April 1863	466,508
		8,342,947			17,873,118
					£. 27,269,878
		£. 27,269,878			

698,294

A P P E N D I X.

FINANCE AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS, 1862-63.

I.—District Revenues and Charges	- . - - -	pp. 12 to 27.
II.—Sundry Abstract Accounts	- - - - -	pp. 28 to 72.

No. 1.—AN ACCOUNT of the Gross REVENUES of the PRESIDENCY of BENGAL, for the Year 1862-63, with the CHARGES of COLLECTION, and other PAYMENTS out of those REVENUES; the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected.

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.	1. GROSS RECEIPTS.	2. Repayments. — Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback.	3. NET RECEIPTS within the Year, after deducting Repayments.	CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.						10. NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries.	11. Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected.
				4. CHARGES of COLLECTION.	5. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.	6. Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c.	7. Miscellaneous.	8. Contingencies, Special and Temporary.	9. TOTAL CHARGES against INCOME.		
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
LAND REVENUE, &c.											
Land Revenue	3,900,198	7,544	3,892,654								
Sayer and Miscellaneous	4,321	115	4,206								
Abkaree	567,100	162	566,938								
Total Land Revenue, &c.	4,471,619	7,821	4,463,798	309,179	217,968	6,996	8,547	9,433	547,123	3,916,675	6.926
Assessed Taxes	629,197	15,297	613,900	38,287	-	-	-	-	38,287	575,613	6.236
Customs	1,068,929	9,254	1,059,675	58,630	-	-	-	-	58,630	1,001,045	55.33
Salt	2,750,661	34,790	2,715,871	244,308	-	-	-	-	244,308	2,471,563	8.995
Opium	4,812,561	-	4,812,561	1,852,772	-	-	-	-	1,852,772	2,959,789	38.498
Stamps	549,336	13,157	536,179	40,679	-	-	-	-	40,679	495,500	7.586
Law and Justice, and Police	161,587	-	161,587	-	-	-	-	-	-	161,587	
Marine	93,882	8,046	85,836	-	-	-	-	-	-	85,836	
Public Works	43,598	-	43,598	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,598	
Miscellaneous—Civil	44,132	-	44,132	-	-	-	-	-	-	44,132	
Interest	39	-	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	
TOTAL BENGAL PRESIDENCY, £.	14,625,541	88,365	14,537,176	2,543,855	217,968	6,996	3,547	9,433	2,781,799	11,755,377	

Including
Cost of Salt
and Opium.
(See Account,
No. 18.)

Excluding
Cost of Salt
and Opium.

No. 2.—AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES, for the Year 1862-63, with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other Payments out of those REVENUES; the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected.

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.	1. GROSS RECEIPTS.	2. Repayments, — Allowances, Refunds, — and Drawback.	3. NET RECEIPTS within the Year, after deducting Repayments.	CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.					9. NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries.	10. Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected.
				4. CHARGES of COLLECTION.	5. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.	6. Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c.	7. Miscellaneous.	8. TOTAL CHARGES against INCOME.		
LAND REVENUE, &c.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Land Revenue - - -	4,081,237	6,818	4,074,419							
Sayer and Miscellaneous - -	19,016	-	19,016							
Abkaree - - -	264,413	20	264,393							
Total Land Revenue, &c. -	4,364,666	6,838	4,357,828	336,533	114,487	7,504	1,881	460,405	3,897,423	7-722
Assessed Taxes - - -	287,177	2,384	284,793	5,665	-	-	-	5,665	279,128	1-989
Customs - - -	54,795	-	54,795	10,271	-	-	-	10,271	44,524	18-744
Salt - - -	436,725	891	435,834	63,206	-	-	-	63,206	372,628	14-502
Stamps - - -	205,976	5,378	200,598	8,752	-	-	-	8,752	191,846	4-362
Law and Justice, and Police -	87,528	-	87,528	-	-	-	-	-	87,528	
Public Works - - -	181,561	-	181,561	-	-	-	-	-	181,561	
Miscellaneous—Civil - - -	109,069	1,361	107,708	-	-	-	-	-	107,708	
Interest - - -	55	-	55	-	-	-	-	-	55	
TOTAL - - -	5,727,552	16,852	5,710,700	424,427	114,487	7,504	1,881	548,299	5,162,401	

N^o. 3.—AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the OUDE TERRITORY, for the Year 1862-63, with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other Payments out of those REVENUES; the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected.

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.	1. GROSS RECEIPTS.	2. Repayments. — Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback.	3. NET RECEIPTS within the Year, after deducting Repayments.	CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.				8. NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries.	9. Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected.
				4. CHARGES of COLLECTION.	5. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.	6. Miscellaneous.	7. TOTAL CHARGES against INCOME.		
LAND REVENUE, &c.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Land Revenue - - -	1,029,173	3,356	1,025,817	113,845	221,163	102	335,110	771,318	10.289
Sayer and Miscellaneous - -	5,574	2	5,572	736	-	-	736	53,261	1.363
Abkaree - - -	75,062	23	75,039	-	-	-	-	267	-
Total Land Revenue, &c. -	1,109,809	3,381	1,106,428	113,845	221,163	102	335,110	771,318	10.289
Assessed Taxes - - -	55,447	1,450	53,997	736	-	-	736	53,261	1.363
Salt - - -	267	-	267	-	-	-	-	267	-
Stamps - - -	33,500	446	33,054	2,113	-	-	2,113	30,941	6.392
Law and Justice, and Police -	15,340	-	15,340	-	-	-	-	15,340	-
Public Works - - -	4,830	-	4,830	-	-	-	-	4,830	-
Miscellaneous—Civil - -	4,324	390	3,934	-	-	-	-	3,934	-
Total - - - £.	1,233,517	5,667	1,217,850	116,694	221,163	102	337,959	879,891	-

No. 4.—AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the PUNJAB TERRITORIES, for the Year 1862-63, with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other PAYMENTS out of those REVENUES; the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected.

	1. GROSS RECEIPTS.	2. Repayments, — Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback.	3. NET RECEIPTS within the Year, after deducting Repayments.	CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.					9. NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries.	10. Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected.
				4. CHARGES of COLLECTION.	5. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.	6. Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c.	7. Miscellaneous.	8. TOTAL CHARGES against INCOME.		
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
LAND REVENUE, &c.										
Land Revenue - - -	1,864,499	2,161	1,862,338							
Sayer and Miscellaneous - - -	63,137	5	63,132							
Abkaree - - -	60,941	132	60,809							
Tributes and Contributions from Native States - - -	26,654	-	26,654							
Total Land Revenue, &c. - - -	2,015,231	2,298	2,012,933	216,996	124,668	2,775	376	344,815	1,668,118	10.780
Assessed Taxes - - -	88,082	2,320	85,712	2,759	-	-	-	2,759	82,953	3.218
Customs - - -	90,253	171	90,082	32,831	-	-	-	32,831	57,251	36.445
Salt - - -	597,549	1,195	596,354	32,034	-	-	-	32,034	564,320	5.371
Stamps - - -	94,802	1,555	93,247	2,150	-	-	-	2,150	91,097	2.305
Law and Justice, and Police - - -	41,252	1,820	39,432	-	-	-	-	-	39,432	
Marine - - -	1,142	-	1,142	-	-	-	-	-	1,142	
Public Works - - -	98,070	7	98,063	-	-	-	-	-	98,063	
Miscellaneous—Civil - - -	10,424	284	10,140	-	-	-	-	-	10,140	
Interest - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	
TOTAL - - - £.	3,036,756	9,650	3,027,106	286,770	124,668	2,775	376	414,589	2,612,517	

No. 5.—AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY (including SIND), for the Year 1862-63, with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other PAYMENTS out of those REVENUES; the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected.

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.	1. GROSS RECEIPTS.	2. Repayments. — Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback.	3. NET RECEIPTS within the Year, after deducting Repayments.	CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.						10. NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries.	11. Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected.
				4. CHARGES of COLLECTION.	b. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.	6. Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c.	7. Miscellaneous.	8. Contingencies, Special and Temporary.	9. TOTAL CHARGES against INCOME.		
LAND REVENUE, &c.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Land Revenue - - - -	3,276,738	26,781	3,249,957								
Sayer and Miscellaneous - -	110,340	568	109,772								
Abkaree - - - -	268,921	875	268,046								
Tributes and Contributions from Native States - - - - }	91,844	-	91,844								
Total Land Revenue, &c. -	3,747,843	28,224	3,719,619	341,562	544,683	545,663	9,533	348	1,441,789	2,277,830	9.182
Assessed Taxes - - - -	383,976	9,554	374,422	15,482	-	-	-	-	15,482	358,940	4.134
Customs - - - -	815,380	61,349	754,031	44,527	-	-	-	-	44,527	709,504	5.905
Salt - - - -	430,111	-	430,111	35,542	-	-	-	-	35,542	394,569	8.263
Opium - - - -	3,242,915	-	3,242,915	3,506	-	-	-	-	3,506	3,239,409	.108
Stamps - - - -	307,729	4,891	302,838	27,555	-	-	-	-	27,555	275,283	9.098
Mint - - - -	153,077	-	153,077	59,069	-	-	-	-	59,069	94,008	38.587
Law and Justice, and Police	54,929	-	54,929	-	-	-	-	-	-	54,929	
Marine - - - -	64,975	-	64,975	-	-	-	-	-	-	64,975	
Public Works - - - -	51,749	-	51,749	-	-	-	-	-	-	51,749	
Miscellaneous { Civil - - - -	57,185	1,445	55,740	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,740	
{ Military - - - -	241,817	-	241,817	-	-	-	-	-	-	241,817	
Interest - - - -	12,844	-	12,844	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,844	
TOTAL - - - - £.	9,564,530	105,463	9,459,067	527,243	544,683	545,663	9,533	348	1,627,470	7,831,597	

No. 6.—AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the CENTRAL PROVINCES for the Year 1862-63; with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other PAYMENTS out of those REVENUES, the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were Collected.

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.	1. GROSS RECEIPTS.	2. Repayments, — Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback.	3. NET RECEIPTS within the Year, after deducting Repayments.	CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.				9. NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries.	10. Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected.
				4. CHARGES of COLLECTION.	5. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.	6. Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c.	7. Miscellaneous.	8. TOTAL CHARGES against INCOME.	
LAND REVENUE, &c.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Land Revenue - - -	524,053	63	523,990						
Sayer and Miscellaneous - - -	27,398	-	27,398						
Abkaree - - -	74,535	-	74,535						
Total Land Revenue, &c. - -	625,986	63	625,923	105,045	79,159	5,108	1,372	190,684	16.782
Assessed Taxes - - -	36,786	716	36,070	309	-	-	-	309	.856
Customs - - -	23,021	-	23,021	2,043	-	-	-	2,043	8.874
Salt - - -	106,108	-	106,168	9,628	-	-	-	9,628	9.068
Stamps - - -	36,414	72	36,342	1,496	-	-	-	1,496	4.116
Law and Justice, and Police - -	7,995	-	7,995	-	-	-	-	-	
Public Works - - -	2,665	-	2,665	-	-	-	-	-	
Miscellaneous Civil - - -	4,787	125	4,662	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL - - - £.	843,822	976	842,846	118,521	79,159	5,108	1,372	204,160	
								638,686	

No. 7.—AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the East and West BERAR DISTRICTS, for the Year 1862-63; with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other PAYMENTS out of those REVENUES, the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected.

	1. GROSS RECEIPTS.	2. Repayments, — Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks.	3. NET RECEIPTS within the Year, after deducting Repayments.	CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.					9. NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries.	10. Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected.
				4. CHARGES of COLLECTION.	5. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.	6. Miscellaneous.	7. Contingencies, Special and Temporary.	8. TOTAL CHARGES against INCOME.		
REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
LAND REVENUE, &c.										
Land Revenue - - -	336,566	173	336,393							
Sayer and Miscellaneous - -	10,170	-	10,170							
Abkaree - - -	49,579	43	49,536							
Total Land Revenue, &c. -	396,315	216	396,099	39,761	17,069	1,045	2	57,877	338,222	10.038
Salt - - -	5,079	-	5,079	-	-	-	-	-	5,079	
Stamps - - -	7,790	417	7,373	218	-	-	-	218	7,155	2.956
Law and Justice, and Police -	5,946	-	5,946	-	-	-	-	-	5,946	
Public Works - - -	869	-	869	-	-	-	-	-	869	
Miscellaneous—Civil - -	1,356	148	1,208	-	-	-	-	-	1,208	
Interest - - -	25	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	25	
TOTAL - - - £.	417,380	781	416,599	39,979	17,069	1,045	2	58,095	358,504	

No. 8.—AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the PRESIDENCY of MADRAS for the Year 1862-63; with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other PAYMENTS out of those REVENUES, the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were Collected.

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.				CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.				8.	9.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries.	Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected.	
GROSS RECEIPTS.	Repayments.	NET RECEIPTS within the Year, after deducting Repayments.	CHARGES of COLLECTION.	Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL CHARGES against INCOME.			
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.		
LAND REVENUE, &c.									
Land Revenue - - - -	86,607	4,119,433							
Sayer and Miscellaneous - -	2	33,989							
Abkaree - - - -	1,210	371,547							
Tributes and Contributions from Native States - - - -	-	344,643							
Total Land Revenue, &c. - -	87,819	4,869,612	464,599	352,982	8,346	825,927	4,043,685	9.540	
Assessed Taxes - - - -	6,037	225,906	7,411	-	-	7,411	218,495	3.280	
Customs - - - -	5,096	191,402	16,530	-	-	16,530	174,872	8.636	
Salt - - - -	-	912,770	116,680	-	-	116,680	796,090	2.587	
Stamps - - - -	5,967	206,591	13,276	-	-	13,276	193,315		
Mint - - - -	-	69,224	26,773	-	-	26,773	42,451	38.675	
Law and Justice, and Police -	-	32,602	-	-	-	-	32,602		
Marine - - - -	-	1,956	-	-	-	-	1,956	41.971	
Public Works - - - -	-	41,971	-	-	-	-	41,971		
Miscellaneous, { Civil - - - -	3,566	70,043	-	-	-	-	70,043	200.643	
Military - - - -	-	200,643	-	-	-	-	200,643		
Interest - - - -	-	2,925	-	-	-	-	2,925		
TOTAL - - - - £.	108,485	6,825,645	645,269	352,982	8,346	1,006,597	5,819,048		

No. 9.—AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the EASTERN SETTLEMENTS, for the Year 1862-63; with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other Payments out of those REVENUES, the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were Collected.

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.	CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.				6. NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries.	7. Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected.
	1. GROSS RECEIPTS.	2. NET RECEIPTS within the Year, after deducting Repayments.	3. CHARGES of COLLECTION.	4. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.		
LAND REVENUE, &c.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Land Revenue	6,919	6,919				
Sayer and Miscellaneous	3,576	3,576				
Abkaree	123,149	123,149				
Total Land Revenue, &c.	133,644	133,644	4,056	11,723	15,779	117,865
Customs	60	60	757	-	757	Excess Charge 697
Stamps	7,965	7,965	770	-	770	7,195
Law and Justice, and Police	15,114	15,114	-	-	-	15,114
Marine	4,831	4,831	-	-	-	4,831
Public Works	5,395	5,395	-	-	-	5,395
Miscellaneous—Civil	3,669	3,669	-	-	-	3,669
TOTAL	170,678	170,678	5,583	11,723	17,306	153,372

No. 10.—AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the PROVINCE of BRITISH BURMAH, for the Year 1862-63; with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other PAYMENTS out of those REVENUES, the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected.

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.		1. GROSS RECEIPTS.	2. Repayments, — Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback.	3. NET RECEIPTS within the Year, after deducting Repayments.	CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.			7. NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries.	8. Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected.
					4. CHARGES of COLLECTION.	5. Miscellaneous.	6. TOTAL CHARGES against INCOME.		
LAND REVENUE, &c.		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Land Revenue	-	298,384	129	298,255					
Sayer and Miscellaneous	-	231,705	43	231,662					
Abkaree	-	78,493	438	78,055					
Tributes and Contributions from Native States	-	385	-	385					
Total Land Revenue, &c.	-	608,967	610	608,357	124,555	80	124,635	483,722	20.473
Assessed Taxes	-	23,147	34	23,113	1,886	-	1,886	21,227	8.159
Customs	-	214,770	1,192	213,578	13,117	-	13,117	200,461	6.141
Salt	-	4,820	-	4,820	13	-	13	4,807	2.69
Stamps	-	26,084	600	26,084	867	-	867	25,217	3.323
Law and Justice, and Police	-	31,148	-	31,148	-	-	-	31,148	
Marine	-	9,565	-	9,565	-	-	-	9,565	
Public Works	-	6,984	-	6,984	-	-	-	6,984	
Miscellaneous, Civil	-	1,362	-	1,362	-	-	-	1,362	
Interest	-	14	-	14	-	-	-	14	
TOTAL	-	927,461	2,436	925,025	140,438	80	140,518	784,507	

No. 12.—AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the TREASURIES and DEPARTMENTS under the Immediate Control of the Government of *India*, the Accounts of which have been transferred for Adjustment to the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, *Bengal*, for the Year 1862-63; with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other PAYMENTS out of those REVENUES, the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected.

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.	1. GROSS RECEIPTS.	2. NET RECEIPTS within the Year, after deducting Repayments.	CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.		5. NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries.
			3. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.	4. TOTAL CHARGES against INCOME.	
LAND REVENUE, &c.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Land Revenue, &c.	- - - - -	- - - - -	727	727	Excess Charge 727
Total Land Revenue, &c.	- - - - -	- - - - -	727	- - - - -	- - - - -
Assessed Taxes	270	270	- - - - -	- - - - -	270
Stamps	5	5	- - - - -	- - - - -	5
Miscellaneous, Civil	64	64	- - - - -	- - - - -	64
Total - - - £.	339	339	727	727	Excess Charge 388

No. 13.—AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the TREASURIES and DEPARTMENTS under the Immediate Control of the Government of India, the Accounts of which have been transferred for adjustment to the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, *North Western Provinces*, for the Year 1862-63; with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other PAYMENTS out of those REVENUES, the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected.

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.	1.	2.	3.	CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.			7.	8.
	GROSS RECEIPTS.	Repayments, — Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback.	NET RECEIPTS within the Year, after deducting Repayments.	4. CHARGES of COLLECTION.	5. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.	6. TOTAL CHARGES against INCOME.	NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries.	Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected.
LAND REVENUE, &c.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Land Revenue - - - - -	7,360	-	7,360					
Sayer and Miscellaneous - - - - -	32	-	32					
Abkaree - - - - -	131	-	131					
Tributes and Contributions from Native States - - - - -	18,182	-	18,182					
Total Land Revenue, &c. - - - - -	25,705	-	25,705	4,532	453	4,985	20,720	17.630
Assessed Taxes - - - - -	1,216	2	1,214	9	-	9	1,205	.741
Customs - - - - -	660	-	660	-	-	-	660	
Stamps - - - - -	282	1	281	7	-	7	274	2.491
Public Works - - - - -	5,000	-	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	
Miscellaneous, Civil - - - - -	3,029	-	3,029	-	-	-	3,029	
TOTAL - - - - - £.	35,892	3	35,889	4,548	453	5,001	30,888	

No. 14.—AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the DISTRICT of COORG, for the Year 1862-63; with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other PAYMENTS out of those REVENUES, the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected.

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.	1.	2.	3.	CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.				8.	9.
				4.	5.	6.	7.		
	GROSS RECEIPTS.	Repayments. — Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback.	NET RECEIPTS within the Year, after deducting Repayments.	CHARGES of COLLECTION.	Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL CHARGES against INCOME.	NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries.	Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected.
LAND REVENUE, &c.									
Land Revenue	£. 20,725	£. -	£. 20,725	£. -	£. -	£. -	£. -	£. -	
Sayer and Miscellaneous	9,774	-	9,774	-	-	-	-	-	
Abkaree	10,690	-	10,690	-	-	-	-	-	
Total Land Revenue, &c.	41,189	-	41,189	11,798	5,931	290	18,019	23,170	28.643
Assessed Taxes	1,229	51	1,178	40	-	-	40	1,138	3.395
Stamps	1,130	-	1,130	51	-	-	51	1,079	4.513
Law and Justice, and Police	331	-	331	-	-	-	-	331	
Public Works	91	-	91	-	-	-	-	91	
Miscellaneous, Civil	441	-	441	-	-	-	-	441	
TOTAL	£. 44,411	51	44,360	11,889	5,931	290	18,110	26,250	

No. 15.—AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the TREASURIES and DEPARTMENTS under the immediate Control of the Government of India, the Accounts of which have been transferred for Adjustment to the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, *Bombay*, for the Year 1862-63; with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other PAYMENTS out of those REVENUES, the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected.

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.	1. GROSS RECEIPTS.	2. Repayments, — Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback.	3. NET RECEIPTS within the Year, after deducting Repayments.	CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.				8. NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries.	9. Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected.
				4. CHARGES of COLLECTION.	5. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.	6. Miscellaneous.	7. TOTAL CHARGES against INCOME.		
LAND REVENUE, &c.									
Land Revenue	£. 18,255	£. 159	£. 18,096	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Sayer and Miscellaneous	1,386	-	1,386						
Abkaree	5,309	-	5,309						
Tributes and Contributions from Native States	43,540	-	43,540						
Total Land Revenue, &c.	68,490	159	68,331	4,441	7,391	9	11,841	56,490	6·499
Assessed Taxes	4,105	675	3,430	92	-	-	92	3,338	2·682
Stamps	5,467	1,521	3,946	163	-	-	163	3,783	4·130
Law and Justice, and Police	866	-	866	-	-	-	-	866	
Marine	821	-	821	-	-	-	-	821	
Miscellaneous, Civil	5,131	24	5,107	-	-	-	-	5,107	
TOTAL	84,880	2,379	82,501	4,696	7,391	9	12,096	70,405	

No. 16.—AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the HYDERABAD RESIDENCY, for the Year 1862-63; with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other PAYMENTS out of those REVENUES, the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected.

	1. GROSS RECEIPTS.	2. Repayments. — Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback.	3. NET RECEIPTS within the Year, after deducting Repayments.	CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.				8. NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries.	9. Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected.
				4. CHARGES of COLLECTION.	5. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.	6. Miscellaneous.	7. TOTAL CHARGES against INCOME.		
REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.									
Assessed Taxes	£. 644	£. 2	£. 642	£. -	£. -	£. -	£. -	£. 642	
Law and Justice, and Police	710	-	710	-	-	-	-	710	
Miscellaneous, Civil	124	-	124	-	-	-	-	124	
TOTAL	1,478	2	1,476	-	-	-	-	1,476	

No. 18.—GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the CHARGES of COLLECTION on the PUBLIC INCOME of INDIA, for the Year ended the 30th April 1863.

(B. I.—1.) CHARGES of COLLECTION of the LAND, SAYER, and ABKAREE REVENUES.

Bengal :	£.	£.
Board of Revenue, comprising proportion (one-half) of the Salaries of the Members and Secretaries, the remaining moiety being charged upon the Customs, Salt, and Opium Revenues; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges of the Secretary's Office, and Commissioner, under Regulation 3 of 1828	14,836	
Local Commissioners; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges	22,025	
Collectors of Revenue; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges	178,141	
Establishment for collecting the Sayer and Abkaree Revenues, and the Excise Duties in Calcutta, including Contingent Charges	25,387	
Revenue Survey	52,567	
Printing Charges, Law Charges, and Miscellaneous	16,223	
		309,179
North Western Provinces :		
Charges of the Sudder Board of Revenue, North Western Provinces; Salaries of the Members, Secretary, Establishment and Contingent Charges	23,487	
Commissioners of Revenue; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges	18,024	
Collectors of Revenue - ditto - ditto	263,995	
Revenue Survey and Settlement Charges	31,027	
		336,533
Oude :		
Commissioner and Superintendent of Police; Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies	8,871	
Deputy Commissioner; Salary, Establishment and Contingent Charges	67,392	
Revenue Survey and Settlement Charges	35,754	
Miscellaneous	1,828	
		113,845
Punjab :		
Financial Commissioner in the Punjab; Salary, Establishment and Contingent Charges	9,113	
Commissioners of Revenue in the Punjab; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges	22,564	
Collectors of Revenue; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges	177,843	
Revenue Survey and Settlement; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges	7,476	
		216,996
Bombay and Sind :		
Commissioners of Revenue; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges	13,982	
Collectors of Revenue; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges	244,064	
Revenue Survey and Settlement; Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies	83,516	
		341,562
Central Provinces :		
Commissioners of Revenue; Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies	7,397	
Deputy Commissioners; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges	60,958	
Revenue Survey; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges	36,258	
Enam Commission; Salaries and Establishment and Contingent Charges	432	
		105,045
East and West Berar :		
Commissioner, Second Assistant Resident, Deputy and Assistant Commissioners; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges	31,665	
Revenue Survey; Salaries and Contingent Charges	8,096	
		39,761
Carried forward	£.	1,462,921

No. 18.—General Abstract of Charges of Collection on Public Income of India, for Year ended 30 April 1863—*contd.*

Brought forward - - -		£.	1,462,921
(B. I.—1.) Charges of Collection of the Land, Sayer, and Abkaree Revenues— <i>continued.</i>			
Madras :		£.	
Board of Revenue; Salaries of the Members and Secretaries of the Board, Secretary's		22,991	
Office, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - -			
Collectors of Revenue, &c.; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - -		345,258	
Revenue Survey and Settlement; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - -		80,826	
Enam Commission; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - -		15,524	
			464,599
Eastern Settlements :			
Collector's and Surveyor's Establishments, Establishment of the Land Office, and various			
Contingent Charges - - -			4,056
British Burmah :			
Commissioners of Revenue; Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies - - -		2,152	
Deputy Commissioners; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - -		83,411	
Sayer and Abkaree Charges, &c. - - -		32,843	
Revenue Survey; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - -		6,149	
			124,555
GENERAL AND POLITICAL—GOVERNMENT OF INDIA :			
Miscellaneous - - -		68	
Gwalior, Bhopal, and Nagode (North Western Provinces) :			
	£.		
Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charge - - -	3,269		
Miscellaneous - - -	1,263		
			4,532
Coorg (Madras) :			
Salary, Establishment and Contingent Charges of the Superintendent in		11,719	
Coorg - - -			
Revenue Survey Establishment, &c. - - -	79		
			11,798
Nimar Agency (Bombay) :			
Salary, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - -	4,285		
Revenue Survey and Settlement; Establishment and Contingent Charges - - -	156		
			4,441
			20,839
TOTAL CHARGES OF COLLECTION OF THE LAND, SAYER, AND ABKAREE REVENUES - - -		£.	2,076,970
(B. I.—2.) ASSESSED TAXES—CHARGES OF COLLECTION.			
Bengal :		£.	
Income Tax; Special Commissioner - - -		397	
Secretary to Income Tax Commissioner; Salary, Establishment and Con-		3,565	
tingencies - - -			
Salary of Assessors, Establishment, Contingencies, &c. - - -		34,325	
			38,287
North Western Provinces :			
Income Tax; Salary, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - -		5,665	
Oude :			
Income Tax; Salary, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - -		736	
Punjab :			
Income Tax; Salary, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - -		2,759	
Bombay and Sind :			
Income Tax; Salary, Establishment and Contingencies at the Presidency		14,771	
and in the Districts - - -			
Duty on Arts, Trades, and Dealings; Establishment and Contingent		711	
Charges - - -			
			15,482
Carried forward - - -		£.	62,929
			2,076,970

No. 18.—General Abstract of Charges of Collection on Public Income of India, for Year ended 30 April 1863—*contd.*

	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	62,929	2,076,970
(B. I.—2.) ASSESSED TAXES—Charges of Collection— <i>continued.</i>		
Central Provinces :	£.	
Income Tax ; Salary, Establishment and Contingencies - - - - -	309	
Madras :		
Income Tax ; Salary, Establishment and Contingencies at the Presidency and in the Districts - - - - -	7,293	
Duty on Arts, Trades and Dealings, or Moterpha; Establishment and Contingencies - - - - -	118	
	7,411	
British Burmah :		
Income Tax ; Salary, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - -	1,886	
GENERAL AND POLITICAL—GOVERNMENT OF INDIA :		
Nagode (North Western Provinces) :		
Income Tax ; Establishment and Miscellaneous - - - - -	9	
Coorg (Madras) :		
Income Tax ; Establishment - - - - -	40	
Nimar Agency, &c. (Bombay) :	£.	
Income Tax ; Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - -	88	
Licence Tax ; Miscellaneous - - - - -	4	
	92	
	141	
TOTAL CHARGES OF COLLECTION of the ASSESSED TAXES - - - £.		72,676
(B. I.—3.)—CUSTOMS—CHARGES OF COLLECTION :		
Bengal :		
Proportion (one-eighth) of the Salaries of the Members of the Board of Revenue, chargeable to the Customs Department - - - - -	1,246	
Proportion (one-eighth) of the Salaries of the Secretary and Junior Secretary of the Board, including Establishment and Contingent Charges	2,691	
Collectors of Customs: Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges -	54,693	
	58,630	
North Western Provinces :		
Customs Establishments, including Salary of the Commissioner - - -	497	
Salaries of the Uncovenanted Collectors, Establishments and Contingent Charges - - - - -	9,774	
	10,271	
Punjab :		
Customs Establishment: Salaries of the Uncovenanted Collectors, Esta- blishment and Contingent Charges - - - - -	32,831	
Bombay and Sind :		
Proportion of the Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges of the Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners chargeable to the Customs Department - - - - -	43,473	
Tobacco and Hard Fees Establishment - - - - -	1,054	
	44,527	
Central Provinces :		
Collectors of Customs ; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - -	2,043	
Carried forward - - - £.	148,302	2,149,646

No. 18.—General Abstract of Charges of Collection on Public Income of India, for Year ended 30 April 1863—*contd.*

	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	148,302	2,149,646
(B. I.—3.)—CUSTOMS—Charges of Collection— <i>continued.</i>		
Madras :	£.	
Collector of Sea Customs at the Presidency: Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - -	8,749	
Establishments of various Revenue Collectorates, chargeable to Customs Department, including Land Customs Establishment - - - - -	7,781	
	16,530	
Eastern Settlements :		
Salary, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - -	757	
British Burmah :		
Collectors of Customs: Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - -	13,117	
TOTAL CHARGES for Collecting the CUSTOMS - - - £.		178,706
(B. I.—4.)—SALT—CHARGES of COLLECTION, including Cost of SALT:		
Bengal :		
Proportion (one-eighth) of the Salaries of the Members of the Board of Revenue, chargeable to the Salt Department - - - - -	1,247	
Proportion (one-eighth) of the Salaries of the Secretary and Junior Secretary of the Board, including Establishment and Contingent Charges of the Secretary's Office - - - - -	2,642	
Superintendents of Golahs at Sulkea, Arracan, &c.: Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - -	10,199	
Salary of the Commissioner at Cuttack - - - - -	342	
Salt Agents: Salaries, Establishments and Contingent Charges - - -	68,884	
Superintendents of Salt Chowkies: Salaries, Establishments and Contingent Charges - - - - -	34,600	
Law Charges, Construction and Repair of Buildings, and Miscellaneous - - -	5,918	
Advances to Manufacturers of Bengal and Cuttack Salt - - - - -	106,015	
Purchase of Salt, including freight - - - - -	14,461	
	120,476	
North Western Provinces :		244,308
Commissioner: Salary, Establishment and Contingencies - - - - -	22,290	
Salaries of Collectors, Establishments and Contingencies - - - - -	40,916	
		63,206
Punjab :		
Salaries of Collectors, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - -	27,621	
Excavating Salt Mines, and Cost of Salt Works - - - - -	4,413	
		32,034
Bombay and Sind :		
Proportion of the Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges of the Commissioner, Deputy and Assistant Commissioners, chargeable upon the Duties levied on Salt - - - - -	- - -	35,542
Central Provinces :		
Miscellaneous - - - - -	- - -	9,628
Madras :		
Salaries, Establishments and Contingent Charges at the various Revenue Collectorates, chargeable upon Sales of Salt - - - - -	23,617	
Charges for the Provision of Salt - - - - -	93,063	
		116,680
British Burmah :		
Commission on Collections - - - - -	- - -	13
TOTAL CHARGES of Collection of the SALT REVENUE, including Cost of SALT - - - £.		501,411
Carried forward - - - £.		2,829,763

No. 18.—General Abstract of Charges of Collection on Public Income of India, for Year ended 30 April 1863—*contd.*

	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	- - -	2,829,763
(B. I.—5.)—OPIUM.—CHARGES of COLLECTION, including Cost of OPIUM :	£.	
Bengal :		
Proportion (one-fourth) of the Salaries of the Members of the Board of Revenue, chargeable to the Opium Department - - - - - }	2,493	
Proportion (one-fourth) of the Salaries of the Secretary and Junior Secre- tary of the Board, including Establishment and Contingent Charges of the Secretary's Office - - - - - }	6,219	
Agents for the provision of Opium: Salaries, Establishments and Con- tingencies of the Agents and Sub-deputy Agents, including Commission to the Sub-deputy Agents, and to the Principal Assistants and Omlahs :		
In Behar - - - - -	68,557	
In Benares - - - - -	59,163	
	127,720	
Packing, Transit, Weighing, and Miscellaneous Charges -	24,217	
Salary and Establishment of the Opium Examiners - -	246	
Commission to Auctioneers for Sale of Opium - - -	2,154	
	26,617	
Advances to Manufacturers :		
In Behar - - - - -	1,037,364	
In Benares - - - - -	652,359	
	1,689,723	
		1,852,772
Bombay and Sind :		
Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges of the Commissioner, Deputy and Assistant Commissioners, chargeable to the Opium De- partment - - - - - }	- -	3,506
TOTAL CHARGES of COLLECTION of the OPIUM REVENUE, including Cost of OPIUM - - £.		1,856,278
(B. I.—6.)—STAMPS.—CHARGES of COLLECTION :	£.	£.
Bengal :		
Salary of the Superintendent of Stamps, Establishment of the Stamp Office at the Presidency, and Contingent Charges - - - - - }	5,156	
Cost of Watermarked Paper - - - - -	21,312	
Collector of Calcutta Stamps: Salary, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - - }	2,103	
Establishments, &c. under the Collectors in the Provinces - - -	511	
Discount on Sale of Stamps - - - - -	11,597	
		40,679
North Western Provinces :		
Establishment under Revenue Collectors - - - - -	807	
Commission to Vendors - - - - -	6,993	
Miscellaneous and Contingent Charges - - - - -	952	
		8,752
Oude :		
Commission to Vendors - - - - -	825	
Miscellaneous, including Establishment Charges, &c. - - - - -	1,288	
		2,113
Carried forward - - - £.		51,544
		4,686,041

No. 18.—General Abstract of Charges of Collection on Public Income of India, for Year ended 30 April 1863—*contd.*

	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	51,544	4,686,041
(B. I.—6.)—STAMPS.—Charges of Collection— <i>continued.</i>	£.	
Punjab :		
Commission to Vendors - - - - -	2,014	
Contingent Charges - - - - -	136	
	2,150	
Bombay and Sind :		
Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges, including Discount to Vendors - - - - -	15,620	
Stores from England - - - - -	11,935	
	27,555	
Central Provinces :		
Discount on Sale of Stamps, and Miscellaneous - - - - -	1,496	
East and West Berar :		
Commission, &c. to Vendors of Stamps - - - - -	218	
Madras :		
Superintendent's fixed Salary - - - - -	550	
Establishment and Contingent Charges, including Purchase of Paper, Commission to Vendors, &c. - - - - -	9,503	
Value of Receipt Stamps, &c. received from England - - - - -	3,223	
	13,276	
Eastern Settlements :		
Salary, Establishment, and Contingencies - - - - -	770	
British Burmah :		
Discount on the Sale of Stamps, and Contingencies - - - - -	867	
GENERAL AND POLITICAL—GOVERNMENT OF INDIA :		
Bhopal and Nagode.—(North Western Provinces) :		
Discount on Sale of Stamps - - - - -	7	
Coorg.—(Madras) :		
Discount on Sale of Stamps - - - - -	51	
Nimar Agency, &c.—(Bombay) :		
Discount on Sale of Stamps - - - - -	157	
Miscellaneous - - - - -	6	
	221	
TOTAL CHARGES of COLLECTION of the STAMP DUTIES - - - £.		98,097
(B. I.—7.)—MINT.		
Bombay :		
Salaries, Establishments, and Contingent Charges of the Mint Master, Assay Master, &c. - - - - -	41,150	
Stores - - - - -	17,919	
	59,069	
Madras :		
Salaries, Establishments, and Contingent Charges of the Mint Master, Assay Master, &c. - - - - -	24,667	
Stores - - - - -	2,106	
	26,773	
Carried forward - - - £.	85,842	4,784,138

No. 18.—General Abstract of Charges of Collection on Public Income of India, for Year ended 30 April 1863—*contd.*

	£.	£.
(B. I.—7.)—MINT— <i>continued.</i>		
Brought forward - - -	85,842	4,784,188
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA :	£.	
Salaries, Establishments, and Contingent Charges of the Mint Master, } Assay Master, &c. - - - - - }	38,385	
Loss of Weight in Melting, and Miscellaneous Charges - - - - -	11,555	
Stores - - - - -	44,941	
	94,881	
TOTAL MINT CHARGES - - - £.		180,723
(B. I.—8.)—POST OFFICE.—CHARGES OF COLLECTION :		
Bengal :		
Director General: Salary, Establishment, and Contingencies - - -	4,066	
Salaries of the Postmaster General and Compiler of Post-office Accounts, } Establishments and Contingencies - - - - - }	5,645	
Salaries of Inspectors, Postmasters, and Deputy Postmasters, Establish- } ments and Contingencies - - - - - }	91,107	
Discount on Sale of Postage Labels - - - - -	1,899	
		102,717
North Western Provinces :		
Charges of the Office of the Postmaster General of the North Western } Provinces - - - - - }	5,690	
Salaries, Establishments, and Contingencies of the various District Post- } offices - - - - - }	35,292	
Mail-cart Charges - - - - -	42,237	
Discount on Sale of Postage Labels - - - - -	1,265	
Bullock Train Charges - - - - -	42,172	
		126,656
Oude :		
Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies, &c. of the Post-office - - -	7,364	
Discount on Sale of Postage Labels - - - - -	210	
		7,574
Punjab :		
Charges of the Offices of the Postmaster General, Inspecting and Deputy } Postmasters, &c. - - - - - }	45,199	
Discount on Sale of Postage Labels - - - - -	935	
		46,134
Bombay :		
Salaries of the Postmaster General and his Deputy, &c. - - - - -	12,431	
Establishment - - - - -	57,235	
Contingencies, including Contract Allowance for conveying the Mails - - -	32,528	
Discount on Sale of Postage Labels - - - - -	2,054	
		104,248
Sind :		
Salaries of Deputy Postmasters, Establishment and Contingencies - - -	13,658	
Discount on Sale of Postage Labels - - - - -	303	
		13,961
Madras :		
Salary, Establishment, and Contingencies of the Postmaster General - - -	3,691	
Salaries of the Inspectors and Deputy Postmasters, Establishments and } Contingencies, &c. - - - - - }	64,031	
Discount on Sale of Postage Labels - - - - -	1,790	
		69,512
Eastern Settlements :		
Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies of the Postmasters, &c. - - -	1,562	
Discount on Sale of Postage Labels - - - - -	530	
		2,092
British Burmah :		
Salaries, Establishments and Contingencies of the Postmasters, &c. - - -	8,074	
Discount on Sale of Postage Labels - - - - -	228	
		8,302
TOTAL CHARGES of Collection of the POST-OFFICE REVENUE - - - £.		481,196
Carried forward - - - £.		5,446,057

No. 18.—General Abstract of Charges of Collection on Public Income of India, for Year ended 30 April 1863—*contd.*

		£.	£.
	Brought forward - - -	- - -	5,446,057
(B. I.—9.)—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH—CHARGES OF COLLECTION :/			
	£.		
Bengal :			
Director General of Telegraphs : Salary, Establishment and Contingencies	5,200		
Working Account : Salaries, Establishment, Contingencies, &c. - - -	21,464		
Construction Charges - - - - -	4,542	31,206	
Dacca :			
Working Account : Salaries, Establishment, Contingencies, &c. - - -	9,939		
Construction Charges - - - - -	682	10,621	
Punjab :			
Working Account : Salaries, Establishment, Contingencies, &c. - - -	12,143		
Construction Charges - - - - -	4,784	16,927	
Pegu :			
Working Account : Salaries, Establishment, Contingencies, &c. - - -	7,947		
Construction Charges - - - - -	3,447	11,394	
Bombay :			
Working Account : Salaries, Establishment, Contingencies, &c. - - -	- - -	16,051	
Indore :			
Working Account : Salaries, Establishment, Contingencies, &c. - - -	6,147		
Construction Charges - - - - -	855	7,002	
Sind :			
Working Account : Salaries, Establishment, Contingencies, &c. - - -	6,961		
Construction Charges - - - - -	66	7,027	
Madras :			
Working Account : Salaries, Establishment, Contingencies, &c. - - -	18,710		
Construction Charges - - - - -	1,191	19,901	
East Coast :			
Working Account : Salaries, Establishment, Contingencies, &c. - - -	9,989		
Construction Charges - - - - -	974	10,963	
South East Coast :			
Working Account : Salaries, Establishment, Contingencies, &c. - - -	1,097		
Construction Charges - - - - -	10	1,107	
Central India :			
Working Account : Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies - - -	11,355		
Construction Charges - - - - -	2,494	13,849	
STOREKEEPER :			
Working Account : Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies - - -	- - -	21,410	
PERSIAN GULF TELEGRAPH :			
Charges on account of the Mekran Line of Telegraph - - -	- - -	25,268	
Stores - - - - -	- - -	159,963	
TOTAL CHARGES on Account of ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH - - -		£.	352,689
TOTAL CHARGES of COLLECTION of the REVENUES, including Cost of SALT and OPIUM - - -		£.	5,798,746

No. 19.—GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the ALLOWANCES and ASSIGNMENTS out of the REVENUES, in accordance with Treaties or other Engagements, in the Year ended 30th April 1863.

(B. II.)—ALLOWANCES UNDER TREATIES AND ENGAGEMENTS.		£.	£.	£.
B E N G A L:				
STIPENDS and ALLOWANCES of the NIZAMUT:				
His Highness Newab Nazim's Personal Allowance	- - - - -	73,255		
Her Highness Munnee Begum	- - - - -	15,048		
Ditto - - Munnoo and Buhoo Begum	- - - - -	2,710		
Ditto - - Ameeroon Nissa Begum	- - - - -	633		
Rajmehal Family	- - - - -	3,321		
Syed Azimally Khan	- - - - -	4,717		
Raisoon Nissa Begum (Widow of Humayoonjah)	- - - - -	9,982		
Syed Sudfar Ally	- - - - -	2,263		
Syed Jaffer Ally	- - - - -	1,920		
Syed Ahmed Reza Khan (minor)	- - - - -	1,881		
Newab Sumshe Jehan Begum, Consort of Furreedoonjah	- - - - -	5,600		
Allowances to various Chiefs, their Families and Dependents, exceeding 5,000 rupees, and not exceeding 20,000 rupees per annum	- - - - -	8,688		
Allowances to various Chiefs, their Families and Dependents, not exceeding 5,000 rupees per annum	- - - - -	34,654		
			164,672	
PENSIONS and CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES:				
Rajah Bhoop Sing (Grandson of Rajah Kielyan Sing)	- - - - -	2,337		
Unnoo Chutter, Charges paid in Cuttack	- - - - -	660		
Rannee Puddoo Rakha, of Lower Assam	- - - - -	628		
			3,625	
SAYER COMPENSATIONS:				
Compensations exceeding 5,000 rupees per annum each	- - - - -	676		
Ditto - - not exceeding 5,000 rupees per annum each	- - - - -	4,395		
Convention with the French Government:—Annual Compensation to that Government in lieu of Salt formerly supplied to them	- - - - -	44,600		
			49,671	
TOTAL BENGAL			£.	217,968
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES:				
TERRITORIAL and POLITICAL PENSIONS:				
Ishreepersaud Narain Sing, Rajah of Benares	- - - - -	10,000		
Her Highness Baiza Bai, in lieu of Pergunnahs Shergurh and Khosee, of Muttra District	- - - - -	20,000		
Ali Bahadoor	- - - - -	3,900		
Pensions exceeding 5,000 rupees, and not exceeding 20,000 rupees per annum each	- - - - -	3,240		
Rajah Bulwant Sing	- - - - -	2,600		
Pensions granted on the resumption of Maaffee Tenures	- - - - -	4,764		
Political Pensions under 5,000 rupees per annum	- - - - -	23,853		
			68,357	
PENSIONS and CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES:				
Charitable Pensions not exceeding 20,000 rupees per annum	- - - - -	4,762		
Pensions and Charitable Allowances under 5,000 rupees per annum	- - - - -	22,783		
			27,545	
SAYER COMPENSATION:				
Rajah Mohender Sing, and other Proprietors of 30 villages of Pergunnah Bah, Assra District	- - - - -	3,067		
Newab Wuzeroodowlah, Newab of Toke	- - - - -	15,000		
Miscellaneous Sayer Compensations under 5,000 rupees per annum	- - - - -	513		
			18,585	
TOTAL NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES			£.	114,487
Carried forward			£.	332,455

No. 19.—General Abstract Account of the Allowances, &c. out of the Revenues, in Year ended 30 April 1863—*contd.*

	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	- - -	332,455
(B. II.)—ALLOWANCES UNDER TREATIES AND ENGAGEMENTS— <i>continued.</i>		
O U D E :		
TERRITORIAL and POLITICAL PENSIONS :		
	£.	
Pension of Wajed Ally Shah, Ex-King of Oude - - - - -	120,000	
Territorial and Political Pensions - - - - -	100,173	
Charitable Pensions - - - - -	346	
Maaffee or Jagheer Pensions - - - - -	644	
	221,163	
TOTAL OUDE - - - £.		221,163
P U N J A B :		
TERRITORIAL and POLITICAL PENSIONS :		
Proportion of Pension of Maharajah Dulleep Sing - - - - -	1,200	
Raja Jaswant Sing - - - - -	1,000	
Bahadoor Jhung Khan - - - - -	1,200	
Sirdar Dewa Sing - - - - -	720	
Rajah Rullia Ram - - - - -	690	
Mungul Sing - - - - -	1,200	
Stipends of Rances of Deceased Maharajahs, including Allowances to } Dependents and Adherents - - - - - }	6,671	
Pensions under 5,000 rupees per annum, granted on the resumption of } Maaffee Tenures - - - - - }	29,241	
Political Pensions - - - - -	58,646	
	100,568	
PENSIONS and CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES :		
Pension of Mirza Illahee Bux - - - - -	1,194	
Pension of Ranee Kisson Kour of the late Rajah Bullub Ghur - - - - -	600	
Pension of Kour Khoshal Sing - - - - -	650	
Pension of Ajoodiapersaud - - - - -	750	
Charitable Allowances under 5,000 rupees per annum - - - - -	17,140	
	20,334	
SAYER COMPENSATIONS :		
Allowances to Rajahs and others, in lieu of Customs, Transit Duties, &c., } abolished - - - - - }	3,766	
TOTAL PUNJAB - - - £.		124,668
B O M B A Y A N D S I N D :		
Pension to the Family and Dependents of the late Nawab of Surat - - - - -	10,000	
Their Highnesses the two Ranees of Sattara - - - - -	4,500	
Pertab Rao Googur - - - - -	1,200	
Various Pensions and Allowances of 5,000 rupees and under 10,000 rupees } per annum - - - - - }	9,396	
Pensions not exceeding 5,000 rupees per annum - - - - -	50,151	
Enamdars and Surrumjamdars - - - - -	408,756	
Compensation in lieu of Hucks abolished, &c. - - - - -	25,782	
Allowances, &c., to the Ex-Ameers of Sind and others - - - - -	33,508	
Commutation of Fractional parts of Enams, &c. - - - - -	1,390	
	544,683	
TOTAL BOMBAY and SIND - - - £.		544,683
Carried forward - - - £.		1,222,909

No. 19.—General Abstract Account of the Allowances, &c. out of the Revenues, for Year ended 30 April 1863—*contd.*

Brought forward - - -		£.	1,222,969
(B. II.)—ALLOWANCES UNDER TREATIES AND ENGAGEMENTS— <i>continued.</i>			
CENTRAL PROVINCES:		£.	
Gond Raja Sulliman Shah - - - - -	10,684		
Janojee Rao Bhoslah Raja Bahadoor and the Widows of the late Ruler -	19,500		
Trimbukjee Nana Aechur Rao - - - - -	2,105		
Eshwant Rao - - - - -	2,976		
Parbut Rao Goojur - - - - -	2,127		
Pensions exceeding 5,000 rupees and not exceeding 20,000 rupees per annum	6,701		
Pensions not exceeding 5,000 rupees per annum - - - - -	34,066		
		79,159	
TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES - - -		£.	79,159
EAST AND WEST BERAR:			
Pensions to Mahratta Salianadars - - - - -	4,417		
Mahratta Choute - - - - -	10,811		
Political Pensions, including Charitable and Religious Grants - - -	1,841		
		17,069	
TOTAL EAST AND WEST BERAR - - -		£.	17,069
M A D R A S:			
Tanjore:			
Allowances to the Relatives, Servants, &c. of his late Highness the Rajah of Tanjore, including Commutation of Pensions, &c. - - - - -	65,918		
Allowances to the Family of the late Rajah Ameer Sing - - - - -	1,708		
		67,026	
Masulipatam:			
Stipends to the Family of the late Newab of Masulipatam - - - - -	-	4,005	
Ceded Districts:			
Stipends and extra Allowances to the Families of the late Hyder Ally Khan and Tippoo Sultan, including payments made in Bengal - - - - -	-	39,206	
COMPENSATIONS, PENSIONS AND CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES:			
Compensation in lieu of resumed Lands, Offices and Privileges, including Salt Compensations - - - - -	96,709		
Pensions and Charitable Allowances - - - - -	8,630		
Pagoda and Mosque Allowances - - - - -	18,684		
Malikana, or share of the Revenues of Malabar enjoyed by the Native Princes of Malabar - - - - -	33,330		
		157,353	
Carnatic:			
TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS:			
Pensions, &c. to the Families and Dependents of the late Newabs, and to the Carnatic Family and Dependents, &c. - - - - -	68,193		
Stipend to Prince Azum Jah Bahadoor - - - - -	2,943		
Payment to the French Government at Pondicherry on account of the Arrack Farm in the French Pettah at Masulipatam - - - - -	355		
		71,491	
Kurnal:			
Stipends to the Families and Dependents of the Newab of Kurnal - - -	-	13,301	
TOTAL MADRAS - - -		£.	352,982
EASTERN SETTLEMENTS:			
Political Pensions - - - - -	4,514		
Local Pensions (Compensation to Landowners) - - - - -	7,209		
		11,723	
TOTAL EASTERN SETTLEMENTS - - -		£.	11,723
Carried forward - - -		£.	1,683,902

No. 19.—General Abstract Account of the Allowances, &c. out of the Revenues, for Year ended 30 April 1863—*cont^d*.

	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	-	1,683,902
(B. II.)—ALLOWANCES UNDER TREATIES AND ENGAGEMENTS— <i>continued</i> .		
GENERAL AND POLITICAL—GOVERNMENT OF INDIA :	£.	
Payment to the Khan of Khelat - - - - -	15,000	
Aga Mahomed Ismael Khan - - - - -	600	
Pensions exceeding 5,000 rupees per annum, but not exceeding 20,000 } rupees per annum - - - - -	7,884	
Pensions not exceeding 5,000 rupees per annum - - - - -	13,775	37,259
Munipore (Bengal) :		
Pensions not exceeding 5,000 rupees per annum - - - - -	-	727
Gwalior, Bhopal, &c. (North Western Provinces) :		
Pensions not exceeding 5,000 rupees per annum - - - - -	-	453
Coorg (Madras) :		
Pensions to the Family of the ex-Rajah of Coorg - - - - -	4,652	
Pagoda and Mosque Allowances - - - - -	1,279	5,931
Baroda, Aden, Indore, &c. (Bombay) :		
Crustna Row Wittul - - - - -	2,202	
Pensions exceeding 5,000 rupees per annum, but not exceeding 20,000 } rupees per annum - - - - -	1,412	
Pensions not exceeding 5,000 rupees per annum - - - - -	829	
Compensation to Tuckojee Row Holkar, on account of Pergunnah Kissory } Patan - - - - -	2,948	7,391
TOTAL GENERAL AND POLITICAL—GOVERNMENT OF INDIA - - -	£.	51,761
TOTAL ALLOWANCES and ASSIGNMENTS out of the REVENUES - - -	£.	1,735,663

No. 20.—GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the ALLOWANCES to District and Village Officers, &c., for the Year ended the 30th April 1863.

	£.	£.	£.
(B. III.)—DISTRICT AND VILLAGE OFFICERS:			
Bengal :			
Charges on account of Khas Mehal Collections - - - - -	-	6,996	
North Western Provinces :			
Allowances to District and Village Officers - - - - -	-	7,504	
Punjab :			
Mowajeeb Allowances - - - - -	-	2,775	
Bombay and Sind :			
Allowances to District and Village Officers - - - - -	-	545,663	
Central Provinces :			
Allowances to Dewasthans and Warshasuns - - - - -	-	5,108	
TOTAL ALLOWANCES TO DISTRICT AND VILLAGE OFFICERS, &c. - - -	£.		568,046

No. 21.—GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of PAYMENTS, other than CHARGES of COLLECTION,
for the Year ended the 30th April 1863.

(B. IV.)—MISCELLANEOUS:		£.	£.
Bengal:			
Sundry items	- - - - -	3,547	
North Western Provinces:			
Sundry items	- - - - -	1,881	
Oude:			
Sundry items	- - - - -	102	
Punjab:			
Sundry items	- - - - -	376	
Bombay and Sind:		£.	
Redemption of Huckdar's Bonds	- - - - -	4,649	
Purchase of Stores and value of Supplies received from the Commissariat	- - - - -	2,836	
Department	- - - - -	2,048	
Sundry items	- - - - -		9,533
Central Provinces:			
Sundry items	- - - - -	1,372	
East and West Berar:			
District Tappals	- - - - -	584	
Sundry items	- - - - -	461	
			1,045
Madras:			
Charges on account of the Agricultural Exhibition	- - - - -	293	
Sundry items	- - - - -	8,053	
			8,346
British Burmah:			
Sundry items	- - - - -	80	
GENERAL AND POLITICAL.—GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.			
Coorg (Madras):			
District Tappal Establishment	- - - - -	290	
Nimar Agency, &c. (Bombay):			
Sundry items	- - - - -	9	
			299
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS		£.	26,581

No. 22.—GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of CONTINGENCIES, SPECIAL and TEMPORARY,
for the Year ended the 30th April 1863.

(B. V.)—CONTINGENCIES, SPECIAL AND TEMPORARY:		£.	£.	£.
Bengal:				
Special Commissioner for Rent Cases, Salary, Establishment, and Contingencies	- - - - -	8,680		
Sundry items	- - - - -	753		
			9,433	
Bombay and Sind:				
Sundry items	- - - - -		348	
East and West Berar:				
Sundry items	- - - - -		2	
TOTAL CONTINGENCIES, SPECIAL AND TEMPORARY		£.		9,783

No. 23.—GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the MILITARY CHARGES of INDIA, for the Year ended the 30th April 1863, including the Charges defrayed in England.

(C.)—A R M Y.		£.	£.
BOMBAY:			
Pay of Army Staff and Establishment, including Army Supplies, Ordnance, Commissariat, Clothing and Camp Equipage Departments	- - - - -	1,561,939	
Medical Department	- - - - -	113,126	
Pensions	- - - - -	171,289	
Miscellaneous	- - - - -	1,647	
COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT:			
CHARGES MILITARY; PERSONNEL:			
Staff Salaries and Establishment, Executive Establishment, Transport Train Department, Public Cattle, Hired Cattle, and Hospital Establishments	- - - - -	84,683	
CHARGES MILITARY; MATERIEL:			
Payments on account of Army Supplies, Miscellaneous Carriage for Army Purposes, Supplies on account of Service under the direct control of the Commissariat Department, and Payments on account of Supplies to other Departments	- - - - -	455,588	
Contingencies and Commissariat Charges at Aden	- - - - -	13,740	
RESERVE COMMISSARIAT STOCK:			
Payments on account of Army Supplies, and on account of Supplies under the direct control of the Commissariat Department, &c.	- - - - -	14,916	
Clothing, Barrack and Remount Contingencies, and Miscellaneous Payments	- - - - -	31,506	
Stores, including Freight (two-thirds) disbursed in 1862-63	- - - - -	96,351	
		2,544,735	
Deduct,—Retrenchments and Recoveries	- - - - -	54,694	2,490,041
M A D R A S:			
CHARGES MILITARY; PERSONNEL:			
Pay and Allowances of Army and Establishments	- - - - -	1,411,871	
Pay and Regimental Allowances of General Army Staff	- - - - -	165,486	
Pay of Unattached, Local, and Retired Officers, and of Cornets and Ensigns of Cavalry and Infantry under the new condition, and of Officers employed with Irregular Corps and in the Civil Department	- - - - -	104,105	
Pay and Regimental Allowances of Commissioned, Warrant, and Non-Commissioned Officers, Artificers, &c.	- - - - -	68,937	
Pay and Regimental Allowances of Commissioned, Warrant, and Non-Commissioned Officers, and Establishments of Commissariat Department, including Remount Agency Charges	- - - - -	78,863	
Clothing Agency and Camp Equipage Department	- - - - -	9,536	
Pay and Allowances of Medical Department	- - - - -	142,400	
Pensions	- - - - -	295,002	
Miscellaneous	- - - - -	192,607	
CHARGES MILITARY; MATERIEL:			
Supplies to Standing Army and Establishments requiring Local Cash Disbursements:			
Supplies by Commissariat Department	- - - - -	620,862	
Supplies to and by Ordnance Department	- - - - -	17,881	
Supplies to and by Clothing Agency Department	- - - - -	46,268	
Remount Department	- - - - -	17,963	
Stores	- - - - -	95,525	
Retrenchments and Unaudited Disbursements, and Amount of Retrenchments repaid	- - - - -	83,919	
Loss by Difference of Exchange, and sundry items	- - - - -	2,300	
		3,353,525	
Deduct,—Retrenchments and Recoveries	- - - - -	32,288	3,321,237
Carried forward	- - - - -	£.	5,811,278

No. 23.—General Abstract Account of the Military Charges of India, for the Year ended 30 April 1863—*cont^d*.

	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	- - -	5,811,278
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA:		
CHARGES MILITARY; PERSONNEL:		
Army Pay and Allowances - - - - -	3,537,397	
Pay of Unemployed Officers of Staff Corps - - - - -	14,161	
Pay of Unposted, Unattached, Local, Retired, and Veteran Establishment Officers - - - - -	72,606	
Pay of Privates and Non-Commissioned Officers doing Duty with Public Works Department - - - - -	20,976	
Pay, Regimental Allowances, and Office Establishments of General Army Staff - - - - -	151,962	
Pay of Staff of Irregular Forces - - - - -	21,249	
Pay of Garrison and Cantonment Staff - - - - -	92,936	
Pay and Office Establishments of Military Finance Department - - - - -	94,014	
Pay of Medical Department and Office Establishments - - - - -	381,188	
Commissariat, Barrack, Ordnance, Stud, and Clothing Departments - - - - -	385,379	
Pensions - - - - -	172,223	
Miscellaneous and Contingent Charges - - - - -	255,600	
CHARGES MILITARY; MATERIEL:		
Barrack Department - - - - -	59,676	
Medical Department - - - - -	91,625	
Commissariat Department - - - - -	1,151,143	
Stud Department - - - - -	84,205	
Army Clothing Department - - - - -	64,308	
Ordnance - - - - -	53,775	
Miscellaneous - - - - -	23,730	
Bengal Mutiny Charges - - - - -	3,464	
Topographical Survey - - - - -	25,572	
Trigonometrical Survey - - - - -	33,919	
Stores - - - - -	161,939	
		6,953,047
TOTAL CHARGES IN INDIA - - - £.	- - -	12,764,325
CHARGES IN ENGLAND:		
EFFECTIVE:	£.	
The Imperial Government, for Troops serving in India - - - - -	675,465	
Passage of Officers and Troops (No. 33) - - - - -	139,709	
Furlough Allowances - - - - -	172,938	
Cost of Education of Officers and Cadets at Chatham and Sandhurst - - - - -	7,462	
Miscellaneous - - - - -	1,740	
		997,314
NON-EFFECTIVE:		
The Imperial Government, on Account of Retired Pay, &c., of Troops } serving or having served in India, Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 27 - - - - -	233,000	
Retired Pay, including Colonels' Allowances - - - - -	794,432	
Pensions, Lord Clive's Fund - - - - -	103,778	
		1,131,210
RECEIPTS IN REDUCTION:		
Passage of Officers and Troops - - - - -	78	
Miscellaneous - - - - -	20	
		98
		2,128,524
TOTAL MILITARY CHARGES OF INDIA - - - £.	- - -	14,892,751

No. 24.—GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the NAVAL and MARINE CHARGES of INDIA,
for the Year ended the 30th April 1863, including the Charges defrayed in ENGLAND.

(D. and F. VIII.)—NAVY AND MARINE.		£.	£.
Bengal :			
Master Attendant's Office; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges	- -	4,597	
Shipping Office; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges	- - - -	1,976	
Pilot Schooners	- - - - -	79,413	
Miscellaneous	- - - - -	9,433	95,419
Punjab :			
Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges	- - - - -	12,851	
Amount of (two-thirds) charges of the Indus Flotilla	- - - - -	30,060	
Repairs of Steamers, &c.	- - - - -	6,152	49,063
Bombay and Sind :			
Naval Charges	- - - - -	245,579	
Stores from England, including (two-thirds) Freight	- - - - -	78,314	
Shipping Master; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges	- - - - -	1,629	
Two-thirds Subsidy on account of the Kurrachee Mail	- - - - -	2,667	
Proportion of Charges of the Indus Flotilla and other Miscellaneous Charges	- -	21,727	349,916
Madras :			
Superintendent of Marine; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges	- -	2,561	
Master Attendant's Office - - ditto - - - ditto	- - - -	2,396	
Lighthouse Charges and Establishment at the Out-Ports	- - - - -	2,685	
Miscellaneous	- - - - -	14,037	
Stores	- - - - -	9,000	30,679
Eastern Settlements :			
Salary, Establishment and Contingent Charges	- - - - -	1,892	
Coals	- - - - -	635	
Lighthouse Charges	- - - - -	2,470	4,997
British Burmah :			
Superintendent of the Irrawaddy Flotilla and Superintending Engineer, Naval Dockyard at Rangoon; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges	- - - - -	15,032	
Sundry items	- - - - -	2,071	
Master Attendant; Salary, Establishment and Contingent Charges	- - - - -	1,170	
Pilot Establishment	- - - - -	451	
Purchase of Marine Stores, Coals, &c.	- - - - -	6,483	
Steamer "Nemesis," Pay of Commander and Crews	- - - - -	3,484	
Marine Charges at Arracan	- - - - -	2,746	31,437
Carried forward		£.	561,511

No. 24.—General Abstract Account of Naval and Marine Charges of India, for Year ended 30 April 1863—*contd.*

		£.
Brought forward - - -		561,511
GENERAL AND POLITICAL—GOVERNMENT OF INDIA:		£.
Charges on account of Steamers, Wages of Commanders, Officers, Engineers, Crews, &c.	41,260	
Government Steam Factory, and Steam Agents, and Coal Depôts	6,767	
Charges of Victuals	9,085	
Coal Depôt at Point de Galle; Salary, Establishment and Contingent Charges of the Agent	356	
Stores from England, including Freight	8,420	
Charges on account of Euphrates Expedition	2,405	
Miscellaneous	84,693	
Naval Storekeeper; Salary, Establishment and Contingent Charges	2,735	
Kidderpore Dockyard	24,099	
Ordnance Office (Marine Branch)	905	
Aden, &c. (Bombay):	180,725	
Pay and Contingent Charges of the Pilot Establishment, Perim Lighthouse, &c. - -	2,354	183,079
TOTAL CHARGES in INDIA - - - £.		744,590
CHARGES IN ENGLAND:		
Furlough and Absentee Allowances - - - - -	13,541	
Pensions and Retired Allowances - - - - -	29,588	
Commutation of Pensions of Officers of the late Indian Navy - - - - -	54,297	
Passage from India of Officers of the late Indian Navy, on Abolition of that Service -	1,987	99,413
TOTAL MARINE CHARGES of INDIA - - - £.		844,008

No. 25.—GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the AMOUNT expended for BUILDINGS, ROADS, and other PUBLIC WORKS, for the Year ended the 30th April 1863.

(E.) PUBLIC WORKS—MILITARY BUILDINGS.	Construction of Military Buildings and Fortifications.	Repairs.	TOTAL.	—
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA:	£.	£.	£.	£.
Bengal - - - - -	58,076	40,091	107,167	
North-Western Provinces - - - - -	53,722	37,602	91,324	
Punjab - - - - -	50,351	34,961	85,312	
Central Provinces - - - - -	13,658	6,425	20,083	
British Burmah - - - - -	38,288	13,632	51,920	
Oude - - - - -	38,658	11,775	50,433	
Straits Settlements - - - - -	8,135	999	9,134	
MINOR ADMINISTRATIONS:				
Central India Agency - - - - -	1,100	-	1,100	
Rajpootana - - - - -	1,282	229	1,511	
Coorg - - - - -	-	96	96	
Port Blair - - - - -	500	-	500	
TOTAL GOVERNMENT OF INDIA - - - £.	263,770	154,810	418,580	
MADRAS:				
Madras - - - - -	33,803	12,925	46,728	
Secunderabad - - - - -	12,072	2,951	15,023	
TOTAL GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS - - - £.	46,775	15,876	62,651	
Bombay - - - - -	92,316	33,799	126,115	
TOTAL MILITARY - - - £.	402,861	204,485	-	607,346
Carried forward - - - £.				607,346

No. 25.—General Abstract Account of Amount expended for Buildings, &c., for Year ended 30 April 1863—*contd.*

	Construction of Civil Buildings in all Departments.	Repairs.	TOTAL.	—
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	607,346
(E.) PUBLIC WORKS— <i>continued.</i>				
CIVIL ADMINISTRATION:				
Madras - - - - -	54,187	10,955	65,142	
Bombay - - - - -	9,228	21,353	30,581	
Bengal - - - - -	75,235	42,075	117,310	
North-Western Provinces - - - - -	79,713	13,750	93,463	
Punjab - - - - -	14,706	5,745	20,451	
Central Provinces - - - - -	10,468	1,049	11,517	
British Burmah - - - - -	29,125	4,856	33,981	
Oude - - - - -	28,514	3,538	32,052	
Hyderabad - - - - -	520	891	1,411	
Straits Settlements - - - - -	2,574	2,873	5,447	
MINOR ADMINISTRATIONS:				
Central India Agency - - - - -	410	884	1,294	
Rajpootana - - - - -	- - -	180	180	
Coorg - - - - -	387	157	544	
Port Blair - - - - -	3,900	500	4,400	
TOTAL CIVIL ADMINISTRATION - - - £.	308,967	108,806	- - -	417,773
	Construction of Roads, Bridges, Canals, Tanks, Embankments, &c.	Repairs.	TOTAL.	
	£.	£.	£.	
PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT:				
Madras - - - - -	202,646	199,953	402,599	
Bombay - - - - -	134,042	108,205	242,247	
Bengal - - - - -	201,743	111,934	313,677	
North-Western Provinces - - - - -	117,745	81,382	199,127	
Punjab - - - - -	174,300	80,245	254,545	
Central Provinces - - - - -	64,670	10,087	74,757	
British Burmah - - - - -	11,355	7,228	18,583	
Alguada Reef Lighthouse - - - - -	20,840	- - -	20,840	
Oude - - - - -	43,642	7,967	51,609	
Hyderabad - - - - -	20,627	3,223	23,850	
Straits Settlements - - - - -	6,702	1,429	8,131	
MINOR ADMINISTRATIONS:				
Central India Agency - - - - -	9,034	253	9,287	
Coorg - - - - -	1,400	1,000	2,400	
TOTAL PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT - - - £.	1,008,746	612,906	- - -	1,621,652
ESTABLISHMENTS:				
Madras - - - - -	- - -	- - -	157,319	
Bombay - - - - -	- - -	- - -	114,876	
Bengal - - - - -	- - -	- - -	110,629	
North-Western Provinces - - - - -	- - -	- - -	119,674	
Punjab - - - - -	- - -	- - -	124,737	
Central Provinces - - - - -	- - -	- - -	35,416	
British Burmah - - - - -	- - -	- - -	26,124	
Alguada Reef Lighthouse - - - - -	- - -	- - -	4,160	
Oude - - - - -	- - -	- - -	26,776	
Hyderabad - - - - -	- - -	- - -	11,813	
Straits Settlements - - - - -	- - -	- - -	8,249	
MINOR ADMINISTRATIONS:				
Central India Agency - - - - -	- - -	- - -	84	
Rajpootana - - - - -	- - -	- - -	32	
Coorg - - - - -	- - -	- - -	277	
Port Blair - - - - -	- - -	- - -	100	
TOTAL ESTABLISHMENTS - - - £.	- - -	- - -	- - -	740,266
Carried forward - - - £.	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,387,037

No. 25.—General Abstract Account of Amount expended for Buildings, &c., for Year ended 30 April 1863—*contd.*

	£.	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	- - -	- - -	3,387,037
(E.) PUBLIC WORKS— <i>continued.</i>			
UNCLASSIFIED CHARGES, BEING PAYMENTS TO CONTRACTORS; PURCHASE OF MATERIALS, &c.			
Madras - - - - -	46,475		
Bombay - - - - -	101,389		
Punjab - - - - -	15,943		
Central Provinces - - - - -	53,177		
British Burmah - - - - -	11,511		
Oude - - - - -	24,025		
Hyderabad - - - - -	6,082		
Straits Settlements - - - - -	10,365		
Deduct decrease in balances, <i>i.e.</i> , refunds from Contractors and value of Stores issued to works and included in above account, but paid for in previous year.		268,967	
Bengal - - - - -	121,465		
North-Western Provinces - - - - -	14,026		
		135,491	
			133,476
	TOTAL - - -	£.	3,520,513
Bengal :			
Compensation for Lands taken for Railway - - - - -	78,165		
Allowances of the Consulting Engineer and his Deputy, Railway De- partment - - - - -	891		
Stores from England, including Freight - - - - -	8,284		
Proportion of 1 per Cent. Income Tax allotment transferred to Local Fund - - - - -	110,000		
		197,340	
North Western Provinces :			
Consulting Engineer for Railways; Salaries, Establishments and Contin- gencies - - - - -	4,080		
Compensation for Lands taken for Railway - - - - -	5,459		
Compensation for Lands taken for Public Purposes - - - - -	2,345		
Salary of Overseer, Canal Establishment, &c. - - - - -	233		
Construction of Bridges - - - - -	1,779		
Repairs of Roads - - - - -	3,465		
Miscellaneous - - - - -	24		
Proportion of 1 per Cent. Income Tax allotment transferred to Local Fund - - - - -	60,000		
		77,385	
Oude :			
Construction of Roads, Bridges, Embankments, Police Lines, &c. - - -	4,214		
Compensation for Lands taken for Public Purposes - - - - -	51		
Repairs to Gaols, &c. - - - - -	164		
Proportion of 1 per Cent. Income Tax allotment transferred to Local Fund - - - - -	10,000		
		14,429	
Carried forward - - -	£.	289,164	3,520,513

No. 25.—General Abstract Account of Amount expended for Buildings, &c., for Year ended 30 April 1863—*cont^d*.

	£.	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	- - -	289,154	3,520,513
(E.) PUBLIC WORKS— <i>continued</i> .			
Punjab :			
Compensation for Lands taken for Railway - - - - -	9,394		
Consulting Engineer for Railways; Salaries, Establishment and Contin- gencies - - - - -	2,088		
Compensation for Lands taken for Public Purposes - - - - -	81		
Proportion of 1 per Cent. Income Tax allotment transferred to Local Fund - - - - -	10,000		
		21,563	
Bombay and Sind :			
Compensation for Lands taken for Railway - - - - -	10,766		
Consulting Engineer for Railways; Salaries, Establishment and Contin- gencies - - - - -	8,401		
Compensation for Lands taken for Public Purposes - - - - -	1,796		
Government Grants to Malcolm Pett and Matheran Station Funds - -	1,667		
Stores from England, including Freight - - - - -	2,656		
Proportion of 1 per Cent. Income Tax allotment transferred to Local Fund - - - - -	80,000		
		105,286	
Central Provinces :			
Proportion of 1 per Cent. Income Tax allotment transferred to Local Fund - - - - -	- - -	10,000	
Madras :			
Compensation for Lands taken for Railway, Irrigation and Canal Com- pany - - - - -	3,864		
Consulting Engineer for Railways; Salaries, Establishment and Contin- gencies - - - - -	3,797		
Consulting Engineer for Irrigation and Canal Company - - - - -	2,101		
Travellers' Bungalows, and Cochrane's Canal Establishment, &c. - -	3,676		
Charges on account of Government Carts, and Miscellaneous - - -	4,936		
Arrears of Military Pay, and Allowances of Non-Commissioned Officers employed in the Public Works Department - - - - -	548		
Stores from England, including Freight - - - - -	12,607		
Proportion of 1 per Cent. Income Tax allotment transferred to Local Fund - - - - -	40,000		
		71,529	
British Burmah :			
Proportion of 1 per Cent. Income Tax allotment transferred to Local Fund - - - - -	- - -	10,000	
GENERAL AND POLITICAL—GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.			
Proportion of 1 per Cent. Income Tax allotment transferred to Local Fund - - - - -	- - -	50,000	
Nimar, &c. (Bombay) :			
Charges on account of Nimar Iron Works, &c. - - - - -	- - -	4,802	
			562,334
Carried forward - - -	£.		4,082,847

No. 25.—General Abstract Account of Amount expended for Buildings, &c., for Year ended 30 April 1863—*cont^d*.

	£.	£.	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,082,847
(E.) PUBLIC WORKS— <i>continued</i> .				
LOSS BY EXCHANGE ON RAILWAY TRANSACTIONS.				
Government of India:				
Loss by difference of Exchange on the Amount drawn in } India by the East India Railway Company - - -	117,542			
Deduct gain on Capital and Net Traffic Receipts -	28,614			
		88,928		
Loss by difference of Exchange on the Amount drawn in } India on account of the Jubbulpore Line - - -	- - -	3,967		
Loss by difference of Exchange on the Amount drawn in } India by the Eastern Bengal Railway Company - -	19,316			
Deduct gain on Traffic Receipts - - -	2,238			
		17,078		
Loss by difference of Exchange on the Amount drawn in } India by the South Eastern Railway Company - -	4,520			
Deduct gain on Capital and Traffic Receipts - - -	274			
		4,246		
			114,219	
Punjab:				
Loss by difference of Exchange on the Amount drawn in } India by the Punjab Railway Company - - -	- - -	22,312		
Deduct gain on Capital and Net Traffic Receipts -	- - -	684		
			21,628	
Madras:				
Loss by difference of Exchange on Advances made to the } Madras Railway Company - - - - -	42,497			
Deduct gain on Capital and Net Traffic Receipts -	16,882			
		26,615		
Loss by difference of Exchange on Advances made to the } Great Southern of India Railway Company - - -	3,681			
Deduct gain on Capital and Net Traffic Receipts -	2,256			
		1,425		
			28,040	
Bombay and Sind:				
Loss by difference of Exchange on Advances made to the } Railway Companies in the Bombay Presidency and Sind	- - -	167,194		
Deduct gain on Capital and Net Traffic Receipts -	- - -	13,296		
			153,898	
				317,785
TOTAL CHARGES ON ACCOUNT OF BUILDINGS, ROADS, &c. - - - £.				4,400,632

No. 26.—GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the Charges on Account of CIVIL SERVICES of INDIA, for the Year ended the 30th April 1863.

(F. II.)—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS:		£.	£.
Bengal :			
Salary of the Lieutenant Governor - - - - -		10,000	
Household of Lieutenant Governor - - - - -		3,046	
Legislative Council; Salary of the Secretary, Establishment and Contingencies - -		4,012	
Public Offices; comprising the Bengal Secretariat and Office of Account, Accountant to the Government of Bengal, Government Savings Bank, Superintendent of Stationery; Agent for Government Consignments, Money Order Office, &c. - - - }		68,208	
Ecclesiastical Department; Cathedral and Church Establishment - - - - -		24,961	
Medical Department; Allowances to Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons, &c., including value of Medical Stores - - - - -		28,281	
			138,508
North Western Provinces :			
Salary of the Lieutenant Governor - - - - -		10,833	
Household of Lieutenant Governor - - - - -		1,430	
Public Offices; comprising the Secretariat, Accountant's Office, Civil Paymaster's Office, and Oordoo Translator - - - - - }		62,205	
Ecclesiastical Establishment - - - - -		17,760	
Medical Department; Allowances to Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons, &c. - - -		17,618	
Stationery - - - - -		7,312	
Government Press - - - - -		21,156	
Sundry Items - - - - -		138	
			138,452
Oude :			
Chief Commissioner at Lucknow; Salary and Allowances of the Chief Commissioner, his Secretary and Military Secretary, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - }		17,108	
Ecclesiastical Establishment - - - - -		4,492	
Medical Department; Allowances to Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons, &c. - - -		6,029	
Sundry Items - - - - -		6	
			27,635
Punjab :			
Salary of the Lieutenant Governor - - - - -		10,000	
Household of the Lieutenant Governor - - - - -		587	
Public Offices; Accountant's, Civil Paymaster's, Civil Pension Paymaster's, Secretariat, &c. - - - - - }		26,697	
Ecclesiastical Establishment - - - - -		15,911	
Medical Department; Allowances to Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons, &c., including Vaccine Charges - - - - - }		10,273	
Stationery - - - - -		1,298	
			64,766
Bombay and Sind :			
Salaries of the Governor and Members of the Council - - - - -		24,800	
Governor's Household - - - - -		8,656	
Salary of the Commissioner of Sind, including Establishment and Contingencies - -		10,233	
Legislative Council; Salary of the Secretary, Establishment and Contingent Charges -		3,094	
Public Offices at the Presidency; comprising the Secretariat, General Treasury, Offices of Account and Audit, Savings Bank, &c. - - - - - }		75,001	
Printing Charges - - - - -		6,344	
Stationery - - - - -		15,146	
Ecclesiastical Establishment - - - - -		27,723	
Medical Department, including Vaccine Charges - - - - -		22,100	
			193,097
Carried forward - - - £.			562,458

No. 26.—General Abstract Account of Civil Services of India, for Year ended 30 April 1863—*continued.*

	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	-	562,458
(F. II.)—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS— <i>continued.</i>		
Central Provinces :		
Salary, Establishment and Contingencies of the Chief Commissioner and his Secretary -	14,366	
Salary, Establishment and Contingencies of the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General	2,311	
Medical Department, including Vaccine Charges - - - - -	6,317	
Ecclesiastical Department - - - - -	1,949	
Printing Establishment and Contingencies - - - - -	1,322	
Stationery - - - - -	1,171	
		27,496
East and West Berar :		
Salary of the Military Secretary, including Establishment and Contingent Charges of the Secretary's Office - - - - -	2,439	
Salary, Establishment and Contingencies of the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General	1,400	
Medical Department, including Vaccine Establishment - - - - -	1,304	
		5,143
Madras :		
Salaries of the Governor and Members of Council - - - - -	25,600	
Governor's Household - - - - -	8,885	
Public Offices; comprising the Secretariat, General Treasury, Offices of Account, Audit, &c. - - - - -	78,326	
Ecclesiastical Department; Church Establishment, including Salaries of the Bishop, Archdeacon, Chaplains, &c. - - - - -	36,280	
Medical Department; Allowances to Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons, &c., including Vaccine Establishment - - - - -	8,581	
Board of Examiners; Salary of the Secretary to the Board, Office Establishment, Moonshee Allowance, &c. - - - - -	1,410	
Stationery - - - - -	11,967	
		171,049
Eastern Settlements :		
Salaries of the Governor, Secretary and Aide-de-Camp - - - - -	4,589	
Salaries of Resident Councillors and Assistant Residents at Prince of Wales Island, Singapore and Malacca, and Superintendent of Province Wellesley, including Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - -	11,515	
Ecclesiastical Department; Salary of Chaplains, Church Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - -	2,465	
Medical Department; Salaries, Establishments of Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons, &c. -	2,654	
		21,223
British Burmah :		
Chief Commissioner; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - -	8,050	
Ecclesiastical Department - - - - -	4,701	
Medical Department; Salaries of Surgeons, &c. - - - - -	4,554	
Salary, Establishment and Contingencies of Local Commissioner - - - - -	9,625	
Stationery - - - - -	808	
Miscellaneous - - - - -	81	
		27,819
GENERAL AND POLITICAL—GOVERNMENT OF INDIA :		
Salaries of the Governor General and Members of the Supreme Council - - - - -	54,490	
Governor General's Household - - - - -	18,077	
Legislative Council; Salaries of the Members, Establishment and Contingencies - -	48	
Indian Secretariats; Foreign, Home, Financial, Public Works, Marine and Military Departments - - - - -	104,765	
Public Offices; comprising the Accountant General's Office, General and Loan Branches, General Treasury, Civil Paymaster's and Auditor General's Offices, &c. -	38,757	
Secretary to the Board of Examiners; Salary, Establishment and Contingencies -	4,564	
Stationery - - - - -	5,401	
Paper Currency Establishment, &c. - - - - -	18,356	
Ecclesiastical Department; Salary and Visitation Allowance of the Lord Bishop, Salary of Domestic Chaplain, Archdeacon, &c. - - - - -	7,795	
Printing Establishment in the Secretariats and Office of Account - - - - -	22,145	
Sundry Items - - - - -	1,182	
Carried forward - - - £.	275,580	815,128

No. 26.—General Abstract Account of Civil Services of India, for Year ended 30 April 1863—*continued.*

	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	275,580	815,128
(F. II.)—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS— <i>continued.</i>		
General and Political—Government of India— <i>continued.</i>		
Coorg (Madras) :		
Ecclesiastical Department: Chaplain's Salary, Establishment and Contingencies - -	209	
Vaccine Establishment - - - - -	139	
Indore, Aden, &c. (Bombay) :		
Medical Department, including Vaccine Establishment - - - - -	745	
Hyderabad Residency :		
Ecclesiastical Establishment and Contingencies - - - - -	64	
Sundry Items - - - - -	71	
		276,808
TOTAL SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS - - - £.		1,091,936
(F. III.)—LAW AND JUSTICE :		
Bengal :		
Justices of the Peace : Salaries of the Justices, Establishment and Contingent Charges -	4,692	
Court of Small Causes at the Presidency : Salaries of the Judges, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - -	10,480	
Coroner's Office : Salary, Establishment and Contingencies - - - - -	709	
Sudder, Provincial and Zillah Courts :		
High Court (Appellate Jurisdiction) : Salaries of the Judges and Registrar, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - -	38,418	
Provincial, City and District Courts, including Courts of Small Causes in the Mofussil	386,138	
Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs - - - - -	2,412	
Inspector of Gaols - - - - -	6,168	
Mofussil Gaol Charges, including Diet, &c., of Convicts transported to the Eastern Settlements - - - - -	121,083	
		570,050
North Western Provinces :		
Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawluts : Salaries of the Judges, Establishment and Contingencies - - - - -	31,735	
Commissioners of Circuit : Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies - - - -	17,912	
Civil and Criminal Courts : Salaries, Establishments and Contingencies - - -	200,600	
Inspector of Prisons : Salary, Establishment and Contingencies - - - - -	3,544	
Charges on account of Prisoners ; Gaol Establishments, Diet, Clothing, Medicines, &c.	57,552	
		311,343
Oude :		
Judicial Commissioner : Salary, Establishment and Contingencies - - - - -	6,417	
Commissioners of Circuit : Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies - - - -	9,135	
Civil and Criminal Courts—Deputy Commissioner, &c. : Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies - - - - -	32,306	
Gaol Establishments and Contingencies, including Diet, Clothing, &c., to Prisoners -	15,749	
		63,607
Punjab :		
Judicial Commissioner : Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - -	5,581	
Commissioners of Circuit : Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges - -	22,513	
Civil and Criminal Courts : Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges - -	105,993	
Inspector of Prisons - - - - -	2,454	
Charges on account of Prisoners : Gaol Establishments, Diet, Clothing, Medicines, &c.	39,312	
		175,853
Carried forward - - - £.		1,120,853

No. 26.—General Abstract Account of Civil Services of India, for Year ended 30 April 1863—*continued*.

	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	-	1,120,853
(F. III.)—LAW AND JUSTICE— <i>continued</i> .		
Bombay and Sind :		
High Court and other Local Courts within its Jurisdiction :		
High Court of Judicature—Original Jurisdiction: Salaries of the Judges, Establishment and Contingencies, including Salaries and Establishments of the Government Law Officers, &c. - - - - -	34,599	
Coroner's Office - - - - -	794	
Sheriff's Establishment - - - - -	1,603	
Court of Small Causes at the Presidency - - - - -	8,692	
House of Correction - - - - -	9,160	
	54,848	
Provincial Courts :		
High Court of Judicature: Appellate Jurisdiction - - - - -	23,445	
Provincial Courts, including Mofussil Courts of Small Causes - - - - -	189,542	
Mofussil Gaols: Salary, Establishment and Contingencies of Inspector, and Provisions, Clothing, &c., to Prisoners - - - - -	31,370	
	244,357	299,205
Central Provinces :		
Judicial Commissioner: Salary, Establishment and Contingencies - - - - -	7,488	
Civil and Criminal Courts: including Courts of Small Causes, Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies - - - - -	41,850	
Gaol Establishment and Contingencies and Provisions, Clothing, &c., to Prisoners - - - - -	14,582	63,420
East and West Berar :		
Gaol Establishment, and Contingencies - - - - -	-	4,856
Madras :		
High Court, and other Local Courts within its Jurisdiction :		
High Court of Judicature—Original Jurisdiction: Salaries, Establishments and Contingencies, including Salaries and Establishments of the Government Law Officers, &c. - - - - -	23,333	
Coroner's Office - - - - -	720	
Sheriff's Office - - - - -	1,634	
Court of Small Causes - - - - -	7,470	
Insolvent Debtors' Court - - - - -	394	
Salary of the Administrator General - - - - -	840	
Magisterial Courts at the Presidency - - - - -	5,793	
	40,184	
High, Provincial and Zillah Courts :		
High Court of Judicature, Appellate Jurisdiction - - - - -	25,911	
Provincial, Civil and Criminal Courts - - - - -	248,732	
Mofussil Gaols: Salary, Establishment and Contingencies of the Inspector General, and Provisions, Clothing, &c., to Prisoners - - - - -	51,985	
	326,628	366,812
Carried forward - - - £.	-	1,855,146

No. 26.—General Abstract Account of Civil Services of India, for Year ended 30 April 1863—continued.

	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	-	1,855,146
(F. III.)—LAW AND JUSTICE—continued.		
Eastern Settlements :		
Salaries of the Recorders and Registrar, Establishments of the Courts of Judicature, Courts of Requests, Sheriff, and Coroner, &c. in the Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca - - - - -	17,026	
Salary, Establishment, &c. of Superintendents of Convicts, including Diet, Clothing, &c. to Convicts and Prisoners - - - - -	16,351	33,377
British Burmah :		
Civil and Criminal Courts: Salaries, Establishments and Contingent Charges of the several Deputy and Assistant Commissioners, and of the Magistrate of Rangoon - -	42,839	
Gaol Establishment and Contingencies, including Diet, Clothing, &c. to Prisoners -	24,341	67,180
GENERAL AND POLITICAL—GOVERNMENT OF INDIA :		
High Court of Judicature: Salaries of the Chief Justice, Puisne Judges, Officers and Establishments under the High Court, including Salaries and Establishments of the Government Law Officers and Contingent Charges - - - - -	78,573	
Sundry Items - - - - -	319	
Convict Settlement at Port Blair: Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies of the Superintendent, including Subsistence, &c. to Convicts - - - - -	£. 27,963	
Stores from England - - - - -	4,421	
	32,384	111,276
Coorg (Madras) :		
Judicial Establishment - - - - -	773	
Gaol Charges - - - - -	185	958
Nimar, Indore, &c. (Bombay) :		
Civil and Criminal Courts: Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies - - - -	4,300	
Gaol Establishment and Contingencies - - - - -	1,909	6,209
TOTAL LAW AND JUSTICE - - - £.		2,074,146
(F. IV.)—POLICE :		
Bengal :		
Calcutta Police: Salary, Establishment and Contingent Charges of the Commissioner and Executive Police, &c. - - - - -	40,144	
Mofussil Police - - - - -	129,440	
Inspector General of Police, including Constabulary Force - - - - -	133,535	
Military Police - - - - -	103,686	
Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity in the Lower Provinces - - - - -	9,287	416,092
Carried forward - - - £.		416,092

No. 26.—General Abstract Account of Civil Services of India, for Year ended 30 April 1863—*continued.*

	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	-	416,092
(F. IV.)—POLICE— <i>continued.</i>		
North Western Provinces :		
Inspector General of Police, &c. - - - - -	16,020	
Establishment of Superintendents, Inspectors, Constables, and Mounted Constables, &c. - - - - -	341,710	357,730
Oude :		
Civil and Military Police - - - - -	-	122,687
Punjab :		
Inspector General of Police ; Salary, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - -	6,201	
Executive Police Force, including Military Police, &c. - - - - -	298,262	304,453
Bombay and Sind :		
Police Charges at the Presidency - - - - -	30,655	
Mofussil Police, including Guzerat Irregular Horse - - - - -	307,437	338,092
Central Provinces :		
Inspector General of Police - - - - -	3,622	
Police ; Salary, Establishment and Contingencies, including Executive and Mounted Police - - - - -	112,399	116,021
East and West Berar :		
Salary and Establishment of the Superintendent, including Thanadaree Establishment, Mounted Police, &c. - - - - -	-	18,884
Madras :		
Police Charges at the Presidency, including Marine Police - - - - -	23,058	
Provincial Police, and Sibbundy Corps - - - - -	309,477	332,535
Eastern Settlements :		
Police Charges - - - - -	-	4,061
British Burmah :		
Police ; Salaries, Establishments and Contingencies - - - - -	-	103,034
GENERAL AND POLITICAL—GOVERNMENT OF INDIA :		
Inspector General of Police - - - - -	4,028	
Suppression of Thuggee - - - - -	19,521	23,549
Coorg (Madras) :		
Establishment - - - - -	-	47
Nimar, Indore, &c. (Bombay) :		
Salaries, Establishments and Contingencies, including Executive and Mounted Police - - - - -	-	4,584
TOTAL POLICE - - -	£.	2,141,269

No. 26.—General Abstract Account of Civil Services of India, for Year ended 30 April 1863—*continued.*

	£.	£.
(F. V.)—EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND ART.		
Bengal :		
Director of Public Instruction and Inspectors of Schools - - - - -	19,048	
Presidency, Medical, Sanscrit, and other Colleges at Calcutta and in the Mofussil -	51,885	
Schools at the Presidency and in the Provinces - - - - -	47,119	
Donations to Scientific and Literary Institutions, &c. - - - - -	13,263	
		131,315
North Western Provinces :		
Director of Public Instruction and Inspectors of Schools, Colleges, and Schools, &c. - - - - -	- - - -	73,126
Oude :		
Grants-in-aid to Schools - - - - -	- - - -	1,704
Punjab :		
Director of Public Instruction and Inspector of Schools - - - - -	7,695	
Lahore Medical College - - - - -	4,210	
City and Zillah Schools, &c. - - - - -	17,069	
		28,974
Bombay and Sind :		
Director of Public Instruction and Inspectors of Schools - - - - -	13,021	
Bombay University, Grant Medical College, English and Vernacular Schools, including grants for Educational purposes - - - - -	31,201	
Scientific Societies and other Public Institutions, &c. - - - - -	3,131	
		47,353
Central Provinces :		
Director of Public Instruction and Inspector of Schools - - - - -	1,973	
School Establishment, &c. - - - - -	7,913	
		9,886
East and West Berar :		
School Establishment - - - - -	- - - -	1,405
Madras :		
Director of Public Instruction and Inspectors of Schools; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - -	13,350	
Madras University; Presidency College, Medical College, Civil Engineering College, Provincial and Vernacular Schools, &c. - - - - -	43,754	
Scientific Institutions; Museum of Economic Geology, Library of Oriental Manuscripts, Public Observatory, &c. - - - - -	8,727	
Sundry Items - - - - -	550	
		66,381
Eastern Settlements :		
Allowances to Schools, &c. - - - - -	- - - -	1,822
British Burmah :		
Schools; Salaries, Establishments and Contingencies, including Grants-in-Aid - - - - -	- - - -	3,200
Carried forward - - - -	£.	365,166

No. 26.—General Abstract Account of Civil Services of India, for Year ended 30 April 1863—continued.

	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	-	365,166
(F. V.)—EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND ART—continued.		
GENERAL AND POLITICAL—GOVERNMENT OF INDIA :		
Calcutta University ; Salary, Establishment and Contingencies of the Registrar, Allow- ances to Examiners, &c. - - - - -	5,275	
Sundry Items - - - - -	1,152	
Survey and Observatories, including Museums, &c. - - - - -	27,577	
		34,004
Bhopal (North Western Provinces) :		
Contribution to the Schore School - - - - -	-	295
Coorg (Madras) :		
School Establishment - - - - -	-	405
Nimar (Bombay) :		
School Establishment - - - - -	-	303
Hyderabad Residency :		
Observatory Charges, &c. - - - - -	-	188
TOTAL EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND ART - - -	£.	400,361
(F. VI.)—POLITICAL AGENCIES AND OTHER FOREIGN SERVICES :		
North Western Provinces :		
Charges of the Political Agencies under the Lieutenant Governor - - - - -	2,127	
Sundry Items - - - - -	149	
		2,276
Punjab :		
Pay of British Envoy at Cabool, and other Political Establishments and Contingent Charges - - - - -	3,521	
Sundry Items - - - - -	9,227	
		12,748
Bombay and Sind :		
Residents and Political Agents, &c. at Foreign Courts - - - - -	47,216	
Sundry Items - - - - -	349	
		47,565
Central Provinces :		
Sundry Items - - - - -	-	25
Madras :		
Residents and Agents at Foreign Courts ; Allowances, Establishments and Contingent Charges - - - - -	-	19,312
British Burmah :		
Political Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - -	-	2,527
GENERAL AND POLITICAL—GOVERNMENT OF INDIA :		
Residents and Political Agents, &c. at Foreign Courts ; Salaries, Allowances, Establish- ments and Contingencies - - - - -	45,897	
Suppression of Meriah Sacrifices - - - - -	1,450	
Presents made in the name of the Governor General, and Allowances to Vakeels, Natives of Rank, &c. - - - - -	29,863	
Sundry Items - - - - -	348	
		77,558
Khatmandoo and Munipore (Bengal) :		
Residents and Political Agents at Foreign Courts ; Salaries, Establishments and Con- tingent Charges - - - - -	-	7,372
Bhopal, Rewah, and Gwalior (North Western Provinces) :		
Residents and Political Agents at Foreign Courts ; Salaries, Establishments and Con- tingent Charges - - - - -	-	18,170
Carried forward - - -	£.	187,553

No. 26.—General Abstract Account of Civil Services of India, for Year ended 30 April 1863—continued.

	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	-	187,553
(F. VI.)—POLITICAL AGENCIES AND OTHER FOREIGN SERVICES—continued.		
Indore, Aden, Baroda, &c. (Bombay):		
Residents and Political Agents, &c. at Foreign Courts; Salaries, Allowances, Establish- ments and Contingencies	33,108	
Political Agent at Aden; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - -	11,364	
Sundry Items - - - - -	163	
		44,635
Hyderabad Residency:		
Salary, Establishment and Contingent Charges of the Resident - - - - -	-	9,327
TOTAL POLITICAL AGENCIES and other FOREIGN SERVICES - - -	£.	241,515
(F. VII.)—SUPERANNUATION AND RETIRED ALLOWANCES, AND GRATUITIES FOR CHARITABLE AND OTHER PURPOSES:		
Bengal:		
Pensions of the Revenue Department - - - - -	12,312	
Pensions of other Public Departments, &c. - - - - -	19,755	
Gratuities and Donations for Charitable and other purposes, including Charges on account of Hospitals and Dispensaries, &c. - - - - -	29,684	
		61,751
North Western Provinces:		
Pensions of the Revenue Department - - - - -	10,452	
Pensions of other Public Departments, including Mutiny Pensions - - - - -	21,793	
Gratuities and Donations for Charitable and other purposes, including Charges on account of Hospitals and Dispensaries - - - - -	14,873	
		47,118
Oude:		
Pensions of the Revenue Department - - - - -	194	
Pensions of other Public Departments - - - - -	3,428	
Hospitals and Dispensaries, including Gratuities and Donations for Charitable and other purposes - - - - -	17,771	
		21,393
Punjab:		
Pensions of the Revenue Department - - - - -	2,386	
Pensions of other Public Departments, &c., including Mutiny Pensions - - - - -	18,873	
Dispensaries and Hospitals and other Charitable Allowances - - - - -	8,307	
Gratuities, &c. to Discharged Men of different Departments - - - - -	18,218	
		47,784
Bombay and Sind:		
Superannuations of the Revenue Department - - - - -		
Superannuations of other Public Departments - - - - -	47,184	
Donations, &c. to Hospitals, Dispensaries, and other Charitable Institutions - - - - -	26,854	
Donations to Service Funds - - - - -	63,104	
Gratuities and Special Rewards - - - - -	8,123	
		145,265
Central Provinces:		
Pensions of the Revenue Department - - - - -		
Pensions of other Public Departments - - - - -	7,069	
Charitable Institutions and Dispensaries - - - - -	2,374	
Gratuities and Special Rewards - - - - -	7,143	
		16,586
Carried forward - - -	£.	339,897

No. 26.—General Abstract Account of Civil Services of India, for Year ended 30 April 1863—continued.

	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	-	339,897
(F. VII.)—SUPERANNUATION AND RETIRED ALLOWANCES, AND GRATUITIES FOR CHARITABLE AND OTHER PURPOSES—continued.		
East and West Berar :		
Pensions - - - - -	219	
Gratuities, &c. - - - - -	53	272
Madras :		
Pensions of the Revenue Department - - - - -	14,881	
Pensions of other Public Departments, &c. - - - - -	19,490	
Annuities of the Old Civil Annuity Fund - - - - -	20,011	
Donations to Service Funds - - - - -	125,048	
Donations to Public and Charitable Institutions, Gratuities, &c. - - - - -	36,602	216,032
Eastern Settlements :		
Pensions - - - - -	3,095	
Hospitals, including Gratuities, &c. - - - - -	3,366	6,461
British Burmah :		
Pensions of the Revenue Department - - - - -	1,986	
Pensions of other Public Departments - - - - -		
Hospitals and Dispensaries, including Gratuities and other Charitable Allowances - - - - -	1,167	3,153
GENERAL AND POLITICAL—GOVERNMENT OF INDIA :		
Pensions - - - - -	18,745	
Donations to Service Funds - - - - -	126,801	
Gratuities, &c. for Charitable and other purposes - - - - -	26,960	172,506
Bhopal, Rewah, and Gwalior (North Western Provinces) :		
Pensions and Charitable Allowances - - - - -	761	
Gratuities, &c. - - - - -	1	762
Coorg (Madras) :		
Pensions - - - - -	65	
Donations to Dispensaries, and other Charitable Allowances - - - - -	224	289
Indore, Nimar, Aden, &c. (Bombay) :		
Pensions of the Revenue Department - - - - -	238	
Pensions of other Public Departments - - - - -	828	
Hospitals and Dispensaries, including Gratuities, &c. - - - - -	442	1,508
Hyderabad Residency :		
Pensions - - - - -	-	16
TOTAL SUPERANNUATIONS, &c. - - - - -	£.	740,896

No. 26.—General Abstract Account of Civil Services of India, for Year ended 30 April 1863—*continued.*

	£.	£.
Brought forward - - - £.	- - -	168,883
(F. IX.)—MISCELLANEOUS— <i>continued.</i>		
Eastern Settlements :		
Charges for Suppression of Piracy - - - - -	6,507	
Sundry Items - - - - -	3,562	10,069
British Burmah :		
Sundry Items - - - - -	- - -	736
GENERAL AND POLITICAL—GOVERNMENT OF INDIA :		
Allowances to Civil Servants out of Employ, and to Junior Civil Servants qualifying for the Public Service - - - - -	22,114	
Governor General's Tour Charges - - - - -	13,269	
Stores from England - - - - -	612	
Sundry Items - - - - -	37,727	73,722
Munipore (Bengal) :		
Sundry Items - - - - -	- - -	36
Bhopal, Rewah (North Western Provinces) :		
Sundry Items - - - - -	- - -	77
Coorg (Madras) :		
Sundry Items - - - - -	- - -	14
Indore, Aden, &c. (Bombay) :		
Sundry Items - - - - -	- - -	908
Hyderabad Residency :		
Loss by difference of Exchange - - - - -	- - -	11,460
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS - - - £.	- - -	265,405
(F. X.)—CIVIL CONTINGENCIES :		
Bengal :		
Charges on account of the London Exhibition - - - - -	16	
Allowance to the Cotton Commissioner - - - - -	2	
Charges on account of the Agricultural Exhibition - - - - -	1,000	
Kookee and Sikhim Expedition - - - - -	4,609	
Sundry Items - - - - -	1,036	6,663
North Western Provinces :		
Cash plundered during the Mutiny - - - - -	748	
Amount paid in satisfaction of a Decree against the Rebel Nawab of Banda - - -	1,266	
Government Grant to the Famine Relief Fund - - - - -	15,779	
Cotton Screw Press - - - - -	108	
Compensation for Loss of Property and other Charges on account of the Mutiny - -	36,009	
Sundry Items - - - - -	7,087	60,997
Oude :		
Compensation for Loss of Property, &c. - - - - -	863	
Sundry Items - - - - -	146	1,009
Carried forward - - - £.	- - -	68,669

No. 26.—General Abstract Account of Civil Services of India, for Year ended 30 April 1863—*continued.*

	£.	£.
Brought forward - - - £.	- - -	68,669
(F. X.)—CIVIL CONTINGENCIES— <i>continued.</i>		
Punjab :		
Government Aid towards the Famine Relief Fund - - - - -	7	
Charges on account of the London Exhibition - - - - -	202	
Charges contingent upon the Mutiny - - - - -	233	
Sundry Items - - - - -	4,224	
Payment of Debt of the Ex-King of Delhi - - - - -	13,665	18,331
Bombay and Sind :		
Charges on account of the London Exhibition - - - - -	17	
Charges on account of Cotton Experiments - - - - -	3,330	
Sundry Items - - - - -	1,362	4,709
Central Provinces :		
Sundry Items - - - - -	- - -	261
East and West Berar :		
Sundry Items - - - - -	- - -	13
Madras :		
Charges on account of Exploring the Hill Ranges of Southern India, and of making Drawings of the Pictorial and Architectural Remains in the Caves at Adjunta - - - }	1,594	
Charges on account of Experimental Cotton Cultivation - - - - -	1,200	
Sundry Items - - - - -	184	2,978
British Burmah :		
Charges on account of Cotton Experiments - - - - -	57	
Sundry Items - - - - -	161	218
GENERAL AND POLITICAL—GOVERNMENT OF INDIA :		
Charges on account of the London Exhibition - - - - -	1,000	
Civil, Finance, Police, Record, and other Special Commissions - - - - -	2,057	
Sundry Items - - - - -	3,250	6,307
Gwalior (North Western Provinces) :		
Compensation for Loss of Property during the Mutiny - - - - -	- - -	500
Indore, Baroda, &c. (Bombay) :		
Salary and Allowances of Officers employed on Special Duty - - - - -	- - -	1,179
TOTAL CIVIL CONTINGENCIES - - - £.	- - -	103,165

No. 27.—GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the GUARANTEED INTEREST on the CAPITAL of RAILWAY and other COMPANIES, for the Year ended 30th April 1863.

		£.	£.	£.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA:				
East Indian Railway Company - - - - -		4,387		
East Indian Railway Company, Jubbulpore Line - - - - -		229		
Eastern Bengal Railway Company - - - - -		4,989		
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway Company - - - - -		1,278		
			10,883	
PUNJAB:				
Punjab Railway - - - - -			373	
BOMBAY AND SIND:				
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company - - - - -		18,244		
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company - - - - -		1,083		
Sind Railway Company - - - - -		1,036		
			20,363	
ENGLAND:			£.	31,619
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company - - - - -		148,208		
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway Company - - - - -		16,765		
Eastern Bengal Railway Company - - - - -		68,912		
East Indian Railway Company - - - - -		957,309		
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company - - - - -		457,504		
Great Southern of India Railway Company - - - - -		30,446		
Madras Railway Company - - - - -		301,012		
Sind Railway Company (including Indus Flotilla, and Punjab and Delhi Railways) - - - - -		154,980		
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company - - - - -		31,033		
				2,166,169
TOTAL . - - -		£.		2,197,788

No. 28.—GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the SUMS paid and payable for INTEREST on INDIA DEBT, in the Year ended the 30th April 1863; showing also the Amount of the Debt at that Date.

AMOUNT of the INTEREST paid in the Year 1862-63.

The AMOUNT of Interest payable on the PUBLIC DEBTS outstanding at the several Presidencies of INDIA, on the 30th April 1863, was as follows:—

India and Bengal:		£.	£.	India and Bengal:		AMOUNT of DEBT.	RATE of INTEREST.	ANNUAL AMOUNT of INTEREST.
Government of India, including Eastern Settlements:				REGISTERED DEBT:		£.		£.
Interest on Loans	- - - - -	-	2,931,768	Loans	- - - - -	360,724	6 per Cent.	21,643
Ditto - on Treasury Bills	- - - - -	-	832	Ditto	- - - - -	10,607,030	5½ per Cent.	583,387
Ditto - on Treasury Notes	- - - - -	-	49,336	Ditto	- - - - -	20,400,598	5 per Cent.	1,020,029
Ditto - on Deposits on account of Service Funds, Savings Bank, &c.	- - - - -	-	177,461	Ditto	- - - - -	372,230	4½ per Cent.	16,750
			227,629	Ditto	- - - - -	32,736,088	4 per Cent.	1,309,443
				Loan transferred from Fort Marlborough	- - - - -	86,100	3½ per Cent.	3,013
				Treasury Notes	- - - - -	763	10 per Cent.	76
				Treasury Bills	- - - - -	1,316,178	6, 5, 4, & 3½ p' Ct.	52,782
				Loan on account of the Mysore Princes	- - - - -	8,890	{ 3 and 2½ p' Ct. per Diem }	453
				Civil and Medical Funds	- - - - -	405,000	4 per Cent.	16,200
				Miscellaneous Deposits	- - - - -	2,685,585	6 per Cent.	161,135
					- - - - -	200,324	8, 4, & 3½ p' Cent.	7,614
					- - - - -	£.	- - - - -	3,192,525
North Western Provinces:				North Western Provinces:				
Interest on Deposits of the Government Savings Bank, &c.	- - - - -	-	4,884	Miscellaneous Deposits	- - - - -	20,000	4 per Cent.	800
				Treasury Notes	- - - - -	21,796	5 per Cent.	1,090
					- - - - -	41,796	- - - - -	1,890
					- - - - -	£.	- - - - -	300
Oude:				Oude:				
Interest on Treasury Notes	- - - - -	-	75	Treasury Notes	- - - - -	6,000	5 per Cent.	300
					- - - - -			
Punjab:				Punjab:				
Interest on Temporary Loans	- - - - -	-	407	Temporary Loans	- - - - -	60,000	6 per Cent.	3,600
				Treasury Notes	- - - - -	3,500	5 per Cent.	175
					- - - - -	63,500	- - - - -	3,775
					- - - - -			
Madras:				Madras:				
Interest on Loans	- - - - -	-	1,400	Loans	- - - - -	15,400	8 per Cent.	1,232
Ditto - on Treasury Bills	- - - - -	-	30	Ditto	- - - - -	6,124	6 per Cent.	367
Ditto - on Treasury Notes	- - - - -	-	11,544	Civil, Military, and Medical Funds	- - - - -	809,496	6 and 5 per Cent.	45,764
Ditto - on Deposits on account of Service Funds, Savings Bank, &c.	- - - - -	-	68,795	Miscellaneous Deposits	- - - - -	139,234	6, 5, & 4 p' Cent.	5,653
				Treasury Bills	- - - - -	550	{ 3 and 2½ p' Ct. per Diem }	30
				Treasury Notes	- - - - -	295,860	5 & 4 per Cent.	11,989
					- - - - -	1,266,664	- - - - -	65,035
					- - - - -	£.	- - - - -	
Bombay and Sind:				Bombay:				
Interest on Treasury Notes	- - - - -	-	30	Civil Annuity (Indian Navy)	- - - - -	1,803,001	8, 5, 5, & 4 p' Ct.	129,453
Ditto - on Treasury Bills	- - - - -	-	59	Provident, Military, and other Service Funds	- - - - -	293,320	6, 5, 4, & 3½ p' Ct.	12,457
Ditto - on Deposits on account of Service Funds, Savings Bank, &c.	- - - - -	-	104,161	Miscellaneous Deposits	- - - - -	949	4 and 3½ p' Cent.	37
				Treasury Notes	- - - - -	1,395	{ 3 p' Ct. per Diem }	79
				Treasury Bills	- - - - -		- - - - -	
					- - - - -	£.	- - - - -	142,026
					- - - - -	£.	- - - - -	3,405,551

No. 29.—GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the several PRESIDENCIES and PROVINCES of INDIA, for the Year ending the 30th April 1863, showing the Local Surplus or Deficit at each Presidency or Province.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.												
	Number of Account.	Bengal.	North Western Provinces.	Oude.	Punjab.	Bombay, including Sind.	Central Provinces.	East and West Berar.	Madras.	Eastern Settlements.	British Burmah.	Government of India.
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
NET REVENUES AND RECEIPTS:												
Per Account	1	11,755,377										
Ditto	2		5,102,401	879,891	2,612,517	7,831,597	638,686	335,504	5,819,048	153,372	784,507	538,336
Ditto	3											
Ditto	4											
Ditto	5											
Ditto	6											
Ditto	7											
Ditto	8											
Ditto	9											
Ditto	10											
Ditto	11											
Ditto	12											
Ditto	13											
Ditto	14											
Ditto	15											
Ditto	16											
TOTAL NET RECEIPTS	£.	11,755,377	5,102,401	879,891	2,612,517	7,831,597	638,686	335,504	5,819,048	153,372	784,507	538,336
												888
												30,888
												29,250
												70,405
												1,476
												30,602,807
EXPENDITURE:												
Army												
Indian Navy and Marine												
Public Works (Roads)												
Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments												
Law and Justice												
Police												
Education, Science, and Art												
Political Agencies and other Foreign Services												
Superannuation and Retired Allowances, &c.												
Miscellaneous												
Civil Contingencies												
Interest												
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	£.	2,065,597	1,408,087	389,133	1,103,081	4,030,001	422,207	85,279	5,465,054	117,145	339,504	11,077,229
												7,893
												21,126
												5,282
												29,968
												7,488
												10,650
												8,342,947
Local Surplus, carried to Account No. 30												
Local Deficit, carried to Account No. 30												
	£.	11,755,377	5,102,401	879,891	2,612,517	7,831,597	638,686	335,504	5,819,048	153,372	784,507	538,336
												888
												30,888
												29,250
												70,405
												1,476
												30,602,807

Local Surplus brought down - £. 8,342,947
Deduct—Charges defrayed in England (per Account No. III.) - £. 4,943,423
Guaranteed Interest on the Capital of Railway and other Companies (per Account No. III.) - 1,579,173
6,515,601
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE - £. 1,827,346

No. 30.—AN ACCOUNT of the Aggregate of BALANCES of PUBLIC MONEY in the Treasuries of INDIA, on the 30th April 1862; the AMOUNT of DEBT incurred and discharged during the Year 1862-63; including the AMOUNT of ADVANCES and REPAYMENTS on various Accounts, the SUPPLIES to and from LONDON, and the TOTAL BALANCE in the Indian Treasuries on the 30th April 1863.

RECEIPTS.

	Bengal.	North Western Provinces.	Oude.	Punjab.	Bombay, including Sind.	Central Provinces.	East and West Berar.	Malwa.	Eastern Settlements.	British Burmah.	GENERAL AND POLITICAL.					TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	Bengal.	North Western Provinces.	Coorg.	Bombay.	Hyderabad Residency.	£.
Aggregate of Cash Balances in the Indian Treasuries on the 30th April 1862	1,866,052	2,531,989	351,488	764,521	2,807,376	185,000	238,524	2,918,640	41,070	268,641	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,156	60,406	23,792	167,889	38,723	17,868,278
Treasury Notes	580	22,700	5,000	3,500	-	-	-	14,910	8,910	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,200
Bills outstanding	-	-	-	-	208,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	364,467
Service Funds	-	22,775	6,164	11,982	292,973	2,191	-	350,876	8,426	5,515	-	-	-	-	-	308,300
Deposits	-	1,572,467	385,161	1,213,088	603,472	184,004	35,666	698,717	10,382	53,971	-	-	81	23,907	-	1,830,149
Sale of Waste Lands	399	-	654	1,557	-	23	-	8,978	2,431	984	-	-	604	-	-	9,030
Local Funds	521,857	455,600	123,093	226,315	382,661	69,028	79,107	107,715	-	61,903	-	5,201	214	14,108	14,566	2,155,435
Miscellaneous	-	19,433	2,639	25,040	-	5,718	-	7,813	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	89,402
Advances Recoverable	65,278	144,434	25,069	10,324	76,679	18,899	32,681	1,133,047	-	2,520	-	2,617	1,095	-	-	1,376,431
Prize Money	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	475,660
Local Remittances	-	-	-	-	99,865	-	-	24,749	15,015	122,904	1,060	266,577	-	84,999	-	646,745
TOTAL DEBT incurred	2,240,240	2,238,418	549,880	1,401,086	1,713,950	279,963	147,394	2,386,405	45,264	244,257	1,060	288,807	1,904	75,036	14,566	13,794,566
SUPPLIES from LONDON:																
Bills on the Secretary of State for India for Interest of Indian Debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	986
Other Bills on the Secretary of State for India	212	-	-	-	22,161	-	-	5,086	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53,620
Dividends on Stock of the Transfer Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72,864
Advances from England, repaid	-	-	155	976	180,922	-	-	300,792	-	61	-	-	-	400	-	980,329
Miscellaneous including Credits to Her Majesty's Government	315	39	-	-	-	-	-	185	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108,231
Invoice Value of Stores	-	-	-	-	219,023	-	-	106,837	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	880,250
Traffic Receipts on account of Indian Railways	33,439	-	-	-	152,070	-	-	140,005	-	-	-	-	-	-	172	625,615
Railway Capital	-	-	-	4,436	3,492	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,569
TOTAL SUPPLIES from LONDON	34,063	39	155	8,505	577,671	-	-	612,005	-	61	1,060	288,807	1,904	75,036	14,566	13,794,566
ACCOUNTS Current between the Presidencies:																
Bills drawn, Remittances of Treasure, and Advances and Disbursements (Excess Credits to)	-	-	-	-	394,559	128,255	-	519,025	-	-	14,380,740	-	2,900	-	29,464	15,468,905
Excess of Income over Expenditure (Account No. 29)	9,689,780	3,664,314	490,735	1,419,436	2,805,566	216,479	278,225	353,994	86,327	445,003	-	11,084	20,968	-	-	19,516,774
TOTAL	13,839,157	8,434,760	1,301,781	3,683,548	8,839,062	806,207	659,143	7,738,869	123,401	987,092	23,574,378	300,387	40,654	243,925	75,925	69,368,887

No. 30.—AN ACCOUNT of the Aggregate of Balances of Public Money in the Treasuries of INDIA, on the 30th April 1862, &c.—continued.

PAYMENTS:

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.												TOTAL.							
	Bengal.	North Western Provinces.	Oude.	Punjab.	Bombay, including Sind.	Central Provinces.	East and West Berar.	Madras.	Eastern Settlements.	British Burmah.	Government of India.		Bengal.	North Western Provinces.	Coorg.	Bombay.	Hyderabad Residency.		
											£.		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
DEBT DISCHARGED:												£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,459	-	-	-	-	-	5,459		
Treasury Notes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,128	-	-	-	-	-	210,928		
Treasury Bills	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	990	-	-	-	-	-	1,030		
Tanjore Debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,890		
Bills outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	117,400		
Service Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102,384	-	-	-	-	-	1,218,886		
Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	655,779	-	-	-	15,558	-	6,914,416		
Local Funds	1,601,518	1,705,877	404,034	1,182,486	466,954	181,133	37,680	890,506	11,298	51,933	353,338	-	12,005	255	22,804	18,516	2,124,245		
Miscellaneous	523,047	398,364	147,253	237,354	418,982	113,192	75,327	138,369	-	20,390	38,596	-	4,875	76	-	-	61,095		
Advances recoverable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,950	-	-	-	-	-	2,055,412		
Price Money	60,910	11,158	14,517	19,237	48,769	30,129	37,174	743,692	187	-	1,074,978	-	2,901	-	6,730	-	145,782		
Local Remittances	43,073	432,438	7,675	79,334	-	21,073	4,891	-	-	-	145,782	-	-	8,465	-	-	597,549		
TOTAL DEBT DISCHARGED - £.	2,290,048	2,570,385	578,847	1,629,084	1,134,380	349,400	155,052	2,113,797	35,745	73,523	2,691,204	-	19,781	8,797	44,592	18,510	13,454,207		
SUPPLIES TO LONDON:																			
Bills drawn by the Secretary of State for India discharged	-	-	-	-	2,831,745	-	-	277,134	-	-	3,785,386	-	-	-	-	-	6,391,265		
Bills on Her Majesty's Government transmitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,122	-	-	-	-	-	37,122		
Remittances by Bills	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,796	-	-	-	-	-	23,796		
Supplies to Her Majesty's Government, repayable in England	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,623	-	-	159,345	-	-	-	4,655	-	165,923		
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,417	-	55	9,170	-	-	292	100	-	55,282		
Payments on account of the Irrigation and Canal Company	88	61	-	12,352	8,747	-	-	125,521	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	123,021		
Payments on account of Indian Railways, under Deeds of Contract with the respective Railway Companies	-	-	-	245,433	1,889,141	-	-	448,442	-	-	1,598,797	-	-	-	-	-	4,131,813		
TOTAL SUPPLIES TO LONDON - £.	88	61	-	257,785	4,179,633	-	-	880,137	-	55	5,010,610	-	-	292	4,755	-	10,939,422		
ACCOUNTS CURRENT BETWEEN THE PRESIDENCIES:																			
Bills paid, Remittances of Treasure, and Advances and Disbursements (Excess Debits to)	9,053,473	3,440,693	498,236	1,002,785	-	-	162,048	-	64,973	511,050	-	-	255,074	-	46,373	-	15,935,313		
Excess of Expenditure over Income (Account No. 29)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,138,393	7,798	-	-	7,488	19,650	11,173,827		
Cash Balance in the Indian Treasuries on the 30th April 1863 -	1,655,548	2,423,021	314,098	899,291	3,075,013	438,837	341,443	3,744,935	22,743	298,834	4,233,675	1,382	85,592	40,565	139,812	49,759	17,872,118		
£.	13,830,137	8,434,760	1,391,791	3,683,548	9,360,002	898,297	650,143	6,738,860	123,461	987,902	23,574,378	9,178	390,387	49,654	243,325	76,925	60,368,887		

No. 31.—GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of PAYMENTS on Account of INDIAN RAILWAYS,
deducting Traffic and other Receipts.

	Amount Drawn in India.	Deduct Capital Received in India.	Net Amount Drawn in India.	TOTAL.	TOTAL of India.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
East Indian Railway, Extension Line - -	1,288,572	3,540	1,285,032		
East Indian Railway, Jubbulpore Line - -	43,412	-	43,412		
Eastern Bengal Railway - - -	207,488	-	207,488		
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway - -	48,442	364	48,078		
Interest on Railway Capital, as shown in Account No. 27 - - - - -	-	-	10,883		
Deduct,—			1,594,893		
Net Traffic Earnings of the East Indian Railway - - - - -	-	311,212			
Net Traffic Earnings of the Eastern Bengal Railway - - - - -	-	24,622			
Net Traffic Earnings of the Calcutta and South Eastern Railway - - - - -	-	2,650			
			338,484	1,256,409	
PUNJAB:					
Punjab Railway - - - - -	245,060	3,073	241,987		
Deduct,—					
Net Traffic Earnings of the Punjab Railway - - - - -	-	-	4,456		
			237,531		
Interest on Railway Capital, as shown in Account No. 27 - - - - -	-	-	373	237,904	
MADRAS:					
Madras Railway - - - - -	412,306	-	412,306		
Great Southern of India Railway - - -	36,136	-	36,136		
Deduct,—			448,442		
Net Traffic Earnings of the Madras Rail- way - - - - -	-	119,541			
Net Traffic Earnings of the Great Southern of India Railway - - - - -	-	20,464			
			140,005	308,437	
BOMBAY AND SIND:					
Great Indian Peninsula Railway - - -	1,097,018	3,592	1,093,426		
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Rail- way - - - - -	606,292	-	606,292		
Sind Railway and Indus Steam Flotilla -	115,468	-	115,468		
Deduct,—			1,815,186		
Net Traffic Earnings of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway - - - - -	-	119,349			
Net Traffic Earnings of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway - -	-	10,040			
Net Traffic Earnings of the Sind Railway	-	13,281			
			142,670		
			1,672,516		
Interest on Railway Capital, as shown in Account No 27 - - - - -	-	-	20,363	1,692,879	
TOTAL Net Payments to the Railway Companies in India - - - £.					3,495,629

No. 32.—GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the SUMS paid and payable for Interest on the HOME DEBT of INDIA, for the Year ended the 30th April 1863; showing also the AMOUNT of the DEBT at that Date bearing Interest.

	Amount of Debt, 30th April 1863.	Rate of Interest.	Amount of Interest paid in the Year ended 30th April 1863.	Annual Amount of Interest Payable.
	£.		£.	£.
East India Bonds - - - - -	3,116,000	4 per Cent.	142,039	124,640
East India Debentures - - - - -	13,003,000	4 per Cent.	520,122	520,120
India Five per Cent. Stock - - - - -	15,720,100	5 per Cent.	786,005	786,005
Temporary Loans - - - - -	- - -	- - -	38,750	—
	31,839,100	- - -	1,486,916	1,430,765
East India Stock - - - - -	6,000,000	10½ per Cent.	629,970	630,000
	£. 37,839,100	- - -	2,116,886	2,060,765

No. 33.—GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the CHARGES in ENGLAND for TRANSPORT of Troops, in the Year ended the 30th April 1863.

	£.
Proportion paid in England of the Passage-money of Officers and Troops to India -	39,504
Preserved Provisions, Grocery, Bedding, and other Supplies for the use of the Troops } on the Voyage outward, &c. - - - - -	2,089
Proportion paid in England of the Passage-money of Officers and Troops homeward -	97,310
Medical Attendance upon Troops on the Homeward Voyage - - - - -	322
Expenses connected with the Examination of Troop Ships, and the Embarkation of Troops } proceeding to India - - - - -	442
Miscellaneous - - - - -	42
	£. 139,709
Receipts in Reduction - - - - -	£. 78

No. 34.—GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the Particulars comprised under the Head of
 “CIVIL CHARGES,” in the Statement of the Home Expenditure (No. III.), in the Year ended
 the 30th April 1863.

	£.	£.	£.
Home Establishment: Salaries of the Secretary of State, Under Secretaries of State, Members of the Council of India, Secretaries and Officers of the Secretary of State for India in Council, Assistant Military Secretary to His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, and Clerk - - - - -	117,724		
Auditor and Assistants under Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106, s. 52 - - -	2,197		
Stores Department, Wages of Labourers, Cartage, Lighterage, Dock Dues, &c. - - - - -	13,758		
Law Charges - - - - -	2,652		
Bank of England, for management of Debt - - - - -	10,205		
Postage of Despatches to and from India - - - - -	3,454		
Office Contingencies: Rent, Rates, Taxes, Coals, Gas, Candles, Furniture and Repairs, Books, Maps and Charts, Printing, Stationery, Stamps, Bookbinding, Advertisements, Postage, and various petty Charges -	19,991		
		169,981	
Amount paid under Postal Arrangement with the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury -		54,407	
Persian Gulf Telegraph Cable - - - - -		28,668	
On account of Red Sea and India Telegraph - - - - -		18,324	
On account of Malta and Alexandria Telegraph - - - - -		508	
On account of Mission to the Court of Persia - - - - -		15,234	
On account of Her Majesty's Establishments in China - - - - -		27,367	
Pensions and Retired Allowances - - - - -		231,959	
Compensation Pensions to Officers and Petty Officers, &c. of the Maritime Service of the East India Company - - - - -		18,415	
Annuities of the Madras Civil Fund of 1818 - - - - -		4,800	
Furlough and Absentee Allowances - - - - -		80,481	
New India Office - - - - -		39,021	
New Stores Warehouses - - - - -		27,315	
East India Company, for Expenses in respect of their Capital Stock and Dividends -		3,040	
Poplar Fund: Pensions and Expenses of Hospital - - - - -		4,065	
Annual Donation to Bengal Civil Fund - - - - -		2,500	
Gratuities, Subscriptions to Charities, and Relief to Distressed Natives of India -		3,032	
Maintenance of Lunatics from India - - - - -		7,323	
Transport of Convicts from India to Western Australia - - - - -		1,558	
Passage and Outfit of Two Members of the Council of the Governor General of India, Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Calcutta, Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, Chaplains, Professors, Schoolmasters, &c. -		6,727	
Examination Expenses and Allowances of Candidates for the Civil Service of India, and Civil Engineers - - - - -		7,949	
Expenses on account of Officers acquiring Scientific Knowledge - - - - -		538	
Agents at the Outports and Abroad: Salaries and Expenses - - - - -		2,309	
Expenses in connexion with the introduction of Cinchona Plants into India - -		129	
Medals - - - - -		10,681	
Indian Law Commission - - - - -		2,500	
Advance to the Indian Flax Company - - - - -		1,000	
Expenses connected with the Sale of the Indian Navy Frigates “Punjaub,” “Assaye,” and “Dalhousie” - - - - -		3,015	
Carried forward - - - - -	£.	772,846	

No. 34.—GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of Civil Charges, &c, in the Year ended the 30th April 1863—*continued.*

	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	772,846	
Expenses connected with the International Exhibition of 1862 - - - -	2,943	
Master of the Mint, for supervision of Quarter Anna Coinage - - - -	1,805	
Remuneration to Colonel Smith for Services in connexion with the provision of } Machinery for the Calcutta and Bombay Mints - - - - - }	2,000	
Cost of Plates for printing India Share Transfer Stamps - - - - -	2,535	
Compensation to Persons qualified but not permitted to compete for Medical Com- } missions in the British Army, Allowances to Officers for Special Services, Fees } on Establishing High Courts of Judicature in India, &c. - - - - - }	5,531	
		787,660
RECEIPTS in Reduction :		
Interest realized from Investment of Cash Balances, &c. - - - - -	50,613	
Fees, Subscriptions to Widows' Funds, &c. - - - - -	11,901	
Maintenance of Lunatics - - - - -	389	
Passage and Outfit - - - - -	56	
Medals - - - - -	10	
Her Majesty's Paymaster General on account of Malta and Alexandria Telegraph -	377	
Sale Proceeds of Surplus Books, Stamps, &c. - - - - -	893	
	64,239	
Balance of Proceeds of Sale of the East India House - - - - -	77,500	
Deposits on Sale of Stores Warehouses - - - - -	1,000	
Proceeds of Sale of Land attached to the Barracks at Warley - - - - -	394	
Value of Furniture transferred from the Military College at Addiscombe to Wool- } wich - - - - - }	64	
Part Proceeds of the Sale of the Indian Navy Frigates "Punjaub" and "Assaye" -	20,900	
Proceeds of the Sale of the Indian Navy Frigate "Dalhousie" - - - - -	24,860	
		188,957
	£.	598,703

No. 35.—GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of STORES Exported to INDIA, in the Year ended the 30th April 1863.

	B E N G A L.			M A D R A S.			B O M B A Y.			TOTAL Invoice Amount of Stores Exported.
	Cost.	Freight.	TOTAL.	Cost.	Freight.	TOTAL.	Cost.	Freight.	TOTAL.	
CIVIL STORES:										
Stationery - - - - -	£. 4,745	£. 8	£. 4,753	£. 9,209	£. 70	£. 9,279	£. 5,112	£. 78	£. 5,190	£. 19,222
Mint Stores - - - - -	70,367	489	70,856	30,495	246	30,741	16,803	206	17,009	118,606
Public Works Stores - - -	10,376	636	11,012	7,471	129	7,600	2,336	71	2,407	21,019
Telegraph Stores - - - -	69,747	2,262	72,009	41,909	1,295	43,204	41,529	1,296	42,825	158,038
Miscellaneous Stores - - -	23,823	174	23,997	4,870	34	4,904	17,385	243	17,628	46,529
£.	179,058	3,569	182,627	93,954	1,774	95,728	83,165	1,894	85,059	363,414
MILITARY STORES:										
Medical - - - - -	10,599	113	10,717	787	1	788	1,181	6	1,187	12,692
Miscellaneous Stores - - -	116,282	724	117,006	87,025	598	87,623	71,313	630	71,943	276,572
£.	126,881	842	127,723	87,812	599	88,411	72,494	636	73,130	289,264
Marine Stores - - - - -	3,333	56	3,389	3,237	-	3,237	75,476	1,936	77,412	84,038
TOTAL AMOUNT of STORES } - - £.										
Exported - - - - - }										
736,716										

Fort William,
Office of the Auditor General of India,
2 March 1864.

India Office, }
13 May 1864. }

R. P. Harrison,
Auditor General of India.

George Friend,
Accountant General.

PART II.

ESTIMATE OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURE,
AND CASH BALANCES,

1863-64 ;

AND A COMPARISON WITH THE ACTUAL ACCOUNTS OF 1862-63.

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ESTIMATE OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURE,

AND CASH BALANCES,

1863-64.

No. I.—AN ESTIMATED ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of INDIA for the Year 1863-64; with the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.	1.	2.	3.	CHARGES
	GROSS RECEIPTS.	Repayments. — Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback.	NET RECEIPTS within the Year, after deducting Repayments.	4. Charges of Collection, including Cost and Charges of Salt and Opium.
LAND REVENUE, &c.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Land Revenue - - - - -	20,281,000	123,090	20,157,910	
Forest - - - - -	291,900	770	291,130	
Abkaree - - - - -	1,994,000	8,290	1,985,710	
Tributes and Contributions from Native States - -	744,000	3,000	741,000	
TOTAL Land Revenue, &c. - - - £.	23,310,900	135,150	23,175,750	2,340,900
Assessed Taxes - - - - -	1,395,000	23,850	1,371,150	45,200
Customs - - - - -	2,324,200	103,280	2,220,920	179,500
Salt - - - - -	5,278,300	12,150	5,266,150	326,900
Opium - - - - -	6,850,000	50	6,849,950	2,109,400
Stamps - - - - -	1,732,200	34,420	1,697,780	99,500
Mint - - - - -	390,000	- - -	390,000	182,800
Post Office - - - - -	430,000	- - -	430,000	515,400
Electric Telegraph - - - - -	85,000	- - -	85,000	335,100
Law and Justice, and Police - - - - -	737,000	1,400	735,600	- - -
Marine - - - - -	350,000	5,000	345,000	- - -
Public Works - - - - -	349,300	- - -	349,300	- - -
Miscellaneous - { Civil - - - - -	710,000	- - -	710,000	- - -
{ Military - - - - -	696,600	- - -	696,600	- - -
Interest - - - - -	115,000	- - -	115,000	- - -
GRAND TOTAL - - - £.	44,753,500	315,300	44,438,200	6,144,700

the CHARGES of COLLECTION, and other PAYMENTS out of those REVENUES, the NET RECEIPTS into were collected, converted into Sterling Money, at the Rate of Two Shillings the Rupee.

AGAINST INCOME.					10.	11.	
5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	NET RECEIPTS	Rate per Cent. for which the Gross	
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.	Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c.	MISCELLANEOUS.	Contingencies, Special and Temporary.	TOTAL CHARGES against INCOME.	into the several Government Treasuries.	Receipt was Collected.	
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.		
1,714,900	577,200	43,700	11,000	4,887,700	18,488,050	10'042	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	45,200	1,325,950	8'24	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	179,500	2,041,420	7'723	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	336,900	4,929,250	Including Cost of Salt and Opium.	Excluding Cost of Salt and Opium.
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,109,400	4,740,550	6'889	4'404
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	99,500	1,598,280	30'794	1'639
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	182,800	207,200	5'744	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	515,400	{ Excess charge 85,400 }	46'871	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	335,100	{ Excess charge 250,100 }	119'86	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	735,600	394'235	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	345,000		
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	349,300		
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	710,000		
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	696,600		
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	115,000		
1,714,900	577,200	43,700	11,000	8,491,500	85,946,700		

No. II.—AN ESTIMATED ACCOUNT of the TOTAL INCOME of the Revenue of INDIA in the Year ending 30th April 1864; together with an Account of the PUBLIC EXPENDITURE, including REPAYMENTS, ALLOWANCES, and DRAWBACK, and ALLOWANCES and ASSIGNMENTS under Treaties and Engagements, and other PAYMENTS made out of the REVENUES, but exclusive of the Sums applied to the Reduction of Debt.

HEADS OF REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.		GROSS RECEIPTS, as stated in Column I of the Account of Income, No. I.	Number of Account.	EXPENDITURE.	
		£.	I.	Repayments, Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback	£. 315,300
Land Revenue, including Tributes and Contributions from Native States, Forest and Abkaree Revenues, &c.		23,310,900			
Assessed Taxes	- - - - -	1,395,000		PAYMENTS in realization of the REVENUE:	£.
Customs	- - - - -	2,324,200	"	Charges of Collection, &c.	- - - - - 6,144,700
Salt	- - - - -	5,278,300	"	Miscellaneous	- - - - - 43,700
Opium	- - - - -	6,850,000	"	Contingencies, Special and Temporary	- - - - - 11,000
Stamps	- - - - -	1,782,200		TOTAL PAYMENTS in realization of the REVENUE, including Cost of Salt and Opium	6,199,400
Mint	- - - - -	390,000	"	Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	6,514,700
Post Office	- - - - -	430,000	"	Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c.	1,714,900
Electric Telegraph	- - - - -	85,000			577,200
Law and Justice, and Police	- - - - -	737,000		TOTAL of the direct Claims and Demands upon the Revenues, including Charges of Collection and Cost of Salt and Opium	8,806,800
Marine	- - - - -	350,000		Charges in India, including Interest on Debt, and the Value of Stores received from England	29,338,656
Public Works	- - - - -	349,300	III.	Charges in England, excluding the Value of Stores supplied to India	4,782,747
Miscellaneous	- - - - -	710,000	"	Guaranteed Interest on the Capital of Railway and other Companies, in India and in England, deducting Net Traffic Receipts	1,572,408
Interest	- - - - -	696,600	"		
	- - - - -	115,000			
	- - - - -			EXCESS of INCOME over EXPENDITURE	257,889
	- - - - -				£. 44,753,500

NO. III.—AN ESTIMATED ACCOUNT of the NET PUBLIC INCOME of INDIA, in the Year ending 30th April 1864 (after abating the EXPENDITURE defrayed thereout by the several REVENUE DEPARTMENTS, and the ALLOWANCES and ASSIGNMENTS under Treaties and Engagements, and other PAYMENTS made out of those REVENUES), and the actual Issues or Payments within the same Period, exclusive of the Sums applied to the Reduction of Debt.

[illegible]

No. IV.—ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the Aggregate of BALANCES of CASH in the TREASURIES of INDIA, on the 30th April 1863; the Amount of DEBT estimated to be incurred and discharged during the Year 1863-64; the Amount of ADVANCES and REPAYMENTS on various Accounts; the SUPPLIES to and from LONDON; and the TOTAL ESTIMATED BALANCE in the Indian Treasuries on the 30th April 1864.

No. of Account.	£.	No. of Account.	DEBT DISCHARGED:	£.	£.
18	Aggregate of Balances in the Treasuries on the 30th April 1863	18	Loans	-	378,000
			Temporary Loans, Punjab	-	-
			Loan to Scindiah	-	£. 60,000
			Tanjore Debt	-	140,000
			Treasury Notes	-	100
			Treasury Bills discharged	-	196,650
			Deposits	-	12,740
			Supplies to London:	-	204,055
			Remittances and Bills drawn by the Secretary of State discharged, Advances to Railway and other Companies, and Miscellaneous Payments on account of London	-	13,212,602
			Less,—Bills drawn on England, Payments in England for Interest on India Loan Property, Receipts in repayment of Advances made in England to Service Funds, Net Traffic Receipts of Railways, &c.	-	2,741,746
			Balance of Supplies between the different Presidencies and Provinces (on unadjusted Accounts)	-	10,470,856
			Balance of Cash in the Treasuries of India on the 30th April 1864	-	295,000
				-	14,533,834
				£.	26,231,235

A P P E N D I X.

ESTIMATE OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, AND CASH BALANCES. 1863-64.

- I.—District Revenues and Charges - - - - - pp. 84 to 97.
II.—Sundry Abstract Accounts - - - - - pp. 98 to 100.
III.—General Abstracts of the Total Revenues and Charges
of the several Districts - - - - - pp. 101 to 117.

No. 1.—AN ESTIMATED ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the PRESIDENCY of BENGAL, for the Year 1863-64, with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other PAYMENTS out of those REVENUES; the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected.

AREA, 261,383 - - - - - POPULATION, 40,829,511.

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.	1. GROSS RECEIPTS.	2. Repayments. — Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback.	3. NET RECEIPTS within the Year, deducting Repayments.	CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.						10. NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries.	11. Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected.
				4. CHARGES of COLLECTION.	5. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.	6. Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c.	7. Mis- cellaneous.	8. Con- tingencies, Special and Temporary.	9. TOTAL CHARGES against INCOME.		
LAND REVENUE, &c.:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Land Revenue - - -	3,950,000	68,000	3,882,000								
Forest - - -	4,000	-	4,000								
Abkaree - - -	575,000	2,000	573,000								
Total Land Revenue, &c. -	4,529,000	70,000	4,459,000	346,700	212,600	3,000	2,900	7,400	572,600	3,886,400	7·655
Assessed Taxes - - -	456,000	10,500	445,500	20,000	-	-	-	-	20,000	425,500	4·385
Customs - - -	980,000	23,700	956,300	55,600	-	-	-	-	55,600	900,700	5·673
Salt - - -	2,680,000	11,000	2,669,000	68,000	-	-	-	-	68,000	2,601,000	2·537
Opium - - -	5,380,000	50	5,379,950	2,105,400	-	-	-	-	2,105,400	3,274,550	39·133
Stamps - - -	560,000	9,750	550,250	39,100	-	-	-	-	39,100	511,150	6·982
Law and Justice, and Police -	197,500	-	197,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	197,500	
Marine - - -	93,000	5,000	88,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	88,000	
Public Works - - -	50,000	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000	
Miscellaneous—Civil - - -	60,000	-	60,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,000	
TOTAL BENGAL PRESIDENCY - £.	14,985,500	130,000	14,855,500	2,634,800	212,600	3,000	2,900	7,400	2,860,700	11,994,800	

Including Cost of Salt and Opium.	2·537	39·133	6·982
Excluding Cost of Salt and Opium.	1·791	2·013	

No. 2.—AN ESTIMATED ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES, for the Year 1863-64 ; with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other PAYMENTS out of those REVENUES ; the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected.

AREA, 84,370 POPULATION, 28,069,572.

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.	1. GROSS RECEIPTS.	2. Repayments. — Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback.	3. NET RECEIPTS within the Year, after deducting Repayments.	CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.					9. NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries.	10. Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts was Collected.
				4. CHARGES of COLLECTION.	5. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.	6. Allowances to District and Village Officers. &c.	7. Miscellaneous.	8. TOTAL CHARGES against INCOME.		
LAND REVENUE, &c.:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Land Revenue	4,150,000	16,300	4,133,700	400,000	90,000	4,600	2,300	496,900	3,882,200	9·009
Forest	45,000	500	44,500					2,500	193,400	1·26
Abkaree	200,000	100	199,900					4,300	50,700	7·818
Tributes and Contributions	1,000	-	1,000					63,000	366,000	14·651
Total Land Revenue, &c.	4,396,000	16,900	4,379,100					12,000	212,000	5·217
Assessed Taxes	198,400	2,500	195,900					-	97,500	
Customs	55,000	-	55,000					-	115,000	
Salt	480,000	1,000	429,000					-	100,000	
Stamps	230,000	6,000	224,000					-	400	
Law and Justice, and Police	97,500	-	97,500					-	578,700	
Public Works	115,000	-	115,000					-	5,017,200	
Miscellaneous, Civil	100,000	-	100,000					-		
Interest	400	-	400					-		
TOTAL NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES - £.	5,622,300	26,400	5,595,900	481,800	90,000	4,600	2,300	578,700		

No. 3.—AN ESTIMATED ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the OUDE TERRITORY, for the Year 1863-64; with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other PAYMENTS out of those REVENUES; the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected.

AREA, 27,890											POPULATION, 8,071,075.										
REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.		CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.										9. NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries.	10. Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected.								
		1. GROSS RECEIPTS.	2. Repayments, — Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback.	3. NET RECEIPTS within the Year, after deducting Repayments.	4. CHARGES of COLLECTION.	5. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.	6. Miscellaneous.	7. Contingencies, Special and Temporary.	8. TOTAL CHARGES against INCOME.												
LAND, REVENUE, &c.:		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.										
Land Revenue	-	1,033,000	5,100	1,027,900	162,200	200,000	200	100	362,500	750,800	14.5										
Forest	-	10,600	50	10,550	.	.	.	.	300	28,900	1.										
Abkaree	-	75,000	150	74,850	.	.	.	.	2,500	{ Excess Charge, 2,500											
Total Land Revenue, &c.	-	1,118,600	5,300	1,113,300	162,200	200,000	200	100	362,500	750,800	14.5										
Assessed Taxes	-	30,000	800	29,200	300	.	.	.	300	28,900	1.										
Salt	-	.	.	.	2,500	.	.	.	2,500	{ Excess Charge, 2,500											
Stamps	-	41,900	900	41,000	2,900	.	.	.	2,900	38,100	6.921										
Law and Justice, and Police	-	27,500	.	27,500	.	.	.	.	.	27,500											
Public Works	-	1,500	.	1,500	.	.	.	.	.	1,500											
Miscellaneous, Civil	-	5,000	.	5,000	.	.	.	.	.	5,000											
TOTAL OUDE TERRITORY	-	1,224,500	7,000	1,217,500	167,900	200,000	200	100	368,200	849,300											

No. 4.—AN ESTIMATED ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the PUNJAB TERRITORIES, for the Year 1863-64; with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other PAYMENTS out of those REVENUES; the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent for which the Gross Receipts were collected.

AREA 100,406 POPULATION 14,794,611.

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.	1.	2.	3.	CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.						10.	11.
		Repayments.	NET RECEIPTS within the Year, after deducting Repayments.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.		
	GROSS RECEIPTS.	Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback.	£.	CHARGES of COLLECTION.	Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.	Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c.	Miscellaneous.	Contingencies, Special and Temporary.	TOTAL CHARGES against INCOME.	NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries.	Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected.
LAND REVENUE, &c.:											
Land Revenue - - -	£. 1,950,000	4,200	1,945,800	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Forest - - -	54,200	100	54,100								
Abkaree - - -	70,000	300	69,700								
Tributes and Contributions - -	27,500	-	27,500								
Total Land Revenue, &c. -	2,101,700	4,600	2,097,100	231,100	114,000	2,300	1,200	100	348,700	1,748,400	10·995
Assessed Taxes - - -	60,000	100	59,900	2,500	-	-	-	-	2,500	57,400	4·166
Customs - - -	75,000	300	74,700	32,600	-	-	-	-	32,600	42,100	43·466
Salt - - -	650,000	100	649,900	32,700	-	-	-	-	32,700	617,200	5·03
Stamps - - -	103,000	2,000	101,000	2,500	-	-	-	-	2,500	98,500	2·427
Law and Justice, and Police -	100,000	1,400	98,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	98,600	
Marine - - -	4,000	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	
Public Works - - -	90,000	-	90,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	90,000	
Miscellaneous—Civil - - -	10,000	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	
TOTAL PUNJAB TERRITORIES £.	3,193,700	8,500	3,185,200	301,400	114,000	2,300	1,200	100	419,000	2,766,200	

No. 6.—AN ESTIMATED ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the CENTRAL PROVINCES, for the Year 1863-64; with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other PAYMENTS out of those REVENUES; the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected.

AREA 108,650. - - - - - POPULATION 6,678,659.

	1. GROSS RECEIPTS.	2. Repayments, — Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback.	3. NET RECEIPTS within the Year, after deducting Repayments.	CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.						10. NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries.	11. Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected.
				4. CHARGES of COLLECTION.	5. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.	6. Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c.	7. Miscellaneous.	8. Contingencies, Special and Temporary.	9. TOTAL CHARGES against INCOME.		
LAND REVENUE, &c.:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Land Revenue - - -	550,000	4,330	545,670								
Forest - - -	7,600	-	7,600								
Abkaree - - -	65,000	30	64,970								
Total Land Revenue, &c. -	622,600	4,360	618,240	141,200	74,300	5,000	5,300	100	225,900	392,340	22.679
Assessed Taxes - - -	25,600	220	25,380	100	-	-	-	-	100	25,280	.39
Customs - - -	20,000	-	20,000	2,800	-	-	-	-	2,800	17,200	14.
Salt - - -	115,000	-	115,000	21,600	-	-	-	-	21,600	93,400	18.782
Stamps - - -	42,400	420	41,980	2,200	-	-	-	-	2,300	39,680	5.424
Law and Justice, and Police -	33,900	-	33,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,900	
Public Works - - -	2,500	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500	
Miscellaneous -- Civil - - -	15,000	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	
TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES £.	877,000	5,000	872,000	168,000	74,300	5,000	5,300	100	252,700	619,300	

No. 8.—AN ESTIMATED ACCOUNT of the Gross REVENUES of the PRESIDENCY of MADRAS, for the Year 1863-64 ; with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other PAYMENTS out of those REVENUES ; the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were Collected.

AREA 126,400 - - - - - POPULATION 22,886,187											
REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.	1. GROSS RECEIPTS.	2. Repayments, — Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback.	3. NET RECEIPTS within the Year, after deducting Repayments.	CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.						10. NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries.	11. Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected.
				4. CHARGES of COLLECTION.	5. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.	6. Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c.	7. Mis- cellaneous.	8. Contingencies, Special and Temporary.	9. TOTAL CHARGES against INCOME.		
LAND REVENUE, &c.:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Land Revenue - - -	4,300,000	4,900	4,295,100								
Forests - - -	26,600	100	26,500								
Abkaree - - -	410,000	100	409,900								
Tributes and Contributions - -	344,600	-	344,600								
Total Land Revenue, &c -	5,081,200	5,100	5,076,100	452,200	400,000	35,000	17,000	100	904,300	4,171,800	8·899
Assessed Taxes - - -	150,400	3,800	146,600	4,600	-	-	-	-	4,600	142,000	3·058
Customs - - -	223,000	5,800	217,200	17,500	-	-	-	-	17,500	199,700	7·847
Salt - - -	961,000	-	961,000	106,400	-	-	-	-	106,400	854,600	
Stamps - - -	240,000	5,300	234,700	13,300	-	-	-	-	13,300	221,400	
Mint - - -	120,000	-	120,000	26,000	-	-	-	-	26,000	94,000	
Law and Justice, and Police -	60,000	-	60,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,000	
Marine - - -	10,000	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	
Public Works - - -	41,600	-	41,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,600	
Miscellaneous { Civil - - -	75,000	-	75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,000	
Military - - -	162,900	-	162,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	162,900	
Interest - - -	3,900	-	3,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,900	
TOTAL MADRAS PRESIDENCY £.	7,129,000	20,000	7,109,000	620,000	400,000	35,000	17,000	100	1,072,100	6,036,900	
									</		

No. 9.—AN ESTIMATED ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the EASTERN SETTLEMENTS, for the Year 1863-64; with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other PAYMENTS out of those REVENUES; the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected.

AREA 1,198 - - - - - POPULATION 273,741.									
REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.			1. GROSS RECEIPTS.	CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.			5. NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries.	6. Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected.	
				2. CHARGES of COLLECTION.	3. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.	4. TOTAL CHARGES against INCOME.			
LAND REVENUE, &c.:			£.	£.	£.	£.			
Land Revenue	-	-	15,000						
Forest	-	-	1,200						
Abkaree	-	-	135,000						
Total Land Revenue, &c.			151,200	4,400	6,200	10,600	140,600	2·91	
Assessed Taxes	-	-	200	-	-	-	200		
Customs	-	-	200	900	-	900	{ Excess } 700	4·50	
Stamps	-	-	25,000	2,700	-	2,700	22,300	10·8	
Law and Justice, and Police	-	-	50,500	-	-	-	50,500		
Marine	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	4,000		
Public Works	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	6,000		
Miscellaneous—Civil	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	2,500		
TOTAL EASTERN SETTLEMENTS			239,600	8,000	6,200	14,200	225,400		

No. 10.—AN ESTIMATED ACCOUNT of the Gross REVENUES of the Provinces of BRITISH BURMAH, for the Year 1863-64; with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other PAYMENTS out of those REVENUES; the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected.

AREA 81,416 - - - - - POPULATION 1,732,844.

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.		1. GROSS RECEIPTS.	2. Repayments. — Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback.	3. NET RECEIPTS within the Year, after deducting Repayments.	CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.			7. NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries.	8. Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected.
					4. CHARGES of COLLECTION.	5. Miscellaneous.	6. TOTAL CHARGES against INCOME.		
LAND REVENUE, &c. :		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Land Revenue -	-	540,000	1,220	538,780	128,400	300	128,700	549,880	18·882
Forest -	-	60,000	-	60,000	700	-	700	12,180	5·384
Abkaree -	-	80,000	200	79,800	13,800	-	13,800	184,150	6·9
Total Land Revenue, &c.		680,000	1,420	678,580	700	-	700	7,600	8·433
Assessed Taxes -	-	13,000	120	12,880	1,000	-	1,000	28,090	3·3
Customs -	-	200,000	2,050	197,950	-	-	-	40,200	
Salt -	-	8,300	-	8,300	-	-	-	8,400	
Stamps -	-	30,000	910	29,090	-	-	-	4,000	
Law and Justice, and Police -	-	40,200	-	40,200	-	-	-	2,500	
Marine -	-	8,400	-	8,400	-	-	-		
Public Works -	-	4,000	-	4,000	-	-	-		
Miscellaneous—Civil -	-	2,500	-	2,500	-	-	-		
TOTAL BRITISH BURMAH - - - £.		986,400	4,500	981,900	144,600	300	144,900	837,000	

No. 11.—AN ESTIMATED ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the POLITICAL TREASURIES and DEPARTMENTS under the immediate Control of the Government of INDIA, the Accounts of which are adjusted by the Accountant General to the Government of India, for the Year 1863-64; with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other PAYMENTS out of those REVENUES, the NET RECEIPTS into the Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected.

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.	1. GROSS RECEIPTS.	2. Repayments. — Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback.	3. NET RECEIPTS within the Year, after deducting Repayments.	CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.			7. NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries.	8. Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected.
				4. CHARGES of COLLECTION.	5. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.	6. TOTAL CHARGES against INCOME.		
LAND REVENUE, &c.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Land Revenue, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sayer and Miscellaneous - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abkaree - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tributes and Contributions - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Land Revenue, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assessed Taxes - - - - -	94,200	1,700	-	2,200	15,900	18,100	Excess Charge, 18,100	-
Mint - - - - -	120,000	-	92,500	-	-	-	92,500	-
Post Office - - - - -	430,000	-	120,000	86,300	-	86,300	36,700	71·916
Electric Telegraph - - - - -	85,000	-	430,000	515,400	-	515,400	Excess Charge, 85,400	119·86
Law and Justice, and Police - - - - -	41,000	-	85,000	335,100	-	335,100	Excess Charge, 250,100	394·235
Marine - - - - -	160,000	-	41,000	-	-	-	41,000	-
Public Works - - - - -	-	-	160,000	-	-	-	160,000	-
Miscellaneous { Civil - - - - -	372,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
{ Military - - - - -	383,000	-	372,000	-	-	-	372,000	-
Interest - - - - -	99,300	-	383,000	-	-	-	383,000	-
Total Government of India, General and Political - - - - -	1,784,500	1,700	1,782,800	939,000	15,900	954,900	827,900	-

No. 12.—AN ESTIMATED ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the TREASURIES and DEPARTMENTS under the immediate Control of the Government of INDIA, the Accounts of which have been transferred for Adjustment to the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, Bengal, for the Year 1863-64; with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other PAYMENTS out of those REVENUES, and the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries.

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.			1.	2.		3.
				GROSS RECEIPTS.	CHARGES AGAINST INCOME. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.	NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries.
			£.		£.	£.
Tributes and Contributions	-	-	-	-	-	Excess Charge 800
Assessed Taxes	-	-	-	-	-	700
	-	-	-	-	-	300
	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
Total Bengal, General and Political			-	-	800	200

No. 13.—AN ESTIMATED ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the TREASURIES and DEPARTMENTS under the immediate Control of the Government of INDIA, the Accounts of which have been transferred for Adjustment to the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, North-Western Provinces, for the Year 1863-64; with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other PAYMENTS out of those REVENUES, the NET RECEIPTS into the several GOVERNMENT TREASURIES, and the Rates per Cent. for which the GROSS RECEIPTS were collected.

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.			1.	2.	3.	CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.			7.	8.
						4.	5.	6.		
			GROSS RECEIPTS.	Repayments, Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback.	NET RECEIPTS within the Year, after deducting Repayments.	CHARGES of COLLECTION.	Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.	TOTAL CHARGES against INCOME.	NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries.	Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected.
			£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
LAND REVENUE, &c.										
Land Revenue	-	-	6,000	100	5,900	-	-	-	-	
Abkaree	-	-	200	-	200	-	-	-	-	
Tributes and Contributions	-	-	191,500	-	191,500	-	-	-	-	
	-	-								
Total Land Revenue, &c.	-	-	197,700	100	197,600	4,500	3,500	8,000	189,600	2.276
Assessed Taxes	-	-	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	
Customs	-	-	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	
Stamps	-	-	400	-	400	-	-	-	400	
Law and Justice, and Police	-	-	2,500	-	2,500	-	-	-	2,500	
Public Works	-	-	10,000	-	10,000	-	-	-	10,000	
Miscellaneous—Civil	-	-	2,500	-	2,500	-	-	-	2,500	
	-	-								
TOTAL NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, } GENERAL and POLITICAL - - - }	-	-	215,100	100	215,000	4,500	3,500	8,000	207,000	

No. 14.—AN ESTIMATED ACCOUNT of the Gross REVENUES of the District of COORG, for the Year 1863-64; with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other PAYMENTS out of those REVENUES, the NET RECEIPTS into the Government Treasury, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected.

AREA, 2,000

POPULATION, 118,000.

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.	1. GROSS RECEIPTS.	CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.				6. NET RECEIPTS into the Government Treasury.	7. Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected.
		2. CHARGES of COLLECTION.	3. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.	4. Miscellaneous.	5. TOTAL CHARGES against INCOME.		
LAND REVENUE, &c.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Land Revenue	27,000						
Forest	9,500						
Abkaree	12,000						
Total Land Revenue, &c.	48,500	12,000	5,900	300	18,200	30,300	24.742
Assessed Taxes	500					500	
Stamps	1,100	100			100	1,000	9.09
Law and Justice, and Police	400					400	
Miscellaneous—Civil	500					500	
Total District of Coorg	51,000	12,100	5,900	300	18,300	32,700	

No. 15.—AN ESTIMATED ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the TREASURIES and DEPARTMENTS under the immediate Control of the Government of INDIA, the Accounts of which have been transferred for Adjustment to the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, Bombay, for the Year 1863-64; with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other PAYMENTS out of those REVENUES, the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected.

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.		1. GROSS RECEIPTS.	2. Repayments. — Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback.	3. NET RECEIPTS within the Year, after deducting Repayments.	CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.			8. NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries.	9. Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected.
					4. CHARGES of COLLECTION.	5. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.	6. Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c.	7. TOTAL CHARGES against INCOME.	
LAND REVENUE, &c.		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Land Revenue	-	17,000	60	16,940					
Forest	-	500	20	480					
Abkaree	-	5,300	-	5,300					
Tributes and Contributions	-	71,900	3,000	68,900					
Total Land Revenue, &c.	- - -	94,000	3,080	90,920	4,700	11,800	1,300	17,800	5
Assessed Taxes	-	4,000	60	3,940	100	-	-	100	2.5
Stamps	-	5,000	460	4,540	200	-	-	200	4
Law and Justice, and Police	-	600	-	600	-	-	-	-	
Marine	-	600	-	600	-	-	-	-	
Miscellaneous—Civil	-	2,500	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL BOMBAY, GENERAL and POLITICAL	- - £.	106,700	3,600	103,100	5,000	11,800	1,300	18,100	

No. 16.—AN ESTIMATED ACCOUNT of the REVENUES of the HYDERABAD RESIDENCY, for the Year 1863-64.

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.		RECEIPTS.	
		£.	£.
Tributes and Contributions	-	-	10,800
Law and Justice, and Police	-	-	700
Miscellaneous—Civil	-	-	500
TOTAL HYDERABAD RESIDENCY	- - -	-	12,000

No. 17.—GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the ESTIMATED RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the several PRESIDENCIES and PROVINCES of INDIA, for the Year ending 30th April 1864, showing the Local Surplus or Deficit at each Presidency or Province.

[illegible]

Local Surplus brought down

Deduct—Charges defrayed in England (per Account No. 3)

Guaranteed Interest on the Capital of Railway and other Companies (per Account No. 3)

EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE

0,955,155

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No. 18.—AN ACCOUNT of the Aggregate of PUBLIC MONEY in the Treasuries of INDIA, on the 30th April 1863; the AMOUNT of DEBT estimated to be incurred and discharged during the Year 1863-64; including the AMOUNT of ADVANCES and REPAYMENTS on various Accounts, the SUPPLIES to and from LONDON, the Balance of Supplies between the several Presidencies and Provinces on Unadjusted Accounts, and the Total Estimated BALANCE in the Indian Treasuries, on the 30th April 1864.

RECEIPTS.

	GENERAL AND POLITICAL.																TOTAL.
	Bengal.	North Western Provinces.	Oude.	Punjab.	Bombay, including Sind and North Canara.	Central Provinces.	East and West Berar.	Madrass.	Eastern Settlements.	British Burmah.	Government of India.	Bengal.	North Western Provinces.	Coorg.	Bombay.	Hyderabad Residency.	
Aggregate of Cash Balances in the Indian Treasuries on the 30th April 1863	£. 1,655,548	£. 2,423,621	£. 314,698	£. 893,291	£. 3,075,043	£. 459,897	£. 341,443	£. 3,744,935	£. 22,743	£. 393,334	£. 4,293,575	£. 1,382	£. 85,532	£. 40,565	£. 139,812	£. 42,759	£. 17,872,118
DEBT INCURRED:																	
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,000	-	-	-	-	-	75,000
Treasury Notes	-	10,000	3,000	9,000	1,500	4,700	-	107,400	9,000	-	220,000	-	-	-	-	-	384,000
Service Funds	-	10,000	3,000	10,000	235,600	3,000	800	380,900	800	-	676,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,320,100
Deposits	-	1,550,000	385,000	725,400	575,345	169,000	17,500	690,500	0,200	65,200	327,320	-	7,000	150	40,110	-	6,339,045
Local Funds	-	450,000	112,000	248,450	333,192	80,800	64,458	137,050	-	60,500	90,650	-	9,000	140	14,800	17,800	2,102,975
Miscellaneous	-	100,000	4,000	200	20,000	-	-	-	-	15	10,000	-	5,000	-	-	-	139,215
Advances Recoverable	-	60,000	2,000	53,000	103,400	27,100	45,080	817,600	400	60,000	101,100	-	-	10	-	-	1,339,000
Prize Money	-	-	-	142,130	-	-	-	-	-	-	116,123	-	-	-	-	-	258,253
Local Remittances	-	-	-	223,800	438,000	19,100	-	115,420	1,000	25,000	-	120	-	-	-	-	876,230
TOTAL DEBT INCURRED	£. 2,342,115	£. 2,180,000	£. 509,000	£. 1,421,980	£. 1,707,037	£. 303,700	£. 127,838	£. 2,349,770	£. 17,400	£. 210,715	£. 1,646,103	£. 120	£. 21,000	£. 300	£. 54,910	£. 17,300	£. 12,813,373
SUPPLIES FROM LONDON:																	
Bills on the Secretary of State for India for Interest of Indian Debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	320	-	-	980	-	-	-	-	-	1,300
Other Bills on the Secretary of State for India	-	-	-	-	33,340	-	-	6,000	-	-	13,000	-	-	-	-	-	57,340
Dividends on Stock of the Transfer Loans paid in England	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72,900	-	-	-	-	-	72,900
Advances made in England—repaid	480	40	-	200	171,360	-	-	241,000	-	20	461,740	-	-	-	-	-	874,340
Miscellaneous, including Credits to Her Majesty's Government	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	70,485	-	-	-	-	-	110,385
Invoice Value of Stores	33,530	-	-	-	78,817	-	-	192,110	-	-	311,990	-	-	-	-	-	616,447
Traffic Receipts on account of Indian Railways	-	-	-	-	276,834	-	-	133,333	-	-	449,107	-	-	-	-	-	616,667
Railway Capital	-	-	-	-	2,332	-	-	458	-	-	88,917	-	-	-	-	-	91,667
TOTAL SUPPLIES FROM LONDON	£. 34,010	£. 40	£. 100	£. 9,925	£. 560,351	-	-	£. 663,221	-	£. 20	£. 1,474,179	-	-	-	-	-	£. 2,741,746
ACCOUNTS CURRENT between the Presidencies:																	
Bills drawn, Remittances of Treasure and Advances and Disbursements (Excess Credits to)	-	-	-	-	2,773,700	-	-	-	-	-	14,220,300	£. 7,500	-	-	£. 5,000	£. 30,000	£. 17,038,500
Excess of Income over Expenditure (Account No. 17)	£. 9,039,022	£. 3,255,657	£. 386,400	£. 1,456,463	£. 845,679	£. 66,900	£. 203,171	£. 836,905	£. 59,700	£. 375,300	-	-	£. 150,680	£. 22,800	£. 6,300	-	£. 17,301,572
TOTAL	£. 13,601,295	£. 7,859,313	£. 1,210,108	£. 3,781,554	£. 8,961,810	£. 836,437	£. 672,452	£. 7,494,331	£. 90,843	£. 984,389	£. 21,574,247	£. 9,002	£. 263,212	£. 68,665	£. 200,022	£. 90,050	£. 67,707,314

No. 18.—AN ACCOUNT OF the Aggregate of Balances of Public Money in the Treasuries of INDIA on the 30th April 1863, &c.—continued.

P A Y M E N T S.

	G E N E R A L A N D P O L I T I C A L																	TOTAL.
	Bengal.	North Western Provinces.	Oude.	Punjab.	Bombay, including Sind and North Canara.	Central Provinces.	East and West Berar.	Madras.	Eastern Settlements.	British Burmah.	Government of India.	Bengal.	North Western Provinces.	Coorg.	Bombay.	Hydrabad Residency.		
DEBT DISCHARGED:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	373,000	-	-	-	-	-	373,000	
Temporary Loan	-	-	-	60,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80,000	
Tanjore Debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Treasury Notes	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	150	16,000	-	180,000	-	-	-	-	-	180,650	
Treasury Bills	-	-	-	-	1,820	-	-	550	-	-	10,370	-	-	-	-	-	12,740	
Service Funds	-	10,000	3,000	10,000	187,000	4,753	-	884,900	500	-	637,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,287,153	
Deposits	1,672,180	1,600,000	400,000	1,170,000	415,680	184,000	15,000	637,500	3,000	60,000	338,000	-	7,500	50	40,100	-	6,543,100	
Local Funds	441,290	454,000	90,850	238,000	329,055	119,500	69,250	128,570	-	37,550	33,480	-	8,700	50	8,900	17,500	2,093,105	
Miscellaneous	-	40,000	3,800	20	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	4,740	-	-	-	53,600	
Advances recoverable	56,910	49,500	6,000	27,000	67,160	31,000	39,800	711,080	1,000	80,000	62,450	-	-	10	22,800	-	1,154,600	
Prize Money	-	-	-	-	42,250	-	-	6,080	-	-	43,662	-	-	-	-	-	91,942	
Local Remittances	-	71,780	1,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51,000	-	-	5,350	32,010	-	101,840	
TOTAL DEBT DISCHARGED - £.	2,170,380	2,225,280	505,350	1,555,020	1,043,465	339,253	124,050	1,873,880	20,500	177,550	1,734,062	-	100,940	5,460	103,210	17,500	12,000,850	
SUPPLIES TO LONDON:																		
Bills drawn by the Secretary of State for India, discharged	-	-	-	-	8,500,000	-	-	350,000	-	-	5,150,000	-	-	-	-	-	9,000,000	
Bills on Her Majesty's Government, transmitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,700	-	-	40,800	-	-	-	-	-	40,800	
Supplies to Her Majesty's Government, repayable in England	2,370	-	-	-	12,205	-	-	24,500	-	100	130,187	-	-	238	-	-	132,887	
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	1,835,333	-	-	206,900	-	-	125,790	-	-	-	-	-	165,348	
Payments on account of the Irrigation and Canal Company	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	458,384	-	-	1,054,107	-	-	-	-	-	206,900	
Payments on account of Indian Railways, under Deeds of Contract with the respective Railway Companies	-	-	-	320,833	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,665,607	
TOTAL SUPPLIES TO LONDON - £.	2,370	-	-	320,833	5,345,638	-	-	1,042,434	-	100	6,500,944	-	-	238	-	-	13,212,602	
ACCOUNTS CURRENT between the Presidencies:																		
Bills paid, Remittances of Treasure and Advances and Disbursements (Excess Debits to)	10,028,500	3,813,300	410,000	1,015,900	-	132,400	206,800	1,100,400	46,000	464,700	-	-	35,800	14,800	-	-	17,331,500	
Excess of Expenditure over Income (Account No. 17)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,074,528	7,600	-	-	-	6,400	10,688,528	
Cash Balances in the Indian Treasuries on the 30th April 1864	1,400,045	1,820,738	203,043	859,801	2,572,717	365,784	339,602	3,413,167	33,343	342,019	2,664,713	1,402	139,472	43,112	102,812	60,150	14,533,831	
£.	13,031,265	7,850,318	1,210,108	3,781,554	8,061,810	825,437	672,452	7,404,831	99,843	984,360	21,574,247	9,002	263,212	63,605	206,022	90,050	67,707,314	

Cash Balance in the several Indian Treasuries at the commencement of the Year

RECEIPTS.

Local Indian Surplus
Debt incurred
Supplies from London, including Credits to Her Majesty's Government

PAYMENTS.

Debt discharged
Supplies to London, including Debts to Her Majesty's Government
Balance of Supplies between the different Presidencies (on Unadjusted Accounts)
Cash Balance in the several Indian Treasuries at the close of the Year

No. 21.—A STATEMENT of the CHARGES defrayed in ENGLAND, on Account of the INDIAN TERRITORY, for the Year 1862-63, and as Estimated for the Year 1863-64.

DEBT.

Dividends to Proprietors of East India Stock
Interest on Loans contracted in England

CIVIL CHARGES.

Home Establishments, &c.
Amount paid under Postal Arrangement with the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury
Persian Gulf Telegraph Cable
Telegraph Land Lines through Turkey
" " through Persia
Subsidy to the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company, on account of the Mail Service between Bussorah and Bagdad
On account of Red Sea and India Telegraph
" Malta and Alexandria Telegraph
" Mission to the Court of Persia
" Her Majesty's Establishments in China
Pensions and Retired Allowances
Annunities of the Madras Civil Fund of 1818
Furlough and Absentee Allowances
Miscellaneous, including New India Office and New Stores Warehouses

MILITARY CHARGES:

EFFECTIVE:

Cost of Education of Officers and Cadets at Chatham and Sandhurst, and of Assistant Surgeons at Chatham

Carried forward

	1862-63.	Estimate, 1863-64.		1862-63.	Estimate, 1863-64.
MILITARY CHARGES—EFFECTIVE—continued.					
Passage of Officers and Troops			Brought forward	£.	£.
The Imperial Government for Troops serving in India				2,912,009	3,068,824
Furlough Allowances				139,709	174,337
Miscellaneous				675,465	550,000
				172,938	161,410
				1,740	10
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
The Imperial Government, on account of Retired Pay, &c. of Troops serving or having served in India (Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 27)				233,000	245,000
Retired Pay, including Colonels' Allowances				794,432	768,072
Pensions—Lord Clive's Fund				103,778	151,934
MARINE CHARGES:					
Furlough and Absentee Allowances				13,541	2,654
Pensions and Retired Allowances				29,588	53,951
Commutation of Pensions of Officers of the late Indian Navy				54,297	30,896
Passage from India of Officers of the late Indian Navy on Abolition of that Service				1,987	232
Receipts in Reduction				£.	£.
				5,132,484	5,207,340
				189,056	424,593
NET EXPENDITURE IN ENGLAND				4,943,438	4,782,747
Guaranteed Interest on the Capital of Railway and other Companies in India and in England, deducting Net Traffic Receipts				1,572,173	1,572,405

£.

No. 24.—GENERAL ABSTRACT VIEW of the TOTAL REVENUES and CHARGES of the OUDE TERRITORY for the Year 1862-63, and as Estimated for the Year 1863-64.

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS:		1862-63.	Estimate, 1863-64.	EXPENDITURE:		1862-63.	Estimate, 1863-64.
	£.	£.	£.			£.	£.
Land Revenue -	-	1,029,173	1,033,000	Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback -	-	5,667	7,000
Sayer and Forest -	-	5,574	10,600	Land, Sayer, and Abkaree, &c. -	-	113,845	162,200
Abkaree -	-	75,062	75,000	Assessed Taxes -	-	736	300
Assessed Taxes -	-	55,447	30,000	Salt -	-	-	2,500
Salt -	-	267	-	Stamps -	-	2,113	2,900
Stamps -	-	33,500	41,900	Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements -	-	221,163	200,000
Law and Justice, and Police -	-	15,340	27,500	Miscellaneous -	-	102	200
Public Works -	-	4,830	1,500	Contingencies, Special and Temporary -	-	-	100
Miscellaneous—Civil -	-	4,324	5,000	Total direct Claims and Demands upon the REVENUES, including Charges of Collection -	-	337,959	368,200
				Public Works Imperial, including One per Cent. Income Tax Fund		148,891	230,000
				Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments -	-	27,635	28,800
				Law and Justice -	-	63,607	64,900
				Police -	-	122,687	125,500
				Education, Science, and Art -	-	1,704	2,000
				Superannuation and Retired Allowances, &c. -	-	21,393	7,900
				Miscellaneous -	-	2,132	3,200
				Civil Contingencies -	-	1,009	200
				Interest -	-	75	400
				Surplus -	-	732,759	838,100
						490,758	386,400
						1,223,517	1,224,500

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REVENUES AND RECEIPTS:				EXPENDITURE:			
	1862-63.	Estimate, 1863-64.			1862-63.	Estimate, 1863-64.	
	£.	£.		£.	£.	£.	
Land Revenue -	-	3,403,000	Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback	-	105,463	107,700	
Sayer and Forest -	-	72,200	Land, Sayer, and Abkaree, &c.	-	341,562	407,800	
Abkaree -	-	322,600	Assessed Taxes	-	15,482	14,400	
Tributes and Contributions	-	96,700	Customs	-	44,527	52,000	
Assessed Taxes	-	360,000	Salt - { Cost	-	-	4,600	
Customs -	-	770,000	Charges - {	-	35,542	37,400	
Salt	-	430,000	Opium - { Cost	-	-	-	
Opium	-	1,470,000	Charges - {	-	3,506	4,000	
Stamps	-	440,000	Mint -	-	27,555	23,100	
Mint	-	150,000	Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	-	59,069	70,500	
Law and Justice, and Police	-	78,200	Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c.	-	544,683	562,900	
Marine	-	70,000	Miscellaneous	-	545,663	526,000	
Public Works	-	28,600	Contingencies, Special and Temporary	-	9,533	13,000	
Miscellaneous	-	60,000	Total direct Claims and Demands upon the REVENUES, including Charges of Collection and Cost of Salt and Opium	-	348	3,200	
Interest	-	11,100			1,627,470	1,718,400	
			Army -	-	2,490,041	2,345,565	
			Indian Navy and Marine	-	349,916	275,200	
			Public Works Imperial, including One per Cent. Income Tax Fund	-	720,495	1,233,656	
			Loss by Exchange on Railway Transactions	-	153,898	199,300	
			Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments	-	193,097	333,100	
			Law and Justice	-	299,205	384,200	
			Police -	-	338,092	82,600	
			Education, Science, and Art	-	47,353	43,600	
			Political Agencies and other Foreign Services	-	47,665	152,300	
			Superannuation and Retired Allowances, &c.	-	145,265	85,600	
			Miscellaneous	-	42,205	7,200	
			Civil Contingencies	-	4,709	99,000	
			Interest	-	104,250	7,067,321	
			Surplus	-	6,669,024	845,679	
					2,895,506	7,913,000	
					9,564,530		

No. 28.—GENERAL ABSTRACT VIEW of the TOTAL REVENUES and CHARGES of the EAST and WEST BERAR DISTRICTS, for the Year 1862-63, and as Estimated for the Year 1863-64.

	REVENUES AND RECEIPTS:		Estimate, 1863-64.	EXPENDITURE:		1862-63.	Estimate, 1863-64.
	1862-63.	£.		£.	£.		
Land Revenue -	-	336,566	340,000	Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback -	-	781	800
Sayer and Forest -	-	10,170	500	Land, Sayer, and Abkaree, &c. -	-	39,761	44,000
Abkaree -	-	49,579	44,000	Stamps -	-	218	300
Assessed Taxes -	-	-	1,400	Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements -	-	17,069	17,000
Salt -	-	5,079	4,000	Miscellaneous -	-	1,045	1,300
Stamps -	-	7,790	13,400	Contingencies, Special and Temporary -	-	2	-
Law and Justice, and Police -	-	5,946	6,500	TOTAL direct Claims and Demands upon the REVENUES, including Charges of Collection -			
Public Works -	-	869	100	Public Works, Imperial, including One per Cent. Income Tax Fund -	-	58,095	62,500
Miscellaneous—Civil -	-	1,356	2,000	Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments -	-	43,156	100,029
Interest -	-	25	300	Law and Justice -	-	5,143	5,000
	-	-	-	Police -	-	4,856	4,600
	-	-	-	Education, Science, and Art -	-	18,384	17,900
	-	-	-	Superannuation, &c. -	-	1,405	2,400
	-	-	-	Miscellaneous -	-	272	800
	-	-	-	Civil Contingencies -	-	12,050	15,000
	-	-	-		-	13	-
	-	-	-		-	144,155	209,029
	-	-	-		-	273,225	203,171
	-	-	-	Surplus -	-		
	£.	417,380	412,200		£.	417,380	412,200

No. 35.—GENERAL ABSTRACT VIEW of the TOTAL REVENUES and CHARGES of the COORG TERRITORY, for the Year 1862-63, and as Estimated for the Year 1863-64.

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS:		1862-63.	Estimate, 1863-64.	EXPENDITURE:		1862-63.	Estimate, 1863-64.
	£.	£.	£.			£.	£.
Land Revenue	-	20,725	27,000	Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback	-	51	-
Sayer and Forest	-	9,774	9,500	Land Revenue	-	11,798	12,090
Abkaree	-	10,690	12,000	Assessed Taxes	-	40	-
Assessed Taxes	-	1,229	500	Stamps	-	51	100
Stamps	-	1,180	1,100	Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	-	5,931	5,900
Law and Justice, and Police	-	331	400	Miscellaneous	-	290	300
Public Works	-	91	-	Total direct Claims and Demands upon the REVENUES, including Charges of Collection			
Miscellaneous—Civil	-	441	500	Public Works, Imperial, including One per Cent. Income Tax Fund	-	18,110	18,300
Interest	-	-	-	Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments	-	3,221	6,000
				Law and Justice	-	348	500
				Police	-	958	700
				Education, Science, and Art	-	47	100
				Political Agencies and other Foreign Services	-	405	1,500
				Superannuation and Retired Allowances, &c.	-	-	700
				Miscellaneous	-	289	300
					-	14	300
				Surplus	-	23,443	28,200
					-	20,968	22,800
					-	44,411	51,000

EAST INDIA
(FINANCE AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS).

FINANCE AND REVENUE
ACCOUNTS
OF
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FOR THE
YEAR 1862/63;
AND
ESTIMATE OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURE,
AND CASH BALANCES
FOR 1863/64;
WITH A COMPARISON OF THE TWO YEARS.

(Presented to Parliament pursuant to Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
19 May 1864.

[*Price 1s. 3d.*]

309.

Under 16 oz.

EAST INDIA (HOME ACCOUNTS).

HOME ACCOUNTS

OF THE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(Presented pursuant to the Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed, 19 May 1864.

LIST.

- No. 1.—An Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury of the Government of India, from 1st May 1862 to 30th April 1863 - - - - p. 2
- No. 2.—An Estimated Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury of the Government of India, from 1st May 1863 to 30th April 1864 - - - - p. 8
- No. 3.—An Account of the Debts and Credits in England of the Government of India, on 1st May 1864 - - - - - p. 14
- No. 4.—A List of the Establishment of the Secretary of State in Council of India, and the Salaries and Allowances payable in respect thereof, on 1st May 1864 - - p. 15
- No. 5.—An Account of New or Increased Salaries, Establishments or Pensions, granted or created in Great Britain, between 1st May 1863 and 30th April 1864 - - - - p. 16
- No. 6.—Allowances, Compensations, and Superannuations granted under Act 21 & 22 Vict., c. 106 - - - - - p. 17

India Office, }
13 May 1864. }

No. 1. - - - -

AN ACCOUNT of the RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the HOME

RECEIPTS.				£.	s.	d.
Balance 1st May 1862 - - - - -				5,783,711	13	1
Amount received for Bills of Exchange on India - - - - -				6,641,576	10	9
Miscellaneous Home Receipts :						
In reduction of Civil Charges :	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Interest realized from investment of cash balance, &c. - - - - -	50,613	3	5			
Fees, subscriptions to widows' funds, &c. - - - - -	11,901	-	-			
On account of maintenance of lunatics	389	5	3			
Passage and outfit - - - - -	55	19	6			
Medals - - - - -	9	8	4			
Her Majesty's Treasury on account of Malta and Alexandria telegraph - - - - -	377	2	7			
Sale proceeds of surplus books, stamps, &c. - - - - -	892	12	1	64,238	11	2
Balance of proceeds of the sale of the East India House - - - - -	77,500	-	-			
Deposit on sale of stores warehouses Leadenhall-street - - - - -	1,000	-	-			
Proceeds of sale of land attached to the barracks at Warley - - - - -	394	11	7			
Value of furniture transferred from the Military College at Addiscombe to Woolwich - - - - -	6					
Part proceeds of the sale of the Indian Navy frigates "Punjab" and "Assaye" - - - - -	20,900	-	-			
Proceeds of the sale of the Indian Navy frigate "Dalhousie" - - - - -	24,859	17	8	124,718	9	3
In reduction of Military Charges :				188,957	-	5
Passage of officers and troops - - - - -				78	-	10
Miscellaneous - - - - -				20	11	-
				98	11	10
Amount received from Her Majesty's Treasury and other Public Departments :						189,055 12 3
In repayment of advances in India on account of the emigration of coolies -				28,606	18	4
„ expenses of Madras Troops employed at Labuan - - - - -				5,225	3	1
„ pensions paid in India to out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital -				9,598	3	10
„ charges of the late China Expedition - - - - -				242,400	-	-
„ naval supplies - - - - -				21,107	8	11
						306,937 14 2
Miscellaneous receipts on account of India - - - - -						62,128 19 8
Subscriptions on account of the civil, military, and other provident funds of India - - - - -						63,467 - 4
Carried forward - - - - -				£.		12,996,877 10 3

No. 1.

TREASURY of the GOVERNMENT of India, from 1st May 1862, to 30th April 1863.

DISBURSEMENTS:

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
East India Bonds paid off - - - - -	256,200	-	-			
Loans on security of East India Bonds repaid - - - - -	1,500,000	-	-			
				1,756,200	-	-

CHARGES ON THE REVENUES OF INDIA:

DEBT:

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Dividends to Proprietors of East India Stock - - - - -	629,970	1	6			
Interest on Loans contracted in England:						
East India Bonds - - - - -	142,038	10	7			
India 4 per cent. Debentures - - - - -	520,122	5	8			
India 5 per cent. Stock - - - - -	786,005	-	-			
Temporary Loans - - - - -	38,750	-	-			
	1,486,915	16	3			
				2,116,885	17	9

CIVIL CHARGES:

Home Establishment:

Salaries of the Secretary of State, Under Secretaries of State, Members of the Council of India, Secretaries and Officers of the Secretary of State for India in Council, Assistant Military Secretary to his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief and Clerk - - - - -	117,724	5	5			
Auditor and Assistants under Act 21 & 22 Viet. c. 106, s. 52 - - - - -	2,196	14	-			
Stores Department: Wages of Labourers, Cartage, Lighterage, Dock Dues, &c. - - - - -	13,758	4	7			
Law charges - - - - -	2,652	9	9			
Bank of England for management of debt - - - - -	10,204	13	3			
Postage of despatches to and from India - - - - -	3,453	13	9			
Office Contingencies:						
Rent, rates, taxes, coals, gas, candles, furniture and repairs, books, maps and charts, printing, stationery, stamps, bookbinding, advertisements, postage, and various petty charges - - - - -	19,991	5	4			
				169,981	6	1
Amount paid under postal arrangement with the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury - - - - -	54,407	6	6			
Persian Gulf Telegraph Cable - - - - -	28,667	13	5			
On account of Red Sea and India Telegraph - - - - -	18,324	5	4			
„ Malta and Alexandria Telegraph - - - - -	507	16	4			
„ Mission to the Court of Persia - - - - -	15,233	10	4			
„ Her Majesty's establishments in China - - - - -	27,367	8	8			
Pensions and retired allowances - - - - -	231,958	14	4			
Compensation pensions to officers and petty officers, &c., of the Maritime Service of the East India Company - - - - -	18,415	5	4			
Annuities of the Madras civil fund of 1818 - - - - -	4,800	-	-			
Furlough and absentee allowances - - - - -	80,481	2	3			
New India Office - - - - -	39,020	13	4			

Carried forward - - - £.

689,165 1 11

2,116,885 17 9

1,756,200 - -

No 1.—AN ACCOUNT of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -	12,996,877	10	3
RECEIPTS—continued.			
Indian Railway, and other Guaranteed Companies:			
Instalments of Capital, &c., under their respective Deeds of Contract :	£.	s.	d.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company - - -	1,346,174	-	-
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway Company - - -	60,038	10	-
Eastern Bengal Railway Company - - -	521	19	-
East Indian Railway Company - - -	571,847	-	-
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company - - -	1,223,710	-	-
Great Southern of India Railway Company - - -	65,460	-	-
Madras Railway Company - - -	822,835	10	-
Scinde Railway Company (including Indus Flotilla and Punjaub and Delhi Railways) - - -	1,140,326	14	2
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company - - -	62,696	-	-
			5,293,609 18 2
Carried forward - - - £.	18,290,487	3	5

Treasury of the Government of India, from 1st May 1862, to 30th April 1863—continued.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -	689,165	1	11	2,116,885	17	9	1,756,200	-	-
DISBURSEMENTS—continued.									
CHARGES ON THE REVENUES OF INDIA—continued.									
CIVIL CHARGES—continued.									
New Stores Warehouses - - - - -	27,315	7	-						
East India Company, for expenses in respect of their capital stock, and dividends - - - - -	3,039	18	-						
Poplar Fund; Pensions and Expenses of Hospital - - - - -	4,064	10	4						
Annual donation to Bengal civil fund - - - - -	2,500	-	-						
Gratuities, subscriptions to charities, and relief to distressed natives of India - - - - -	3,032	5	4						
Maintenance of lunatics from India - - - - -	7,322	18	1						
Transport of convicts from India to Western Australia - - -	1,558	1	2						
Passage and outfit of two Members of the Council of the Governor General of India, Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Calcutta, Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, Chaplains, Professors, Schoolmasters, &c. - - -	6,726	16	8						
Examination expenses, and allowances of candidates for the Civil Service of India, and Civil Engineers - - - - -	7,948	18	3						
Expenses on account of officers acquiring scientific knowledge - - - - -	538	6	10						
Agents at the outposts and abroad, salaries and expenses - - -	2,308	10	1						
Expenses in connexion with the introduction of Cinchona Plants into India - - - - -	129	6	9						
Medals - - - - -	10,680	10	6						
Indian Law Commission - - - - -	2,500	-	-						
Advance to the Indian Flax Company - - - - -	1,000	-	-						
Expenses connected with the sale of the Indian Navy Frigates "Punjaub," "Assaye," and "Dalhousie" - - - - -	3,014	16	6						
Expenses connected with the International Exhibition of 1862 - - - - -	2,943	9	1						
Master of the Mint; for supervision of quarter anna coinage - - - - -	1,805	8	7						
Remuneration to Colonel Smith for services in connexion with the provision of Machinery for the Calcutta and Bombay Mints - - - - -	2,000	-	-						
Cost of plates for printing India Share Transfer Stamps - - -	2,535	-	-						
Compensation to persons qualified but not permitted to compete for medical commissions in the British Army; allowances to officers for special services; fees on establishing High Courts of Judicature in India, &c. - - - - -	5,531	9	-						
MILITARY CHARGES:							787,660	14	1
Effective.	£.	s.	d.						
Cost of education of Officers and Cadets at Chatham and Sandhurst - - -	7,462	-	-						
Passage of officers and troops - - - - -	129,709	8	7						
The Imperial Government for troops serving in India - - - - -	675,465	3	10						
Furlough allowances - - - - -	172,938	-	6						
Miscellaneous - - - - -	1,739	7	5						
				997,314	-	4			
Non-effective.									
The Imperial Government on account of retired pay, &c., of troops serving or having served in India; Act 25 & 26 Viet. c. 27 - - - - -	233,000	-	-						
Retired pay, including Colonels' allowances - - - - -	794,432	13	8						
Pensions, Lord Clive's fund - - - - -	103,778	3	6						
				1,131,210	17	2			
MARINE CHARGES:							2,128,524	17	6
Furlough and absentee allowances - - - - -	13,540	19	11						
Pensions and retired allowances - - - - -	29,588	4	1						
Commutation of pensions of officers of the late Indian Navy - - - - -	54,296	10	8						
Passage from India of officers of the late Indian Navy on abolition of that service - - - - -	1,987	-	-						
PAYMENTS IN ENGLAND INCLUDED AS CHARGES IN THE INDIAN ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS:							99,412	14	8
Military and other stores - - - - -	665,756	17	5						
On account of contract for constructing pier at Madras - - -	17,021	-	-						
Freight of stores - - - - -	14,022	10	11						
				696,800	8	4			
Carried forward - - - £.	696,800	8	4	6,888,684	4	-			

No. 1.—AN ACCOUNT of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -	18,290,487	3	5
	£.	18,290,487	3 5

Having examined the Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury of the Government of 106, that all sums of money, stores, and property specified therein as received and disbursed by the officers of the documents, and authorities connected
India Audit Office, 15th December, 1863.

Treasury of the Government of India, from 1st May 1862, to 30th April 1863—continued.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -	696,800	8	4	6,888,684	4	-
DISBURSEMENTS—continued.						
PAYMENTS IN ENGLAND INCLUDED AS CHARGES IN THE INDIAN ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS—continued.						
Dividends on the Indian Transfer Loan - - - - -	77,243	3	3			
Guaranteed Interest on the Capital of Railway and other Companies under their respective Deeds of Contract, including Interest on Debenture Bonds:						
	£.	s.	d.			
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company -	148,207	18	6			
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway Company -	16,764	13	11			
Eastern Bengal Railway Company - - - -	68,911	16	6			
East Indian Railway Company - - - -	957,309	2	3			
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company -	457,503	15	11			
Great Southern of India Railway Company -	30,445	12	10			
Madras Railway Company - - - -	301,012	12	-			
Scinde Railway Company (including Indus Flotilla and Punjaub and Delhi Railways) - - - -	154,980	11	10			
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company - - -	31,033	9	7			
	2,166,169	13	4			
MISCELLANEOUS:						
Interest of India Debt paid by Bills on London - -	1,365	1	-			
Purchase of horses - - - - -	7,348	11	-			
Burmah and Persian Donation Batta - - - -	586	14	9			
Payments to his Highness Maharajah Duleep Sing -	131,466	13	4			
Amount paid to contractors on account of Bombay Waterworks - - - - -	45,000	-	-			
Advances on account of Indian pay, &c. - - - -	8,022	16	7			
	193,789	16	8			
DISBURSEMENTS IN ENGLAND IN RESPECT OF SUMS RECEIVED OR RECOVERABLE IN INDIA:						
Advances to the civil, military, and other provident funds of India - - -	512,717	12	11			
Annuities paid in England chargeable to the Indian Civil Annuity Funds -	247,332	19	10			
Her Majesty's Postmaster General on account of postage collected in India -	32,898	10	3			
Family remittances, remittances by Administrators General, soldiers' deposits, &c.	266,075	10	11			
Delhi and Lucknow prize money - - - - -	96,077	5	2			
	1,155,101	19	1			
Indian Railway and other Guaranteed Companies on account of Stores, Establishment Charges, &c.:						
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company - - - -	231,287	11	5			
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway Company - - - -	11,096	16	2			
Eastern Bengal Railway Company - - - -	52,766	6	4			
East Indian Railway Company - - - -	582,409	2	8			
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company - - - -	548,405	13	6			
Great Southern of India Railway Company - - - -	14,188	6	2			
Madras Railway Company - - - -	237,005	18	8			
Scinde Railway Company (including Indus Flotilla, and Punjaub and Delhi Railways) - - - -	179,796	17	5			
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company - - - -	6,830	18	10			
	1,863,787	11	2			
				13,041,576	15	10
Balance on 30th April 1863 - - - - -				5,248,910	7	7
	£.			18,290,487	3	5

George Friend, Accountant General.

India from 1st May 1862 to 30th April 1863, I beg to report, in terms of the 52d section of the 21 & 22 Vict. cap. Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India in Council, have been duly accounted for, and that the vouchers, therewith are complete and satisfactory.

G. I. Jameson, Major General, Auditor.

No. 2.

AN ESTIMATED ACCOUNT of the RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the HOME

R E C E I P T S.				£.
Balance 1st May 1863 - - - - -				5,248,910
India 4 per cent. stock created in exchange for a like amount of Debentures paid off - - - - -				2,441,000
Amount received for Bills of Exchange on India - - - - -				8,979,521
MISCELLANEOUS HOME RECEIPTS:				
In Reduction of Civil Charges:				
Interest realized from investment of Cash Balance, &c. - - - - -	£.	£.	£.	
	124,405			
Fees, Subscriptions to Widows' Funds, &c. - - - - -	11,729			
On account of maintenance of lunatics - - - - -	181			
Passage and outfit - - - - -	49			
Her Majesty's Treasury on account of Malta and Alexandria Telegraph - - - - -	8,391			
The War Office for two years rent of Warley Barracks - - - - -	3,000			
Sale proceeds of surplus books, unserviceable stores, stamps, &c. - - - - -	942			
		148,697		
Value of stores at the late Depôt at Warley, taken by the War Department - - - - -	33,163			
Proceeds of sale of New Street Warehouse - - - - -	6,523			
Balance of proceeds of the sale of the Indian Navy Frigates, "Punjaub" and "Assaye" - - - - -	22,500			
		62,186		
			210,883	
In Reduction of Military Charges:				
Amount recovered from the War Office in respect of Depôt and Recruiting Charges, &c, of Her Majesty's Regiments serving in India for the years 1855-56 to 1860-61 - - - - -		213,434		
Passage of officers and troops - - - - -		276		
			213,710	
Amount received from Her Majesty's Treasury and other Public Departments:				424,593
In repayment of advances in India on account of the emigration of coolies - - - - -			16,285	
„ expenses of Madras troops employed at Labuan - - - - -			4,917	
„ pensions paid in India to out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital - - - - -			8,735	
„ Naval supplies - - - - -			30,295	
				60,232
Miscellaneous receipts on account of India - - - - -				153,737
Subscriptions on account of the Civil, Military, and other provident Funds of India - - - - -				60,158
Carried forward - - - £.				17,368,151

No. 2.

TREASURY of the GOVERNMENT of India from 1st May 1863, to 30th April 1864.

DISBURSEMENTS.		£.	£.
India 4 per cent. Debentures paid off	- - - - -	- - -	7,968,500
CHARGES ON THE REVENUES OF INDIA.			
DEBT:		£.	
Dividends to Proprietors of East India Stock	- - - - -	629,970	
Interest on Loans contracted in England:	£.		
East India Bonds	- - - - - 124,600		
India 4 per cent. Debentures	- - - - - 413,174		
India 5 per cent. Stock	- - - - - 786,005		
India 4 per cent. Stock	- - - - - 48,820		
		1,372,599	
			2,002,569
CIVIL CHARGES:			
Home Establishment:			
Salaries of the Secretary of State, Under Secretaries of State, Members of the Council of India, Secretaries and Officers of the Secretary of State for India in Council, Assistant Military Secretary to his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief and Clerk	- - - - - 117,108		
Auditor and Assistants under Act 21 & 22 Vict c. 106, s. 52	- - - - - 2,152		
Stores Department: Wages of Labourers, Cartage, Lighterage, Dock Dues, &c.	- - - - - 11,429		
Law charges	- - - - - 5,288		
Bank of England for management of debt	- - - - - 9,444		
Postage of despatches to and from India	- - - - - 2,807		
Office contingencies:			
Rent, rates, taxes, coals, gas, candles, furniture and repairs, books, maps and charts, printing, stationery, stamps, bookbinding, advertisements, postage, and various petty charges	- - - - - 22,831		
		171,059	
Amount paid under postal arrangement with the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury	- - - - - 51,860		
Persian Gulf Telegraph Cable	- - - - - 306,006		
Telegraph Land Lines through Turkey	- - - - - 22,983		
Ditto - ditto - through Persia	- - - - - 10,677		
Subsidy to the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company on account of the Mail Service between Bussorah and Bagdad	- - - - - 2,100		
On account of Red Sea and India Telegraph	- - - - - 18,027		
Ditto - Mission to the Court of Persia	- - - - - 15,000		
Pensions and retired allowances	- - - - - 228,340		
Compensation Pensions to officers and petty officers, &c, of the maritime service of the East India Company	- - - - - 18,468		
Annuities of the Madras civil fund of 1818	- - - - - 5,158		
Furlough and absentee allowances	- - - - - 72,092		
New India Office	- - - - - 46,535		
New Stores Warehouses	- - - - - 12,614		
East India Company, for expenses in respect of their capital stock and dividends	- - - - - 3,040		
Poplar fund, pensions, and expenses of hospital	- - - - - 4,167		
Annual donation to Bengal civil fund	- - - - - 2,500		
Gratuities, subscriptions to charities, and relief to distressed natives of India	- - - - - 1,165		
Carried forward	- - - £.	998,791	2,002,569
			7,968,500

No. 2.—AN ESTIMATED ACCOUNT of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home

RECEIPTS—continued.		£.
Indian Railway and other guaranteed Companies :		
Instalments of Capital, &c., under their respective Deeds of Contract:		
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company	- - - -	665,273
East Indian Railway Company	- - - - -	2,116,627
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company	- - - - -	1,461,272
Great Southern of India Railway Company	- - - - -	233,000
Madras Railway Company	- - - - -	531,946
Scinde Railway Company (including Indus Flotilla and Punjaub and Delhi Railways)	- - - - -	1,064,511
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company	- - - - -	63,177
		6,135,806
Carried forward - - - £.		23,503,957

Treasury of the Government of India, from 1st May 1863, to 30th April 1864—*continued.*

	£.	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	998,791	2,002,569	7,968,500
DISBURSEMENTS— <i>continued.</i>			
CHARGES ON THE REVENUES OF INDIA— <i>continued.</i>			
CIVIL CHARGES— <i>continued.</i>			
Maintenance of lunatics from India - - - - -	7,600		
Transport of convicts from India to Western Australia - - -	323		
Passage and outfit of the Governor General of India, Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Calcutta, Chaplains, Professors, Schoolmasters, Civil Engineers, &c. - - - - -	8,135		
Examination expenses and allowances of candidates for the Civil Service of India, and Civil Engineers - - - - -	8,912		
Expenses on account of officers acquiring scientific knowledge - -	634		
Agents at the outports and abroad: salaries and expenses - - -	2,206		
Expenses in connexion with the introduction of Cinchona plants into India - - - - -	2,063		
Medals - - - - -	10,530		
Indian Law Commission - - - - -	3,000		
Indian Sanitary Commission - - - - -	3,250		
Indian Accounts Commission - - - - -	4,968		
Expenses connected with the International Exhibition of 1862 - -	1,258		
Allowances to officers for Special Services: Expenses of Commission of inquiry to consider Memorials of Indian officers, &c. - - -	2,354		
		1,054,024	
MILITARY CHARGES:			
Effective.			
Cost of education of officers and cadets at Chatham and Sandhurst, and of Assistant Surgeons at Chatham - - - - -	£. s. d. 12,236		
Passage of officers and troops - - - - -	174,357		
The Imperial Government for troops serving in India	550,000		
Furlough allowances - - - - -	161,410		
Miscellaneous - - - - -	10		
		898,008	
Non-Effective.			
The Imperial Government on account of retired pay, &c., of troops serving or having served in India; Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 27 - - - - -	245,000		
Retired pay, including Colonels' allowances - - -	768,072		
Pensions, Lord Clive's Fund - - - - -	151,934		
		1,165,006	
		2,063,014	
MARINE CHARGES:			
Furlough and absentee allowances - - - - -	2,654		
Pensions and retired allowances - - - - -	53,951		
Commutation of pensions of officers of the late Indian Navy - -	30,896		
Passage from India of officers of the late Indian Navy, on abolition of that service - - - - -	232		
		87,733	
			5,207,340
Carried forward - - £.			13,175,840

No. 2.—AN ESTIMATED ACCOUNT of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home

[illegible]

Treasury of the Government of India, from 1st May 1863, to 30th April 1864—continued.

		£.
Brought forward - - -		13,175,840
DISBURSEMENTS—continued.		
PAYMENTS IN ENGLAND INCLUDED AS CHARGES IN THE INDIAN ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS :		
	£.	£.
Military and other stores - - - - -	388,189	
On account of contract for constructing pier at Madras - - -	5,508	
Carwar (Sedashagar) Pier - -	5,396	
Freight of stores - - - - -	6,488	
		405,581
Dividends on the Indian Transfer Loan - - - - -		75,834
Guaranteed Interest on the Capital of Railway and other Companies, under their respective Deeds of Contract, including Interest on Debenture Bonds :		
	£.	
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company - - -	206,092	
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway Company - - -	18,870	
Eastern Bengal Railway Company - - - - -	69,662	
East Indian Railway Company - - - - -	1,005,064	
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company - - - - -	512,879	
Great Southern of India Railway Company - - - - -	35,162	
Madras Railway Company - - - - -	336,009	
Scinde Railway Company (including Indus Flotilla and Punjaub and Delhi Railways) - - - - -	238,688	
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company - - - - -	34,649	
		2,457,075
MISCELLANEOUS :		
Interest of India Debt paid by Bills on London - - -	1,230	
Purchase of horses - - - - -	5,339	
Burmah and Persian Donation Batta - - - - -	312	
Payments to His Highness Maharajah Duleep Sing - - -	136,441	
Admiralty claims for Naval supplies, &c. - - - - -	80,375	
Advances on account of Indian pay, &c. - - - - -	6,786	
		230,432
		3,168,922
DISBURSEMENTS IN ENGLAND IN RESPECT OF SUMS RECEIVED OR RECOVERABLE IN INDIA :		
	£.	
Advances to the civil, military, and other provident funds of India - - -	531,520	
Annuities paid in England chargeable to the Indian Civil Annuity Funds - - -	257,508	
Her Majesty's Postmaster General on account of postage collected in India - - -	39,705	
Family remittances, remittances by Administrators General, soldiers' deposits, &c. - -	256,260	
Prize Money - - - - -	27,715	
		1,112,708
Indian Railway and other guaranteed Companies on account of Stores, Establishment Charges, &c. :		
	£.	
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company - - -	287,251	
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway Company - - - - -	3,489	
Eastern Bengal Railway Company - - - - -	20,615	
East Indian Railway Company - - - - -	514,389	
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company - - - - -	196,187	
Great Southern of India Railway Company - - - - -	14,063	
Madras Railway Company - - - - -	223,862	
Scinde Railway Company (including Indus Flotilla and Punjaub and Delhi Railways) - - - - -	177,105	
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company - - - - -	13,252	
		1,450,213
	£.	18,907,683
Balance on 30th April 1864 - - - - -		4,596,274
	£.	23,503,957

— No. 3. —

AN ACCOUNT of the DEBTS and CREDITS in *England* of the GOVERNMENT of *India*, on the 1st May 1864.

DEBTS.		
East India Bonds:		
Bonds bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum - - - - -	£.	£.
	3,114,900	
Bonds not bearing interest - - - - -	22,017	
		3,136,917
Four per cent. debenture loans, capital of the loans - - - - -		5,034,500
Five per cent. stock, capital of the stock - - - - -		15,720,100
Four per cent. stock - ditto - - - - -		2,441,000
Dividends on the capital stock of the East India Company unclaimed - - - - -		10,991
Amount owing for export stores and Miscellaneous claims - - - - -		51,374
Imperial Government: Admiralty and War Office claims - - - - -		185,000
Unclaimed prize-money, applicable to Lord Clive's fund (Acts 1 & 2 Geo. 4, c. 61, and 9 Geo. 4, c. 50)		48,146
	£.	
Poplar fund, including unclaimed wages of seamen, &c. - - - - -	229,798	
Unclaimed prize-money, applicable to Poplar fund (Acts 1 & 2 Geo. 4, c. 61, and 9 Geo. 4, c. 50) - - - - -	27,450	
		257,248
Bills of exchange from India, unpaid - - - - -	- - -	2,786
Indian Railway and other Guaranteed Companies; amount remaining in the Home Treasury to the Credit of the following Companies, after deducting sums drawn in India (partly estimated) in excess of capital paid into the Indian Treasuries:		
East India Railway Company - - - - -	316,185	
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company - - - - -	1,150,802	
Great Southern of India Railway Company - - - - -	197,311	
Madras Railway Company - - - - -	592,447	
Scinde Railway Company, including Indus Flotilla and Punjaub and Delhi Railways	1,197,262	
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company - - - - -	236,864	
	3,690,871	
Deduct, due by the undermentioned Companies; amount of payments in excess of receipts in England and in India (partly estimated):	£.	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company - - - - -	180,684	
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway Company - - - - -	53,475	
Eastern Bengal Railway Company - - - - -	79,482	
	313,641	
		3,377,230
	£.	£.
		30,265,292

No. 3.—AN ACCOUNT of the Debts and Credits in England—*continued*.

C R E D I T S.		£.
Cash and Securities - - - - -	- - - - -	4,596,274
Military and other public stores remaining unshipped - - - - -	- - - - -	41,536
Computed value of buildings and lands; viz.—		£.
Warley Barracks, near Brentwood, Essex - - - - -	- - - - -	60,000
Warehouses and Premises in Leadenhall-street - - - - -	- - - - -	38,226
Store Warehouse, Belvidere-road, Lambeth - - - - -	- - - - -	60,000
New India Office - - - - -	- - - - -	100,000
		258,226
Indian Railways, &c.; amount of interest paid in England and in India on capital of railway and other guaranteed companies, under their respective deeds of contract, deducting therefrom amount received in India (partly estimated) applicable to the repayment of such interest - - - - -	- - - - -	8,736,185
	£.	13,632,221
Brought down, Amount of Debts - - - - -	£. 30,265,292	
Ditto - - ditto - - Credits - - - - -	13,632,221	
Debts in Excess - - - - -	£. 16,633,071	

The above, on the one hand, is exclusive of the amount owing to Proprietors of India Stock for their Capital; and on the other hand, of the Guarantee or Security Fund, formed under the provisions of the Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85.

— No. 4. —

A LIST of the ESTABLISHMENT of the SECRETARY of STATE in COUNCIL of *India*, and the SALARIES and ALLOWANCES payable in respect thereof, on 1st May 1864.

	Number.	Salaries and Allowances.
Secretary of State, Under Secretaries of State, Assistant Under Secretary of State, and Members of Council - - - - -	19	£. 28,450
Correspondence Department: consisting of eighty-four officers and clerks - - - - -	84	42,941
Accountant General's Department: consisting of twenty-six officers and clerks - - - - -	26	12,707
Director General of Stores Department: consisting of twenty officers and clerks, and fourteen examiners and assistant examiners of stores - - - - -	34	11,307
Official Director of Indian Railway Companies, Standing Counsel, Solicitor, Clerk of the Works and Draughtsman, Geographer, Librarian and Clerk, Reporter of the Products of India and Clerk, Keeper of the Museum and Assistant, and Examining Physician - - - - -	13	7,820
Office-keepers, hall porters, and messengers, &c. - - - - -	50	5,699
Superintendent of charwomen, and seven charwomen - - - - -	8	370
Portion of the former establishment of the Board of Control, retained at the office in Cannon Row, in charge of records and papers, consisting of one officer and one clerk, messengers, housekeeper, and female servants - - - - -	8	940
	242	110,234
Labourers in the Department of the Director General of Stores - - - - -	95	6,138
	337	116,372
Allowances payable to clerks, messengers, charwomen, and labourers temporarily employed - - - - -	-	£. 4,855

— No. 5. —

AN ACCOUNT of New or Increased SALARIES, ESTABLISHMENTS, or PENSIONS, granted or created in *Great Britain*, between 1st May 1863 and 30th April 1864.

	AMOUNT PER ANNUM.
ESTABLISHMENT.	
Department of Director General of Stores :	
Officer to attend at the Clothing Stores at Pimlico, and also to be a member of the Boards of Survey of Arms, &c., on the arrival and embarkation of troops to and from India.	500 <i>l.</i> to 700 <i>l.</i> by an annual rise of 20 <i>l.</i>
PENSIONS.	
	£. s. d.
Rev. George Percy Badger, late Chaplain Bombay Establishment, in recognition of the good services rendered by him on many different occasions to the Indian Government, and of their recorded testimony in his favour, in addition to his retired pay - - - - -	100 - -
Mrs. A. G. Ballantyne, widow of Dr. J. R. Ballantyne, librarian at the Indian Office, and formerly principal of the Benares College, in consideration of Dr. Ballantyne's zealous and valuable labours in the service of the State - -	100 - -
Mrs. Maria Black, widow of branch pilot James Black, Bengal Establishment, pension to which she had been admitted in India, made payable in this country	120 3 6
Mr. E. Blyth, late curator of the museum at Calcutta, in consideration of his services in that capacity, and of his present circumstances - - - -	150 - -
Major H. Birch, late of the Bombay Establishment, in consideration of his helpless condition, in addition to his retired pay - - - - -	35 - -
John Boyce, late ordinary seaman, Indian Navy, pension to which he had been admitted in India, made payable in this country - - - - -	28 16 -
George Clark, late ordinary seaman, Indian Navy, pension to which he had been admitted in India, made payable in this country - - - - -	11 2 -
Midshipman H. Hewer, late of the Indian Navy, a special compassionate allowance	50 - -
Mrs. Ellen Lee, widow of Lieut. H. C. Lee, late 1st Madras Native Infantry, a compassionate allowance - - - - -	40 - -
Mrs. Mary Lloyd, widow of branch pilot William Lloyd, Bengal Establishment, pension to which she had been admitted in India, made payable in this country	120 4 -
William Mann, labourer in the Department of the Director General of Stores, on becoming incapacitated for further service - - - - -	35 10 8
Mrs. Louisa Jane Moxon, daughter of branch pilot George Moxon, Bengal Establishment, pension to which she had been admitted in India, made payable in this country - - - - -	24 - -
Captain J. Rennie, c. b., late Indian Navy, on abolition of his appointment as Controller of Marine Affairs and Secretary to the Government of India in the Marine Department - - - - -	410 - -
Miss Marianne Skinner, in consideration of the services of her late brother, Captain James Skinner, Bengal Establishment - - - - -	50 - -
Mrs. Marian Simons, widow of mate pilot W. C. Simons, Bengal Establishment, for herself and son; the pensions to which they had been admitted in India, made payable in this country - - - - -	48 6 -
Lieut. G. G. Thain, late 2d Bengal Native Infantry, in consideration of his helpless condition - - - - -	100 - -
Mrs. Ellen Warden, widow of master pilot Thomas Warden, Bengal Establishment, for herself and children; the pension to which they had been admitted in India, made payable in this country - - - - -	112 14 -
Carried forward - - - £.	1,535 16 2

No. 5.—AN ACCOUNT of New or Increased SALARIES, &c.—*continued.*

PENSIONS— <i>continued.</i>			AMOUNT PER ANNUM.		
			£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -			1,535	16	2
The undermentioned discharged Soldiers who have held the rank of Serjeant during the period prescribed by the Regulations, granted Pensions in addition to their Pensions from the Military Fund.					
BENGAL :			£. s. d.		
Quartermaster Serjeant John Bailey -	22	16 3	Brought forward - - - 264 12 6		
Sub-Conductor Henry L. B. De Backer	18	5 -	MADRAS :		
Serjeant Major Timothy Fallon -	27	7 6	Serjeant Charles F. Blair -	18	5 -
Serjeant Charles French -	18	5 -	Ditto John Connors -	18	5 -
Serjeant Major Michael Geoghagan -	18	5 -	Serjeant Major Henry Carter -	37	7 6
Conductor Thomas H. S. Hill -	27	7 6	Sub-Conductor Robert Claridge -	27	7 6
Ditto James Johnston -	27	7 6	Colour Serjeant James Hanlon -	18	5 -
Quartermaster Serjeant William T. Lonergan -	22	16 3	Sub-Conductor James Scannell -	27	7 6
Conductor William Norris -	27	7 6	Ditto - Alexander P. Shaw	27	7 6
Sub-Conductor Thomas Thornton -	27	7 6	BOMBAY :		
Conductor John Warburton -	27	7 6	First-class Schoolmaster Patrick Brett	27	7 6
Carried forward - -	£. 264	12 6	Serjeant William Boddy -	18	5 -
			Acting Conductor Donald Galbraith	27	7 6
			Conductor James Kavanagh -	27	7 6
			Sub-Conductor Archibald O'Donnell	27	7 6
			566 12 6		
			£.	2,102	8 8

— No. 6. —

ALLOWANCES, COMPENSATIONS, and SUPERANNUATIONS, granted between the 1st May 1863 and the 30th April 1864, under Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106.

NAME.	OFFICE.	Period of Service.	Salary and Allowances.	Annual Pension.
		Years.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Mr. Henry Storer Jones - - -	Senior Clerk, Correspondence Department - - - - -	18	680 - -	340 - -

India Office, }
13 May 1864. }

George Friend,
Accountant General.

EAST INDIA (HOME ACCOUNTS).

HOME ACCOUNTS

OF THE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(Presented pursuant to the Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
19 May 1864.*

310.

Under 3 oz.

EAST INDIA (LOAN).

RETURN of all MONIES raised on LOAN under the Provisions of the Acts
 21 Vict. c. 3; 22 Vict. c. 11; 32 & 23 Vict. c. 39; 23 & 24 Vict. c. 130;
 and 24 & 25 Vict. c. 25.

Per Act 21 Vict. c. 3	-	-	-	-	-	£. 7,816,645. 7. 1.
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Per Act 22 Vict. c. 11	-	-	-	-	-	£. 6,753,980. 14. 7.
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Per Act 22 & 23 Vict. c. 39	-	-	-	-	-	£. 4,857,996. 16. 1.
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Per Act 23 & 24 Vict. c. 130	-	-	-	-	-	£. 2,961,655. 18. 4.
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Per Act 24 & 25 Vict. c. 25	-	-	-	-	-	£. 3,962,412. 5. 6.
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Note.—No monies having been raised on loan in the year 1863, this Return is the same as
 that presented on the 12th February 1863.

India Office, }
 10 February 1864. }

George Friend,
 Accountant General.

EAST INDIA (LOAN).

RETURN of all MONIES raised on LOAN under
the Provisions of the Acts 21 Vict. c. 3;
22 Vict. c. 11; 23 & 23 Vict. c. 39; 23 & 24
Vict. c. 130; and 24 & 25 Vict. c. 25.

(Presented pursuant to Acts of Parliament.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
12 February 1864.

EAST INDIA (REVENUES).

A RETURN of all STOCKS, LOANS, DEBTS, and LIABILITIES chargeable on the EAST INDIA REVENUES, at Home and Abroad, up to the latest Period of Time to which such Return can be made out; viz. *England*, 31st December 1863; *India*, 30th April 1862.

(Presented pursuant to Acts 21 Vict. c. 3; 22 Vict. c. 11; 22 & 23 Vict. c. 39; 23 & 24 Vict. c. 130; and 24 & 25 Vict. c. 25.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
12 February 1864.

RETURN of all STOCKS, LOANS, DEBTS, and LIABILITIES Chargeable on the EAST INDIA REVENUES,
England, 31st December 1863;

	REGISTERED DEBT.			L O A N S.			TREASURY NOTES.		
	Bearing Interest.	Not bearing Interest.	TOTAL.	Bearing Interest.	Not bearing Interest.	TOTAL.	Bearing Interest.	Not bearing Interest.	TOTAL.
INDIA: 30 April 1862. (The Rupee converted into Sterling at the exchange of 2 s.)	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Government of India	62,174,553	66,560	62,241,113	2,756,081	85,956	2,842,037	1,219,352	896	1,220,248
Bengal - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
North Western Provinces - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Punjaub - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	60,219	- - -	60,219	- - -	- - -	- - -
Madras - - -	23,450	13,874	37,324	- - -	- - -	- - -	281,000	- - -	281,000
Bombay - - -	1,820	- - -	1,820	- - -	- - -	- - -	850	- - -	850
£.	62,199,823	80,434	62,280,257	2,816,300	85,956	2,902,256	1,501,202	896	1,502,098
				East India Bonds.	East India Debentures.	India Five per Cent. Stock.	India Four per Cent. Stock.		
				£.	£.	£.	£.		
ENGLAND - - - 31 December 1863.				3,136,917	7,685,000	15,720,100	2,440,000		

The above is exclusive of the charge upon the revenues of India, under the Act of 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85, of the Company, which is subject to redemption by Parliament on payment to the Company of 200 *l.* sterling for 100 *l.*

There are also contingent liabilities in respect of interest-guaranteed Indian Railway and other Companies, and of

India Office, }
 10 February 1864. }

at HOME and ABROAD, up to the latest Period of Time to which such Return can be made out; viz.,
India, 30th April 1862.

SERVICE FUNDS.			BILLS PAYABLE.			DEPOSITS and MISCELLANEOUS.			TOTAL.			
Bearing Interest.	Not bearing Interest.	TOTAL.	Bearing Interest.	Not bearing Interest.	TOTAL.	Bearing Interest.	Not bearing Interest.	TOTAL.	Bearing Interest.	Not bearing Interest.	TOTAL.	
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
721,100	111,472	2,832,572	-	-	1,443,294	1,443,294	5,089	4,090,508	4,095,597	68,876,175	5,798,686	74,674,861
-	-	-	-	-	20,715	20715	87,024	2,068,022	2,155,046	87,024	2,088,737	2,175,761
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	1,344,833	1,364,833	20,000	1,344,833	1,364,833
-	-	-	-	-	119,112	119,112	-	954,268	954,268	60,219	1,073,380	1,133,599
863,319	-	863,319	-	-	198,636	198,636	172,798	988,376	1,161,174	1,340,567	1,200,886	2,541,453
752,469	-	1,752,469	-	-	447	447	263,711	1,443,872	1,707,583	2,018,850	1,444,319	3,463,169
336,888	111,472	5,448,360	-	-	1,782,204	1,782,204	548,622	10,889,879	11,438,501	72,402,835	12,950,841	85,353,676
Owing for Exports		Capital of Indian Railway and other guaranteed Companies remaining in the Home Treasury, after deducting Sums (partly Estimated), drawn by them in India.		Bills of Exchange outstanding.		Miscellaneous.		TOTAL.				
£.		£.		£.		£.		£.				
23,010		2,031,970		3,268		27,181		31,367,446				

Dividend at the rate of 10 l. 10 s. per cent. per annum, on the sum of 6,000,000 l., the capital stock of the East India stock.
Repayments to them of Capital expended; but no estimate can be formed of these liabilities.

George Friend,
Accountant-General.

EAST INDIA (REVENUES).

RETURN of all Stocks, Loans, Debts, and
LIABILITIES chargeable on the East INDIA
REVENUES, at Home and Abroad, up to the
latest Period of Time to which such Return
can be made out; viz. *England*, 31st December
1863; *India*, 30th April 1863.

(*Presented pursuant to Acts 21 Vict. c. 3; 22 Vict. c. 11;
22 & 23 Vict. c. 39; 23 & 24 Vict. c. 130; and 24
& 25 Vict. c. 25.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
12 February 1864.*

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BANDA AND KIRWEE BOOTY.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 9 February 1864;—*for*,

“COPY of any further CORRESPONDENCE on the subject of the BANDA
and KIRWEE BOOTY, between the India Office and the Treasury Board
(in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 498, of Session 1863).”

India Office, }
10 February 1864.]

T. T. PEARS, Major-General,
Secretary for Military Correspondence.

(*Lord Stanley.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
12 & 23 February and 4 March 1864.

COPY of any further CORRESPONDENCE on the subject of the BANDA and KIRWEE BOOTY, between the India Office and the Treasury Board (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 498, of Session 1863).

G. E. Cochrane, Esq., to the Secretary to the Treasury.

Sir,

India Office, 8 August 1863.

WITH reference to the letter to your address, dated 15th September 1862, I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council, to transmit a letter from the Commander in Chief in India to the Right Honourable Viscount Palmerston, just received from the Governor General of India, setting forth the grounds on which his Excellency considers the Central India Field Force formerly under his command, has a fair claim to share in the Kirwee Prize.

Letter No. 41 A. of
1863.

2. In transmitting this communication, the Governor General of India observes that it had reached him too recently to enable him to add any information to that which was furnished by Sir Hugh Rose ; but he hoped to be able to address Sir Charles Wood on the subject by the next mail.

3. Sir Charles Wood will give directions that whatever may be received from the Governor General regarding Sir Hugh Rose's representation shall be transmitted for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

I have, &c.

(signed) *G. E. Cochrane*,
Assistant Military Secretary.

Major General Sir *Hugh Rose*, K.C.B., to the Right Hon. Viscount
Palmerston, K.G., G.C.B.

My Lord,

Head Quarters, Simla, 26 June 1863.

I HAVE the honour, with the utmost respect, to submit the claims of the late Central India Field Force to share in the Kirwee prize money.

I do so in the belief that the principle of equity, or constructive capture, has been allowed in the case of that prize ; it not having been considered just, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, that the troops who actually took the prize, on which occasion there was no fighting, should alone share in it, whilst the Central India Field Force, which was far more engaged, and lost far more, and without whose co-operation Banda and Kirwee would not have been taken, should not be allowed to share in the prize.

Of course it is self-evident that my force could not urge any claim as the actual captors of Kirwee, as it was at the time at Calpee.

But, on the other hand, it was the position at Calpee, on the Jumna, and on the left flank, and in front of Sir G. Whitlock's column, which the Central India Field Force had all along occupied, whether at the actions and capture of Rathghur, which were fought for the relief of Saugor, the actions prior to and subsequent to the capture of Garrakotta, the storming of the passes into Bundelcund, the capture of the Fort of Chandaree, the general action of the Betwa, the storm and capture of the fortified city and fortress of Jhansi, the storming of the Fort of Loharee, the general action of Koonde, the actions on the Jumna, and the capture of Calpee, which enabled that general officer to advance on Banda and Kirwee.

Before going further, it is right that I should submit my reasons for having so long deferred making this official application on behalf of the Central India Field Force for a share in the Kirwee prize money.

In the first place, I was not aware for a long time that the principle of constructive capture had been allowed, and when I understood that it was so, I

did not like, by any direct or formal appeal, on behalf of my late force and myself to share in the prize, to have the appearance of being influenced by self-interest, or too eager a desire to acquire a share in so rich a booty.

I felt quite convinced of the justice of the claim of the force to share in it in an equitable point of view. I felt equal confidence in those who had acknowledged the justice of the principle of constructive capture, and in those to whom the adjudication of the question was entrusted.

Moreover in advocating the justice of the claim of my force, I must have gone into a recital of its successful operations, a self-recital which I was very anxious to avoid.

Subsequently I was urged by numerous military and other friends to put forward my claim, because, if I did not do so, it might be urged that I myself did not acknowledge the right of my force to share in the prize, an argument which, in fact, has been used by those who oppose the claim of the Central India Field Force.

That this ground of opposition is untenable is shown by a letter, enclosed, which I had the honour to address to the Government of India, dated 12th July 1862, adducing the claim of my force to share, on the principle of constructive capture.

I was prevented from sending in my claim in consequence of the mislaying of two or three important documents since found, one of them a very brief but important letter from Sir Robert Hamilton, agent for the Governor General in Central India, written to me after the capture of Jhansi.

This letter, which is submitted further on, proves, in anticipation, the right of my force to constructive capture, for Sir Robert Hamilton tells me, that as I had cleared the country by the capture of Jhansi, he supposes that "General Whitlock will move on to Banda," which is the same as Kirwee.

I shall now have the honour, as briefly as possible, to submit to your Lordship the proofs which I venture to think entitle my force to share in the Kirwee prize money, on the principle of constructive capture.

In order to do this, it is necessary to give a brief historical recital of the operations of the Central India Field Force, which will show how they were combined and intimately connected with those of Sir George Whitlock, and how materially the operations of this officer in Bundelcund, and his capture of Banda and Kirwee, were dependent on the operations of the Central India Field Force in the Saugor District, and later in Bundelcund.

Your Lordship is aware that, with a view of putting down rebellion in India in 1857-58, a great strategical combination was arranged.

A Bombay column for quelling rebellion in Central India, of which its rebellious sovereign and the reduction of Jhansi were the main features, and co-operating with the army of the Commander in Chief in India, on the lines of the Jumna and Ganges, was to march *via* Saugor to the Jumna and Calpee.

Of the two brigades of this column, first called the Nerbudda and afterwards the Central India Field Force, I was directed to detach one from Mhow and Indore along what is called the Grand Trunk Road to Gwalior, for the purpose of freeing that important communication, re-establishing the electric wire on it, and bringing into order the districts to the right and left of the road. I myself was directed to march with the other brigade into Bundelcund *via* Saugor.

Subsequently to the strategical combination above-mentioned, it was decided that a Madras column, under Sir G. Whitlock, starting from the Madras Presidency and relieving Saugor, was to co-operate with my force for the subjugation of Bundelcund, Rewah, and other states on the right bank of the Jumna.

The instructions given to me in a letter from Mr. Anderson, the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, enclosed, show clearly that the scene of my operations was the same as that assigned to the column under Sir G. Whitlock. For in the 3d para. of these instructions, it is said, that the principal points to which my attention was to be given, were the "re-establishment of the direct communication with Agra, and the restoration of order in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territory and the Bundelcund States."

Your Lordship may remember what an object of anxiety was Saugor in 1857. It was not besieged, but it was invested, with its small garrison and British inhabitants, 370 men, women and children, by large bodies of rebels, who, occupying strong forts and positions at some miles distance from it, intercepted all communications with it, except by a narrow line, which also was not secure, to the Nerbudda.

Enclosure No. 1.
Letter from Sir
H. Rose to the
Governor General
of India, dated
12 July 1862.

Enclosure No. 2.
From Secretary to
Government, Bom-
bay, to Sir H. Rose,
dated 12 December
1857.

The rebels held Garrakota, a very strong fort, mentioned further on, to the south-east of Saugor, the whole of the Shahguruh territory more to the north, the fortified pass and village of Nowreowlee, the forts of Koraie and Kimlassa, all commanding the communications with Saugor and the Grand Trunk Road, and afterwards Rathguruh.

Two attempts made by the garrison of Saugor to free themselves from this investment were repulsed with loss; one under Major Finch, 31st Native Infantry, against Sehora, on the road to Rathguruh, and another against Nowrowlee, on the road to the Grand Trunk Road, in which Colonel Dalyell, commanding the force against the rebels, was killed.

Sir G. Whitlock, on account of causes and delays explained in the enclosed letter to me from the Commissioner of Saugor, was unable to relieve Saugor; and at the very urgent request of that functionary, and of Sir R. Hamilton, I determined to make forced marches to effect this important object.

In a letter from Lord Elphinstone, enclosed, relating to the relief of Saugor, he says, "I have suggested to him" (Sir R. Hamilton), "that as General Whitlock will probably reach Saugor with his column early in February, if that place is not immediately threatened, it would be well to adhere to your original plan of opening the direct communication with Agra, at the same time cutting off the Kotah and Rajpootana rebels from Bundelcund and Oudh."

"This might be done by taking Jhansi, or even by holding Sepree. One great advantage from taking this line is, that you would place yourself in communication with the Commander in Chief, who is now advancing before Cawnpore up the Doab."

"But upon this point" (of your movements) "Sir Robert Hamilton and yourself are much better judges than I can be. If the difference of a week, or perhaps a fortnight, in the relief of Saugor is of importance, that place must, of course, be first attended to. If it can wait for General Whitlock's advance, the other movement appears to me the most desirable."

In another letter, written a few days afterwards, enclosed, on the same subject, Lord Elphinstone says,—

"As he" (Sir Robert Hamilton) "says that Holkar has done all that he required, there could be no use in your remaining at Indore; and as Sir Robert is anxious that Saugor should be first relieved, I have of course nothing more to say."

"There is no doubt that Saugor is in a position of some danger, for its safety depends upon the fidelity of a regiment of Bengal sepoys. I hope that you will arrive there in time to prevent any disaster, and that you will then be able to turn your face towards Tehree and Jhansi, leaving Jubbulpore and Eastern Bundelcund to the Madras column under General Whitlock."

These letters show how geographically and completely Sir G. Whitlock's and my operations were connected and combined. We were both ordered to march on the same place, Saugor, and from thence to Bundelcund. Sir G. Whitlock was to have relieved Saugor, but not being able to do so, I was called on to effect the relief, as is seen in the above letters.

How important was the speedy relief of Saugor is shown by the enclosed letters from Major Western, Deputy Commissioner of Saugor, who says,—

"I really think if the mutineers came to Saugor from Calpee and Jhansi, unless we get assistance, the sepoys at Saugor will go, and then in all probability Saugor, with its magazine, &c. will be lost."

"If General Stuart's brigade" (which afterwards became my first brigade) "came to Saugor, all would be right."

"The Madras division" (Sir G. Whitlock's) "will not be at Saugor for two months, if then."

Again the Deputy Commissioner of Saugor says, "I am sorry to say they have made an awful mess at Saugor. This is the second time we have been thrashed by the Nowreowlee rebels, and of course the effect will be very bad."

Major Western alluded to the two defeats of the garrison of Saugor above-mentioned: he continues—

"I do hope Brigadier Stuart's brigade, or at any rate a part of it, will at once be sent to Saugor."

"The Native Infantry are not to be trusted; I really think Europeans, or troops that can be depended on, are most urgently required at Saugor."

The value of Saugor is further proved by the importance which the rebels attach to it.

Enclosure No. 3.
Letter from Commissioner of Saugor to Sir H. Rose, dated 22 December 1857.

Enclosure No. 4.
Telegram from Sir R. Hamilton to Lord Elphinstone, dated 5 January 1858.

Enclosure No. 4A.
Letter from Lord Elphinstone to Sir H. Rose, dated 4 July 1858.

Enclosure No. 5.
Letter from Lord Elphinstone to Sir H. Rose, dated Bombay, 6 January 1858.

Enclosure No. 6.
Letter from Major Western, Deputy Commissioner, dated Camp, near Saugor, 14 December 1857.

Enclosure No. 7.
Letter from Deputy Commissioner, Saugor, dated Camp, near Saugor, 16 December 1857.

Saugor is a most important strategical point, containing the arsenal of Central India, and standing on the direct line of communication between the west of India and Allahabad, the lines of the Jumna and Ganges.

It is also on the direct road from the Nerbudda to Jhansi and Gwalior.

Saugor is equally important as regards the right of my force to constructive capture, as will be seen by a glance at the map and by a consideration of the operations themselves.

Neither the Madras column under Sir G. Whitlock, nor the Bombay, the Central India Field Force under my command, could have advanced into Bundelcund without relieving and securing Saugor.

It is an important fortified outpost of Bundelcund, in which are Banda and Kirwee, both as regards supplies and strategy, without the possession of which a forward movement could not be attempted against the passes protecting Bundelcund, which, by the instructions of the Government of India, was to be the scene of the combined operations of the Madras and Bombay columns.

On my march from Indore to Saugor, as I have said before, I received urgent appeals from the authorities, amongst others Brigadier Sage, commanding at Saugor, to relieve that place as rapidly as possible. My march to relieve it was so rapid that at Rathghur I was exposed to the greatest straits for provisions.

It is a mistake to suppose that the relief of Saugor was effected without fighting: an action before Rathghur, the siege and capture of that fort, a determined attempt of the enemy to relieve Rathghur and surprise my camp, and a hard-fought action at Barodia, were all preliminary to, and necessary for the relief of Saugor, as will be shown in this letter.

Before going further, however, it is right to state that my force was extremely weak for the extensive and important operations assigned to it, of which the capture of strong forts was the principal point.

This was fully acknowledged by the Bombay Government; but it could not be helped, as they were in great straits themselves, and could give me no more troops.

I had a weak troop of only four guns of Horse Artillery, so weak that, including natives and Europeans, they only amounted to 82 men. The field service strength of a battery of British Horse Artillery is 210, all British.

I had a light field battery as inefficiently manned as the troop of Horse Artillery, and so weak in horses that I was obliged to obtain for the battery untrained horses from the Queen of Bhopal on my march.

Of siege artillery I had only two 18 pounder guns; two 8-inch mortars; two 5½-inch mortars; and one 8-inch howitzer; all as insufficiently manned as the rest of the artillery.

In cavalry I had a squadron of the 14th Light Dragoons, a troop of the 3d Bombay Light Cavalry, and a troop of Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry; and in infantry, one weak Bombay European Infantry Regiment lately raised and in very bad order, but whose discipline became excellent before the end of the campaign; one Bombay Native Infantry Regiment; and of the Hyderabad Contingent, a native force, two 6-pounder guns, detachments of the 1st and 3d regiments, and the 4th, a very weak regiment of infantry; a company of Madras and a few Bombay sappers and miners.

All the corps were much under-officered in consequence of the rule which then existed that regimental officers might be employed on civil and staff employ. The infantry regiments had only half their strength of officers.

Of the three native corps which formed a large proportion of my brigade, one was a regiment of which the commanding officer had strongly remonstrated against their being employed in Central India, because his men would have to act against their relatives and friends. The other was the Hyderabad Contingent, of which a portion had wholly broken out into mutiny, and with the view to prevent the whole body doing the same, their commander was so hard pressed by the prevailing troubles, that he was forced to assure them, in order that they should not be employed against the King of Delhi.

With this force, so very weak in numbers, and the morale of a part of it such as I have described, I had to conduct operations for which in former times five times and more the amount of each arm was considered necessary.

In order to prevent my relieving Saugor, the rebels had determined to defend the Fort of Rathghur, which stands on and commands the road from Indore and Mhow to Saugor, from which latter place it is only 30 miles; it was gar-

risoned

risoned by warlike and desperate Velaitees and Pathans, and is said by Dr. Lowe to be larger and as strong as that at Mooltan; the east and south faces being almost perpendicular, and the rock scarp and strengthened by a deep rapid river, the Bina, running close beneath its walls from east to west.

My force attacked it; the heavy guns being brought up to a difficult spur to effect a breach, and took it in a few days. Scindia, with a force of at least four times the strength, besieged it for five months.

Mahomed Fazil Khan, nephew of the Queen of Bhopal, a gallant leader; Nawab Kumdar Khan, a son of the Great Pindaree Chief; Kishen Ram, and other leaders of note, were blown up in the turret of the gateway, besides many of their followers killed.

The Rajah of Banpore, after having been defeated with loss, in an attempt to relieve Rathghur, and surprise my camp, recrossed the Bina, taking up a strong position on my left rear, at the village and ghurree of Barodia, on the Bina, with a view of cutting off my communications from Bombay, and retaking the Fort of Rathghur when I marched to Saugor.

Having received intelligence of this on the 30th January, I left the camp at Rathghur with a portion of my force to protect it; made a forced march to Barodia, about 15 miles off, and attacked the Rajah of Banpore, who defended the passage of the Bina.

It was carried by the 3d European Regiment, and Barodia taken by storm at dark, the enemy admitting a loss of 400 or 500 men.

Here, as at Rathghur, the enemy's force consisted of Bundeelas, a warlike and feudal peasantry, Velaitees and Affghans, known as desperadoes, and engaged as mercenaries by the rebel chief.

They made a determined resistance, although broken by the horse artillery and cavalry. They could not fly, but in groups and individually, sold their lives as dearly as they could.

The Rajah of Banpore was wounded, and fled precipitately through the jungles on foot; and Amant Sing, the ablest military leader of the rebels, was killed.

We had two officers, British and native, killed; one, Captain Neville of the 21st Company Royal Engineers, acting as my aide-de-camp, who had served unhurt 70 nights in the trenches before Sebastopol, was killed by a round shot.

Six British officers and one native officer were wounded; in all, nine officers killed and wounded.

It will thus be seen that one brigade of the Central India Field Force lost one British officer and six wounded, whilst in the only one or two actions which Sir G. Whitlock had, throughout the entire campaign, and with a much larger force than mine, he had only four British officers wounded and none killed.

The Fort of Kerai, from which the rebels had invested Saugor, and cut off the communication between that place and the Indore and Agra road, and through which they had now retreated, fell into our hands with its artillery, stores, &c., as well as the Fort of Kimlassa, and the fortified pass and village of Nowrowlee.

My rear being completely freed, the troops returned to Rathghur in the night, having marched a distance of 30 miles, and fought an action in less than 24 hours.

The force marched to Saugor before daylight the following morning, and entered it on the 3d of February, to the great satisfaction of the invested garrison and inhabitants, who came out to meet the troops.

As a proof of the combination and co-operation which existed at this period between Sir G. Whitlock and myself, I beg leave to quote from the following letters which passed between us, copies of which are enclosed.

In No. 11 Enclosure I say to Sir G. Whitlock:—

"The force under my command has taken Rathghur; the force relieved Saugor yesterday."

"My orders are to advance on Jhansi as speedily as possible, taking of course the forts, and subduing the country in the hands of the rebels which are between Saugor and Jhansi."

* * * * *

"I am instructed" (by Lord Elphinstone) "that your force and mine are to give each other mutual assistance."

* * * * *

Enclosures, Nos. 8,
9, 10, 11,
Letters from Sir
G. Whitlock to Sir
H. Rose, dated Feb.
1, 7, and 16, and one
from Sir H. Rose to
Sir G. Whitlock,
dated 3 February
1858.

"As I am ordered to act as I can in concert with your force, I should feel extremely obliged to you if you could, as much as possible, clear the valley of the Nerbudda and the country north of it."

Sir G. Whitlock, in a letter enclosed to myself, acknowledges the receipt of the above, and says,—

"I have the honour to acquaint you that the troops, as per margin, have reached Jubbulpore, and that it is my intention to move in a few days to Saugor."

"I will again write before I move, giving you every information regarding my movements."

In No. 13 Enclosure I say to Sir G. Whitlock,—

"I march to-morrow to Saugor, in two marches, as I wish to attack Maltoun, Chandaree, and Jhansi as soon as possible."

"I hope that you will have the great goodness to bring up the 5,500 bullock loads of corn for my force."

The above correspondence shows how at this early period, in the sense of combination, co-operation, and mutual aid, Sir G. Whitlock and myself, who were not personally known to each other, acquainted each other with all our movements and operations, as is the case with troops acting in combination; and that even before we received the definite instructions of the Government of India to co-operate, which are submitted further on, we had communicated with each other as commanders of troops do who move in the same line of country, or in combination, which is of itself a proof that the country in which we acted necessitated co-operation.

There was another outpost to Bundelcund, without the possession of which neither Sir G. Whitlock nor myself could have moved into that province; the strong fort of Garrakotta, situated between the rivers Souar and Gidaree, which acted as ditches to it. So strong was this fort, of which the defences were parapets 20 feet thick, rivetted with masonry, that, in 1818, Brigadier Watson, c.b., with a force of 11,000 men and 28 siege guns, was unable to make a breach in them; and the besiegers running short of ammunition, the garrison was allowed to evacuate the fort with the honours of war.

Leaving, as required by Major Western, a portion of my force to guard Saugor, my brigade marched against Garrakotta.

After surprising and cutting up an outlying picquet of the enemy, and driving in the 52d Native Infantry rebels, who endeavoured to hold a good position in front of Garrakotta, the rebels retired precipitately from the fort before I had time to invest it completely, through the jungle to Shahgurgh.

They were pursued to the river Beas, and 70 of them killed.

During these operations, Sir G. Whitlock's force was in the valley of the Nerbudda, nearly 100 miles in my rear, to the south-east of Saugor.

It is evident that if Sir G. Whitlock had preceded me, as originally intended, at Saugor, he would have been opposed by the same rebel forces who endeavoured to prevent my relief of it at Rathgurgh and Barodia, and he must also have attacked Garrakotta, without the possession of which both Sir R. Hamilton and Major Western declared that it was impossible that I or Sir G. Whitlock could advance into Bundelcund and against Jhansi. In consequence of my having relieved Saugor, Sir G. Whitlock was enabled to march from the Nerbudda by a straight line into Bundelcund, and he merely visited Saugor after I had left it, reinforcing with some troops the garrison under Brigadier General Wheler, who commanded there.

Having with great difficulty collected supplies, the Central India Field Force, taking on its way the little fort of Barodia, marched against the passes which divide Bundelcund from the Saugor district.

With a feint against Maltoun, for the purpose of dividing the enemy, which to render serious I was obliged to make with half of my force, I directed the real attack against Mudanpore, a very strong position, a narrow pass, with a lake and deep wooded glens on the one and high wooded hills on the other side.

The passes were taken by storm, a great number of the rebels being killed on the ground, amongst whom was the notorious mutineer Lall Turbadio, the leader of the mutiny in the 52d Native Infantry.

The

Enclosure No. 12.
Letter from Sir G.
Whitlock to Sir H.
Rose, dated 12 Feb.
1858.

Enclosure No. 13.
Letter from Sir
H. Rose to General
Whitlock, dated
13 February 1858.

The rebels were so panic-struck by the rapid capture of the passes, following close as it did after the capture of Rathgur and Garrakotta, and the defeat at Barodia, that they dispersed in precipitation, leaving open the whole line of road and country from the passes to Jhansi, and giving up the pass of Maltoun, the fort Narut in its rear, the strong little fort of Serai in the jungles, the stronger fort of Morowra, on the road to Jhansi, the fortified castle of Banpore, the residence of the Rajah of Banpore, and the strong fort of Tal Behut, on the heights over the lake of that name; abandoning also the line of the Binā and Betwa rivers, except the fort of Chandaree, on the left bank of the latter river.

The whole of the valuable territory of the rebel Rajah of Shahgurh also fell into our hands, and Sir R. Hamilton annexed it at Morowra to the British possessions, by a formal proclamation and ceremony; the British flag being hoisted on the walls of the fort, and the guns of the Force, on his application, firing a royal salute.

I beg to draw your Lordship's attention to this circumstance, because the occupation of the passes and forts in the Shahgurh territory, and the clearing of the country up to Jhansi, all of which is in the province of Bundelcund, facilitated the advance of Sir G. Whitlock into the south-eastern portion of that district.

After the annexation of the Shahgurh territory, the Central India Field Force marched to Jhansi.

I have the honour to enclose a copy of a letter received at this time from the chief of the staff in India, by which it will be seen that on account of the strength of that place, and the numerical weakness of my force, I was offered the option by the Commander in Chief in India of not attacking it, but of proceeding on to Banda, which, as I have said before, is the same as Kirwee.

Enclosed is a letter from the Viceroy of India to the same effect.

Notwithstanding the weak state of the Central India Field Force, I determined to attack Jhansi, knowing that had I passed by it I should have let loose a garrison of 11,000 desperate warlike Bundeelas, Valaitees, and mutineers into the line of operations of Sir G. Whitlock and myself, which would have effectually put a stop to the subjugation of Bundelcund, and harassed, if not prevented, my march to Calpee.

Lord Elphinstone, then Governor of Bombay, had expressed a very strong wish that I should take Jhansi, as he felt assured that it would prove a fatal blow to rebellion in Central India. At the same time, however, his Lordship expressed his doubts as to whether it would be possible to do so on account of the large force of Valaitees, rebel Sepoys, and Bundeelas whom the Raneé of Jhansi had collected there to defend it.

A few days before I reached Jhansi I received from the Supreme Government orders to combine my operations, and to co-operate with Sir G. Whitlock. He received the same instructions, of which I have the honour to enclose copies.

In these instructions the Government say,—

“It is necessary that you should communicate your movements to Major General Sir H. Rose, in order that he may be able to shape his own course so as to combine with yours in giving confidence and support to the chiefs. Sir Hugh Rose will receive instructions to this effect.”

In my answer to these instructions, enclosed, I say to the Government of India,—

“I have the honour to say that I shall pay the strictest attention to these instructions, and be careful to shape my own course so as to give, in combination with Major General Whitlock, confidence and support to these chiefs” (of Bundelcund).

* * * * *

“The arrival of Major General Whitlock on my right flank, and his co-operation with me, is a most important improvement on the plan just mentioned; and I may add, that nothing will tend more to cause, effectually, the permanent pacification of the Saugor district than an advance of Major General Whitlock's force in the direction pointed out by the Governor General.”

In a letter from Sir George Whitlock to me, enclosed, forwarding a copy of the instructions above referred to, he says,—

“In the meantime, you shall be kept regularly acquainted with my move-
ments,

Enclosure No. 14.
Letter from Sir W.
Mansfield to Sir H.
Rose, dated 11 Feb.
1858.

Enclosure No. 15.
Letter from Lord
Canning to Sir R.
Hamilton, dated
11 February 1858.

Enclosure No. 16.
Letter from Secre-
tary to Government
of India to Sir G.
Whitlock, dated
13 March 1858.

Enclosure No. 17.
Letter from Sir H.
Rose to the Govern-
ment of India, dated
19 March 1858.

Enclosure No. 18.
Letter from Major
General Whitlock
to Sir H. Rose,
dated 19 March
1858.

ments, and I beg the favour of hearing what arrangements you propose making to carry out the wishes of the Governor General, that our plans may be combined."

In my letter to Sir G. Whitlock, enclosed, informing him that I had received the instructions of Government alluded to, I say,—

"I shall be most happy to combine my future movements with yours in giving confidence and support to the Chirkaree and other loyal Bundelcund chiefs; and as the best means of doing so, to attack, in combination with your force, the numerous rebels who are besieging him at Chirkaree, and who are concentrating at Nowgong."

"I march from here to-morrow, intending to arrive before Jhansi on the 20th, where I shall commence the attack without delay. Immediately after its capture I shall proceed with my two brigades to carry out, in combination with yourself, the operations pointed out by the Governor General."

I did not move against Chirkaree, but attacked Jhansi, because, as has been shown, Sir R. Hamilton and myself considered that if I left Jhansi untaken, "I should have let loose a garrison of desperate and warlike Bundeelas, Valaitees, and mutineers, into the line of operations of Sir G. Whitlock and myself."

Enclosed is a letter from Sir Robert Hamilton to the Government of India, which they entirely approved, as will be seen in the enclosed letter, in which he gives the reasons which rendered it necessary that I should besiege Jhansi, and not go to Chirkaree.

It will be seen that Sir R. Hamilton says in this letter,—

"I may add, that in the opinion of the Vakeels in camp, the fall of Jhansi is likely to have a very great effect on the rebels and mutineers now infesting Bundelcund; and the advance of Sir H. Rose's force, after its capture, will be the more effective, and greatly accelerate the rout and destruction of the rebels."

In the meantime Chirkaree, besieged by Tantia Topee, fell, and its projected relief became unnecessary.

Tantia Topee, after taking Chirkaree, moved with the army of the Peishwar against me, to relieve Jhansi.

As hereafter mentioned, he was totally defeated and routed in the action of the Betwa, and fled to Calpee, leaving Bundelcund in our possession.

Sir G. Whitlock, moving without interruption through Punnah, reached Banda, where he fought the action of the 19th of April.

Enclosed is a letter from myself to Sir G. Whitlock, in which I say, "I hope that the siege of Jhansi will not take much time, but I will not fail to let you know my progress. I hope that we may soon meet."

In his answer to this letter, enclosed, Sir G. Whitlock says,—

"I am indeed right glad at the prospect of soon, I hope, meeting you, and shall be only too happy in co-operating with you against the rebels, who are so numerous assembling in the districts between us."

In the "Register of Events" in the Saugor district, extract enclosed, kept by the Commissioner of Saugor, that functionary says,—

"Major General Whitlock having received orders to aid the native states of Punnah, Rewah, and Chirkaree, and co-operate with Sir H. Rose," &c. &c.

These documents show, without comment, how both Sir George Whitlock, myself, and the civil authorities understood the orders given to us in two distinct communications from the Supreme Government to mean that we were to co-operate with each other, and combine our movements for the subjugation and pacification of Bundelcund.

On the march of my force to Jhansi, we heard of the formation of an army of rebels at Nowgong, in Bundelcund, on our right, under Tantia Topee, with the ostentatious title of the Army of the Peishwar.

The object of this force was to oppose Sir George Whitlock's and my advance into Bundelcund, and to relieve Jhansi.

One of the chief merits of Tantia Topee was his powers of organization: and it was surprising how well he had organised the so-called army, which, according to

Enclosure No. 19.
Letter from Sir H.
Rose to Sir G. Whit-
lock, dated 19 Mar.
1858.

Enclosure No. 20.
Letter from Sir R. Ha-
milton to the Secretary
to Government of
India, dated March
1858.

Enclosure No. 21.
Letter from the Secre-
tary to Government to
Sir R. Hamilton, dated
30 April 1858.

Enclosure No. 22.
Letter from Sir
H. Rose to Sir G.
Whitlock, dated
18 March 1858.

Enclosure No. 23.
Letter from Sir G.
Whitlock to Sir H.
Rose, dated March
1858.

Enclosure No. 24.
Extract Register of
Events, dated 22
March 1858.

to Sir R. Hamilton's statement, and Tantia Topee's confession before his execution, amounted to 20 guns and 20,000 men, a great many being Valaitee mercenaries.

It would not have been safe for me to have besieged Jhansi whilst the rebels held the strong fort of Chandaree, on the left bank of the Betwa, in my left rear.

I ordered, therefore, my second brigade, under Brigadier, now Sir C. Stuart, to diverge to the right from the Grand Trunk Road, as they advanced along it towards Jhansi, and take it.

This they did, by storm, on the 17th March, killing great numbers of the garrison, who made a desperate resistance, and joined me a few days afterwards at Jhansi. We lost here five officers and 25 men killed and wounded.

The position of Chandaree is very strong; it is on a ridge; the troops had to drag the heavy guns up a steep height to make the breach, which was difficult.

I arrived before Jhansi on the 21st of March, and besieged it, investing it completely with cavalry and artillery.

I always invested the rebel forts; because, although it diminishes very unnaturally the number of the attacking force, the moral effect of surrounding rebels is advantageous, for their retreat is cut off, and they imagine that not only is their enemy determined to take their stronghold, but not to let the garrison escape.

The fort of Jhansi, with its fortified city, four miles and a half in circumference, are very strong fortifications.

The fort, only partially enclosed by the high city wall, stands on an elevated rock. It has three lines of works, with flanking fire, the walls being of masonry and of great thickness.

But the greatest difficulty in attacking Jhansi is that it cannot be breached; for in rear of the only curtain on which breaching batteries can be brought to bear there are two walls, varying from 18 to 20 feet thick, and a dry tank, cut out of a solid rock, 30 feet deep, in rear of both.

It was, therefore, necessary to breach the city wall as near the fort as I could, with a view to take the city first and the fort afterwards.

The first brigade having now joined me, under Brigadier now Sir C. Stuart, my force was much strengthened in all the arms; but still it was only an incomplete division, and inadequate to the investment and siege, in such a hot season, of so large a fort and such an extent of fortified wall, with so numerous a garrison as Jhansi; I was, therefore, compelled to have recourse to a mode of attack which, under ordinary circumstances, would not have been justifiable.

In order to bring an enfilading fire on the city wall, I disconnected and separated my two attacks, and to make up for deficiencies in siege artillery, brought up 9-pounders and even 6-pounder guns to fire on the enemy's defences.

My troops were very much overworked; the infantry had to guard the batteries and advanced positions, which I took up to bring rifle fire to bear upon the enemy manning the walls; the investing cavalry and artillery which guarded or watched every inch of ground round the fort never took off their clothes, saddles, or harness during 17 days, nor unbridled, except to water.

The garrison and inhabitants, under the influence of their courageous Queen, made a desperate resistance; they were conscious that they were all more or less compromised in the massacre of the 73 English officers' ladies and children, at the outset of the mutiny, when the whole population took part in the procession which conducted them to the place of execution, singing religious songs, &c., and were present at the execution.

There was not a house in Jhansi which had not preserved a portion of the clothes or property of their victims as a trophy.

Even the women and children worked under fire during the siege, repairing the defences, and carrying water and food to the troops on the city walls and gates; and the Queen of Jhansi kept up their enthusiasm by constantly visiting the fort and walls, encouraging her people to resist to the last.

I could only spare two 18-pounder guns to effect the breach, and I disposed the remainder of my artillery so as to take in partial enfilade the city wall;

to keep up a fire night and day on the fort and city; blowing up the magazine in the fort, and doing as much harm as I could to the fort and town, except the palace, which I wished to keep for an hospital: firing the houses, stores, &c., and keeping the garrison without rest, and in anxiety during the night.

Notwithstanding the closeness of the breaching-battery, the wall was so thick, that the progress of making the breach with the two 18-pounders was slow; the command which the height of the fort gave the enemy was a great advantage, as its artillery overlooked all our attacks.

Its defences were shot away during the day, but at night they were re-made with large wetted sandbags.

I understood now—indeed I had always foreseen, the difficulties of besieging Jhansi with my inadequate force, and which had led the Viceroy and Lord Clyde to give me the option of not attacking it.

But, as I said before, it was impossible to obey my orders, to march to Calpee, and leave such a stronghold as Jhansi untaken in my rear.

But neither the Viceroy nor the Commander in Chief in India had foreseen another difficulty as to Jhansi which occurred—the attempt of the so-called army of the Peishwa, 20,000 strong, with a large force of artillery and cavalry under Tantia Topee, to relieve Jhansi.

The rebel army crossed the Betwa on the 31st March, and marched straight against me.

I have stated that my force was too weak for the siege and investment of Jhansi; but it had now to fight a general action with Tantia Topee. I had asked General Whitlock to have the goodness to help me by falling on the rear of the Peishwar army as they marched to the Betwa, but he was unable to give me any assistance.

If, in order to strengthen my force against Tantia Topee, I withdrew the besieging and investing troops, it would have been a moral and practical advantage to the enemy.

Encouraged by such a proof of weakness, they would have fallen on my camp and rear, and I should have been placed between two fires—the garrison of Jhansi in rear, and Tantia Topee's force in front.

The arrival of the Peishwar army in front of my camp was announced to the garrison of Jhansi by a huge bonfire; the city and fort were illuminated, and mad shouts of joy resounded from the fort, the city and its walls, during the night, which were answered by a steady fire from our batteries.

I determined, therefore, to maintain the investment and siege of the city as before, and keeping up the usual fire, to withdraw as few men from the attacking and investing force, for the engagement with Tantia Topee, as possible.

I drew up my small force in two lines, in order of battle against him, a quarter of a mile from, and in front of my camp, across the road leading from the Betwa to Jhansi, and facing the enemy.

I could see during the night, by the enemies' fires, &c., that their line very considerably outflanked mine.

At midnight, a non-commissioned officer commanding a picket of cavalry, which I had ordered to watch a ford lower than that by which the main body of the enemy had crossed the Betwa, galloped in; he had waited so long to count the enemy that the rest of his men were killed or wounded, and reported that several thousands of them, of all arms, had crossed the Betwa, and were moving to turn my left, and relieve Jhansi from the north.

I was therefore compelled to send my second line, under Sir C. Stuart, to move rapidly to the left, and oppose this flank movement.

The whole of the force, with which I had to meet this attack of Tantia Topee, was now reduced to one short line, which did not, all arms included, amount to the strength of a British regiment of infantry.

I had intended to commence the attack at daybreak, but before it the enemy vigorously attacked me, driving in my videttes, whom I ordered to retreat from both flanks, uncovering my line, which opened an artillery fire on the enemy.

However, it was clear that delay would be most hazardous, for so greatly was I outflanked, that, keeping my front engaged, the enemy's flanks had only to move on, when they would come upon and take in rear the batteries, and their line of troops investing Jhansi.

A decisive

A decisive flank attack was therefore necessary, and having taken ground obliquely to the right and left I attacked the enemy's right flank with horse artillery and cavalry, and their left, as I had no guns to spare, with cavalry only, moving, with the infantry, against the enemy's centre.

The manœuvre succeeded, and the enemy broke, leaving several of their guns in our possession.

Just at this time we heard the guns of Sir C. Stuart's force, and his opponents, at several miles distance to our left-front, and from the sound becoming fainter, we judged that he had also repulsed his opponents.

The enemy's second line against me was two or three miles in rear of their first, and as it was of importance to give them no time to recover from the defeat of their first line, I directed the infantry to engage the numerous detached parties of the first line, and proceeded as fast as I could with the horse artillery and cavalry against the second line.

To prevent our advance, the enemy had set fire to the jungle; but going at full speed through the fire, in order to escape ignition, we reached the second line, and opening a close and rapid fire on it, and moving the cavalry against it, drove it across the Betwa.

Forming on the right bank of the Betwa, the second line opposed our passage with artillery and musketry fire.

Our guns were brought up close to the bank of the river; the cavalry, covered by them, crossed the river under a heavy fire of the enemy, and charging up the bank broke them and cut them up, taking all the remainder of their artillery, including heavy guns and their park; prepared for the relief of Jhansi, and pursuing them for several miles to the other side of the river, till there was not the slightest formation of them visible.

The pursuit, from the beginning, lasted for 16 miles; the whole line being the scene of combats with detached parties and individuals, who, according to their custom, no quarter being given, sold their lives as dearly as they could.

Sir C. Stuart had been equally successful on the left, routing the enemy, and taking their guns.

The whole loss of the enemy at the Betwa amounted to about 1,500 men.

The loss on our side was comparatively small, on account of the extreme rapidity of the movements.

Tantia Topee fled to Calpee, and the whole of the Peishwar army which had intervened between me and Sir George Whitlock, taken Charkarie, and held in subjection all that part of Bundelcund upon Sir George Whitlock's left, through which that officer had to move on his advance to Banda, was now subdued.

This favourable state of things in Bundelcund was increased by the fall of Jhansi, which took place two days after the action of the Betwa.

Desirous of availing myself of the discouragement which was caused amongst the garrison of Jhansi, by the defeat of the Peishwar army which was to relieve them, I determined, although the breach was not as good as I could have wished, to attack it by storm and escalade on the 3d of April.

The front and enfilading fire on the breach was so heavy, that, except by a fire from the fort, the enemy made but little resistance there; but on the rocket battery on the left, which was to be taken by escalade, and also on the whole of the defences on the left, likewise to be taken by escalade, they made a desperate resistance with artillery-fire, rockets, stink-pots, stones, &c., the enemy on the walls thrusting at the assailants with spears, and cutting at them with swords.

The attack by escalade on the right failed, on account of the shortness of some of the ladders, the breaking down of others, and the resistance, as stated, made by the enemy.

But the attack on the breach and by escalade on the left succeeded.

The enemy, however, firing from the fort, the houses and the streets, particularly the Queen's Palace, which was in the centre of the town, opposed by every means in their power the entrance of the troops into the town and palace.

Colonel Turnbull, commanding the Artillery, who had given remarkable proofs of ability and intrepidity throughout the campaign, fell, shot from a house.

The troops however, despite of all obstacles, pushed up to the palace, which was the scene of a desperate conflict.

After they had effected an entry into it, the rebels retired from room to room fighting, leaving in the rooms they were forced to abandon, heaps of powder, with a slow match, which blew up, wounding and burning to death several of the assailants; the soldiers, tearing off their burning clothes, rushed about the palace in a state of frenzy. But it was in the palace stable, where the Queen's body guard were stationed, that the fiercest contest took place.

Driven out of the stable yard, into which the fort fired on friends and foes, after a hand to hand combat, into the stables, the rebel horsemen protecting themselves behind their horses, fired their pistols and carbines at the troops, and then rushed madly on, hewing at them with their sabres in both hands.

The danger of the moment was increased by the rebels setting the stables on fire, and the horses getting loose, rushed wildly amongst the combatants. The conflict was carried on until every man and horse of the body guard was killed.

Thirty-five colours, many of them English, and one of them given by the Governor General of India to the Ruler of Jhansi, were taken from the body guard.

The combat in the streets did not cease till the next morning, when Jhansi and its fort became ours.

The loss of the enemy was computed at 5,000, which Major General Wheler, who was then stationed at Saugor, says, he considered rather under than over the mark. It is a source of unmingled satisfaction that among this number there were no women or children.

The discipline of the troops was so good, that, although excited by the recollections of the massacre of the English at Jhansi, the fierce resistance of the garrison, the action of the Betwa, and the storming of the town, they carefully obeyed my orders not to harm either the one or the other.

Our loss amounted to 343 British and Native killed and wounded, including 24 British and 12 Native officers, in all 36 officers, which, considering the smallness of the force, was a large per-centage, particularly in officers.

Desirous of profiting by the effect of the action of the Betwa and the fall of Jhansi, I fixed to march on Calpee as soon as I had arranged for the protection of Jhansi, cared for the sick and wounded, and put my force in order after the arduous siege.

However, I was prevented from going to Calpee as soon as I had intended, by the appearance of the fugitive garrison of Kotah occupying a part of the Grand Trunk Road, and threatening Jhansi.

The rebels moved away to the north on my sending troops against them.

Meanwhile I had been reinforced by a weak wing of the 71st Light Infantry. But notwithstanding this accession of strength, it will be seen that my force was weaker when it marched against Calpee, than it had been at Jhansi, by a good deal, having to leave there for its protection from the Kotah rebels, or any attack from the Gwalior side, besides the sick and wounded, half a battery of artillery, a troop of native cavalry, and one regiment of native infantry.

I venture to request your Lordship's particular attention to the favourable effect which the capture of Jhansi and the action of the Betwa produced in Bundelcund, and the operations of Sir George Whitlock in that province. No better proof of this can be given than a short but most meaning letter before alluded to, addressed to me by Sir R. Hamilton after the fall of Jhansi, of which I have the honour to enclose a copy.

In this letter, dated the 9th of April, *i. e.*, after the capture of Jhansi and the action of the Betwa, and 10 days before Sir George Whitlock's action of Banda, Sir R. Hamilton says,—

"I suppose General Whitlock will move on to Banda, as you have cleared off all in this quarter," that is to say, an army of 20,000 men under Tantia Topee, with 20 heavy and light guns, and the 11,000 desperate men forming the garrison of Jhansi, and the Kotah garrison, which, but for the operations of the Central India Field Force, would have cut off Sir George Whitlock's communications, attacked his column, and rendered his march on Banda and Kirwee most difficult, if not impossible.

In

Enclosure No. 25.
Letter from Sir R.
Hamilton to Sir
Hugh Rose, dated
9 April 1858.

In a previous official memorandum of the 6th of April, enclosed, Sir R. Hamilton says, —

“General Whitlock will be at Chirkarie on the 6th April, and his future movements will depend upon what he may learn from us.”

*Enclosure No. 26.
Memorandum by
Sir R. Hamilton,
dated 6 April 1858.*

This memorandum of Sir R. Hamilton's of the 6th of April, and his letter of the 9th idem above quoted, are strong proofs of the very essential assistance which Sir G. Whitlock derived from the operations of my force; of how dependent his movements were upon those of my column, and of the justice of our claim to the Kirwee prize, for it will be remembered that I have already stated that Tantia Topee had besieged and taken Chirkarie, marching from it against me, and fighting the action of the Betwa, where he was routed, and fled to Calpee.

Consequently, if I had not called upon myself Tantia Topee's army, he, flushed with his success at Chirkarie, would have held that place and Mahoha, and, supported by the Nawab of Banda, whom Sir G. Whitlock afterwards engaged and defeated, opposed in great strength, and in a strong position, the advance of Sir G. Whitlock through Mahoha to Banda and Kirwee; Mahoha is only 10 miles from Chirkarie, and Sir G. Whitlock, in consequence of the defeat of Tantia Topee's army by my force on the Betwa, was enabled to march through it without the slightest obstacle.

In another part of the memorandum of the 6th of April, Sir R. Hamilton distinctly proves how much impressed he was with the conviction that the operations of Sir G. Whitlock's and my columns ought to be and were combined. He says, —

“I think General Whitlock should act on Banda at once, and, having dislodged the rebels there, advance by Jubbulpore or Hummeerpore to Calpee, so as to co-operate with this (my) force on that place.”

The evidence of Sir R. Hamilton, in his letter of the 9th April, above quoted, is the more important, because it is, as it were, prophetic, given before Kirwee was taken, and some years before the claim of my force was made; he besides spoke with all the authority of an officer filling the very important post of agent of the Governor General for Central India, and acting as representative of the Government to both Sir G. Whitlock's and my force, which is another proof of our combination.

Further proof of this co-operation is given by Sir G. Whitlock himself in a letter enclosed. He says, —

“We are all most anxious to be with you; I will push on as fast as I can to you.”

In another he says,

“How I envied you the thrashing of the Peishwar's army, and wish my column could have been at the river. What a slaughter you have made, and how well your cavalry have done their work.”

Before leaving Jhansi, I sent a flying column of all arms across the Betwa, under Major, now Lieutenant Colonel Orr, c.b., to clear away any remnants of the rebels who might be in those districts, particularly in the forts of Mhow and Rannypore, and who would infest Sir G. Whitlock's rear, and my right as I advanced to Calpee.

After doing this, Lieutenant Colonel Orr was to move to a ford called Kotra, recross the Betwa there, and co-operate with me against Koonch, a large town, half way between Jhansi and Calpee, which the Gwalior contingent from Calpee had fortified, and occupied with a view to oppose my march on the latter place.

Lieutenant Colonel Orr reported to me on the 15th of April, that both Mhow and Rannypore were deserted, their garrisons having fled after the fall of Jhansi, and the action of the Betwa. He adds, “As soon as I get to Mhow, I will try and open communication with General Whitlock, as directed by you.”

Mhow is only 38 miles, as the crow flies, from Mahoha, through which place, as before stated, Sir G. Whitlock marched.

In a later letter Lieutenant Colonel Orr says, —

“I wrote also to General Whitlock yesterday, reporting my being there (Mhow), and begging him to let me know his probable movements.”

*Enclosure No. 27.
Letter from Sir G.
Whitlock to Sir H.
Rose, dated 5 April
1858.*

*Enclosure No. 28.
Letter from Sir G.
Whitlock to Sir H.
Rose, dated 15 April
1858.*

All this proves the proximity to, and the combination of, my force with Sir George Whitlock's.

On his march to join me at Koonch, Lieutenant Colonel Orr took the little fort of Gurwhai with 4 guns and 42 men, the remainder of the rebels from Mhow and Rannypore flying to Calpee.

I received a letter from Sir G. Whitlock, enclosed, containing the announcement of the fall of Banda on the 19th April.

Serious difficulties beset my force after leaving Jhansi.

There were no streams or rivers, and men and horses could only be watered very slowly from wells of great depth.

The heat was intense, and told severely on my numbers, weakened by casualties and sickness.

Added to this, the inhabitants of the country through which we passed were the most disaffected which we had yet met with; they had never felt the influence of British power since the commencement of the mutiny, betrayed our communications and movements, and cut off our supplies coming from Jhansi.

The rebels appreciated, as fully as the Supreme Government and Lord Clyde had done, the importance of the strategical movement of the Bombay column against Calpee.

Calpee was their main arsenal, and it was a very well provided one, having been supplied with plundered artillery and warlike stores from Gwalior and other military stations.

The fall of Calpee not only would enable my column to co-operate with the left rear of Lord Clyde's army, but it would be the signal to the rebel cause that rebellion in Central India, from Bombay to the Jumna, had been put down.

The Queen of Jhansi, the Rao Sahib, and Tantia Topee, therefore, determined that a blow must be struck at Koonch, to prevent the British force moving against Calpee; and, as is seen by the rebel correspondence, they had hoped that the blow would be a successful one against troops weakened by casualties, sun, and sickness.

The rebels, therefore, leaving Calpee nearly entirely without any force, moved its garrison, consisting of the best rebel force, the Gwalior Contingent, to Koonch, a large town about midway between Jhansi and Calpee, fortifying all that part of it which was opposite the march of my force. They also threw up entrenchments and cut ditches across the road, for many miles on the road leading out of Calpee to Jhansi.

They occupied on my flank the small fort of Lohari, and as it was necessary that this should be taken before attacking Koonch, I sent against it a detachment under Major, now Lieutenant Colonel, Gall.

After blowing open the gates with powder-bags, Lieutenant Colonel Gall took it by storm, killing every rebel in it. They made the same obstinate resistance round the walls that they made at the Betwa, Jhansi and other places. Lieutenant Colonel Gall's force lost four British officers, and 19 men killed and wounded.

I directed Lieutenant Colonel Orr, who was marching to rejoin me from the other side of the Betwa, to make a feigned attack, in combination with Sir C. Stuart, commanding the First Brigade, on the fortified post of Koonch, whilst, by a flank march, I made the real attack with the Second Brigade on its left flank, threatening its rear, and the communications of the rebels with Calpee.

Koonch was taken by storm, and the enemy pursued on the road to Calpee for 16 miles, with a considerable loss of men and all their guns, 15 in number.

The Gwalior Contingent, a remarkably fine body of men, and very well equipped, proved themselves worthy of the instruction they had received from their British officers. They made a masterly retreat from Koonch.

A thick line of skirmishers, upwards of two miles in length, with "gobles"—that is, compact round masses of 30 or 40 men at stated intervals—covered the retreat in columns across a flat plain, the gobles acting like squares, and crossing their fire with the connecting skirmishers.

Our attacks were rendered more difficult by large dry clods of earth which obstructed the wheels of the artillery and the advance of the cavalry. The line of skirmishers, however, were taken in flank by the cavalry and artillery, grape,

Enclosure No. 29.
Letter from Sir G.
Whitlock to Sir
H. Rose, dated
20 April 1858.

grape, round shot, and every description of projectile being poured into the retreating columns, who were then attacked, and cut up by the cavalry.

The pursuit lasted until every man and horse were utterly exhausted, and unable to move.

The heat was intense, 110 degrees in the shade. The action had begun at daybreak, and lasted, with the pursuit, till nine o'clock at night. Twelve men of the 71st Light Infantry were struck dead in the ranks with sun-stroke; and the greater part of the wing, as well as many officers and men of other regiments, were affected by sun.

Several artillery horses also dropped down dead in harness, and many more became inefficient.

Having learnt from Sir R. Hamilton and my scouts that the enemy had fortified the road into Calpee, I directed my First Brigade to make a feint upon this fortified line of road, and made myself an unexpected flank march to the right, eventually establishing myself on the right bank of the Jumna, at the village of Golowlee, about seven miles from Calpee.

The objects of this move were to commence the attack of Calpee on a point not expected, and to communicate with a column under Colonel Maxwell, 88th Foot, whom Lord Clyde had directed to co-operate with me on the left bank of the Jumna, and to supply me with the ammunition and stores which I so much needed, in consequence of the great expenditure against Jhansi.

The Second Brigade, by a mistake of their commander, were exposed for a whole day's march to the sun, and became nearly in totality prostrate.

I received this disastrous account just as I learnt other unfavourable news from Sir Robert Hamilton, that the Nawab of Banda, after his defeat at that place by Sir G. Whitlock, had joined the rebels at Calpee with a large force of very efficient cavalry, most of them belonging to our late mutinous regiments of cavalry, some horse artillery, guns, and infantry.

This is another proof of the assistance which my force gave to Sir George Whitlock; for this efficient force, instead of continuing to act against him, came to Calpee, and combined their operations with the Gwalior and other rebels against me.

This accession of fresh, good cavalry to the rebel cause was unfavourable to the Central India Field Force; for besides menacing my long line of sick and wounded, which increased daily, they cut off all our communications with Jhansie, and even those between my two brigades, the Second Brigade being unable to protect itself.

The most ordinary duties out of camp had to be covered by strong escorts. Men and horses going to water, and grass cutters, could no longer move without guard.

The season was an unusually hot one, even for India, and heat apoplexy was consequently frequent.

The thermometer in the daytime varied from 107 degrees to 130 degrees in the shade; and at night was not lower than 105 degrees.

As the duties became more severe, the exhaustion of the men and their want of rest were increased by this overpowering heat night and day, the constant exertion of marching and being engaged, and the almost entire want of rest.

To avoid the sun, we always marched at midnight; the intense heat prevented the men sleeping in the day, besides which, we were frequently engaged during the daytime. The men, therefore, were without their natural rest and under extraordinary exertions in overwhelming heat, and the effect of this was seen, that when the halt sounded, after the first hour's march, for a quarter of an hour, the whole line of march fell into a deep sleep, from which it was difficult to wake the men.

Out of 36 men of the 14th Light Dragoons, forming part of one forage escort, 17 men were brought back to the camp in doolies, after only two hours' exposure to the sun.

Every one was obliged to wear wet towels or cloths under their caps; so hot even was it inside the tents, that the hand could not be borne on the tent poles.

This precarious state of things was rendered worse by the daily affairs with

the enemy mentioned above, which, of course, added to the sufferings of the men and to the list of casualties.

An intercepted letter, containing an order from the commander of the rebel force, made known to us how fully aware was the enemy of this state of things. The order stated that as the European infidels either died or had to go into hospital from fighting in the sun, they were never to be attacked before 10 o'clock in the day, in order that they might feel all its force.

On one occasion my march to the Jumna had been rendered slower by the necessity of my assisting the Second Brigade, who were prostrated with sickness and surrounded by the enemy's cavalry.

In consequence of an earnest appeal from the officer commanding their rear guard, I had to move at one o'clock in the day from my camp to Muttra to their help.

The enemy had attacked this place in such overwhelming numbers, that the officer commanding the wing of the 71st Light Infantry was retiring from it.

I ordered him to re-occupy it, and the enemy attacking the Second Brigade were then driven back through the ravines into Calpee.

On the march to Muttra 200 out of less than 400 men of the 25th B. N. I. fell out of the ranks, struck by sun.

I concentrated my two brigades during the night on the Jumna, and prepared for the general attack on Calpee.

At this time the superintending surgeon of the field force addressed me a letter, enclosed, in which he says,—

"I do myself the honour to draw the attention of the Major General commanding the Central India Field Force to the health of the troops with reference to the operations which are supposed to be in contemplation against Calpee."

"We have now 310 Europeans in hospital, having lost in the week 21 by sun-stroke, and there is scarcely an officer of the staff fit for duty."

"Thus paralysed as the force already is, and with the rest enfeebled and worn out by this long and arduous campaign, I cannot refrain from mentioning my apprehensions, should the operations before Calpee be protracted and the exposure great, that the force will be completely prostrated."

My own experience more than confirmed this opinion. I knew that every officer and man in the force was ailing for want of rest and extraordinary exertions in overpowering heat.

Sir G. Whitlock was desired by the Government of India to assist me, as will be seen by the enclosed letter.

But the general action on the Jumna enabled me to take Calpee before he could give me any assistance, as is shown in the enclosed letter, which also proves unanswerably the combination and co-operation existing between his force and mine.

Sir G. Whitlock says in his letter of the 29th of May 1858,—

"Really your motto seems to be '*Veni, vidi, vici*;' whilst my second brigade with their snail pace, has prevented me leaving this place. I offer you my sincerest congratulations on your great victory. I was to have marched this morning to you, but now (in consequence of the capture of Calpee) proceed to look after Nerrain Rao, who has a large number of rebels and guns with him."

This is the final and conclusive proof of the co-operation of Sir G. Whitlock's and my columns. Sir G. Whitlock was to have assisted me, as he states in his letter of the 29th of May; but freed by the capture of Calpee from doing so, and his left flank protected, he proceeded from Banda to Kirwee, of which he took possession on the 5th of June, that is, seven days after the date of his letter to me.

Calpee is very difficult to attack. It is situated on a high rock rising from the Jumna, and is surrounded by those remarkable networks of miles of deep ravines, natural labyrinths, which are only seen in the vicinity of the great Indian rivers.

My plan of attack against Calpee was that Colonel Maxwell should shell Calpee, in reverse, from the other the left bank, and that I should make a corresponding

Enclosure No. 30.
Letter from Dr.
Arnott to Sir H.
Rose, dated 19 May
1858.

Enclosure No. 31.
Letter from Govern-
ment of India to
Sir H. Rose, dated
21 May 1858.

Enclosure No. 32.
Letter from Sir G.
Whitlock to Sir H.
Rose dated 29 May
1858.

corresponding attack on the ravines protecting it, and the left flank of the fort itself.

On the 20th May the Gwalior Contingent, debouching from the ravines, made a determined attack at, according to their custom, 11 a.m., the greatest heat of the day, on my right. It was so necessary to save the strength of the men for the general attack, that I only strongly reinforced the picquets, and repulsed the attack.

In this affair there were 44 casualties, including four officers.

On the 22d May, information was brought by a spy, whom I had sent into Calpee, that the enemy intended to make a general attack on my position at Golowlee on the Jumna the following day, making a feint on my left, and the real attack on my right from the ravines, that they had sworn a religious oath on the Jumna, a sacred river, that they would drive my force into the river, and destroy it or die, moving afterwards southwards against Sir George Whitlock.

Another proof that the taking of Calpee had saved him from a dangerous attack on his left flank.

The intelligence proved to be correct.

The enemy, with the horse artillery and cavalry and a column of infantry of the Nawab of Banda, under his personal orders, and the Rao Sahib, Nana Sahib's nephew, made a serious feint on my left, debouching at 10 o'clock, a.m. from Calpee by the Banda road.

The whole object of this feint was to induce me to weaken my right to support my left. The mass of the enemy lay concealed in the ravines waiting for the moment that I should do so, in order to burst on my weakened right. The Nawab of Banda's troops converted the feint into a real attack on my left and centre. Still, for some time, not a shot was heard, or a man seen from the ravines. But so convinced was I by the spy's report, confirmed by the attack on my left, that the real attack would be against my right, that I did not take a man away from it. The nature of the grounds also made it clear that the real attack must be from the ravines.

Of a sudden the whole line of deep ravines became a mass of fire, the artillery opening on my right from the road in rear of the ravines, and the infantry firing and charging out of them.

I have not before mentioned another great difficulty which beset my force, and which now all but produced a fatal effect.

Owing to the Enfield rifle ammunition having been, in the first instance, inferior when issued, and to its having deteriorated under the effects of an Indian climate, and the rifles themselves being the worse from constant use, the arms of the British troops on the right became in a measure useless, and no efforts of the men could make them go off; the top of the bullet was blown out of the barrel, and the shell left in it.

Out of several rifles as many as five or six shells were taken, and two or three men in vain endeavoured to ram down a cartridge.

The sun also acted fatally on the men who had been in position waiting the attack of the enemy, and sun stroke showed itself among them in its worst form, some of the men going into hysterics of laughing or crying, others falling senseless on the ground, &c.

My right, thus situated, was driven in, and the rebels, drunk with the opium which had been distributed to them rushed in overpowering numbers from the ravines, on the right of our position on the Jumna, where was the mortar battery and half a battery of artillery.

The right defeated, our camp and rear on the Jumna were cut off.

I had ordered the Camel Corps to reinforce me from Colonel Maxwell's column on the opposite bank of the Jumna in consequence of the critical state of the health of my troops, and the importance of the operations which they had to perform.

The heavy firing of the enemy was answered by our musketry, which became weaker and nearer; an orderly, with a request for half the Camel Corps from the Brigadier commanding on the right, was followed by another with an urgent demand for all the assistance I could give him.

I proceeded with the whole of the Camel Corps to the right at their best pace, dismounted the men at the foot of the rising ground on which were the

mortars and field-guns, and moved up in double time to his assistance. Every horse of the mounted officers being killed or wounded by the shots of the rebels coming over the brow of the hill.

We were just in time; the British Infantry on the right prostrated by sun-stroke, and with their rifles inefficient, were driven completely in; Brigadier Stuart on foot, with his sword drawn, had ordered the 12 artillerymen with the half battery of artillery; so much reduced were the number of artillerymen that there were only 12 men for a division of guns, to draw their swords and fight to the last for their guns.

The enemy, debouching in thousands from the ravines, were rushing with frantic cries, and features distorted by opium and passion, against this handful of men, from which they were not removed above 30 yards.

Charging with the Camel Corps who gave three cheers, the enemy wavered, turned, and fled into the ravines, pursued by the Rifles and men of the 80th of the Camel Corps.

They fled into Calpee; the men of the Camel Corps not being recalled till they dropped fast from sun-stroke.

In the meantime the 21st Company of Royal Engineers, the 25th Native Infantry, and the whole of my left, advanced and charged the enemy's centre and right, and so vigorously, that the enemy retired in general confusion across the broken country in their rear, abandoning the road from Calpee to Banda.

The pursuit was so hot that a great part of the enemy were cut off from Calpee, and retired to the north.

The success was complete, and the general action of this day on the Jumna made us masters of Calpee the next morning.

After having given a night's rest to my exhausted troops I marched to Calpee very early the next morning; the enemy had commenced evacuating it during the night, and we pursued their retiring column towards the Sind River and Gwalior throughout the day; the pursuing force consisting of horse-artillery and cavalry, till they lost their formation and dispersed all over the country; a considerable number of them being killed.

The rebel force lost all their guns, stores, baggage, tents, &c., so that even the Ranee of Jhansi, who fled with them, had not a tent to sleep in, and passed the night under trees.

When we marched afterwards to Gwalior we had evidence of how great the losses of the enemy must have been. At every three or four miles interval were the remains of fires; and the bones of the sepoy, who, having died of wounds, or of sickness, were burnt by their comrades.

At Calpee we found the arsenal, which I have previously spoken of, containing every description of warlike stores and arms; cases of English rifles, swords, &c., from England, unopened; shot and shell, brass shells, &c., and all the requisites of a park, besides all the ordnance mounted, and in store, in the fort.

Although the taking of Calpee was not the end of the operations of the Central India Field Force, I conclude this letter because the subsequent operations against, and the capture of Gwalior, had nothing to do with the combined operations of my force with the column of Sir G. Whitlock, on which the claim to share in the Kirwee prize is founded.

I venture to leave that claim, supported as it is by the contents of this letter, to the decision of your Lordship, in perfect reliance on a justice and impartiality which all respect.

I have not indulged in praise of my force, as I wish to confine myself closely to a narration of the facts on which the claim of my force to a share in the Kirwee prize is founded. But in closing this communication I ought, I think, to say that never was a general more than myself indebted to his troops, with the exception of a portion of the native force which I have mentioned in this letter, for daring courage, the most patient endurance of hardships, and a discipline of which the spirit seemed only to increase with trials, never, perhaps, before borne by a British force in India.

The troops were animated with only one feeling—determination to do the duty which had been assigned to them, cost what it might, and to obey the orders of their commander.

I have

I have the honour to enclose 31 approvals of the most prominent operations mentioned in this letter, selected from a large number which I have in my possession from the Government of India, the Government of Bombay, the commander in Chief in India, and the Commander in Chief of the Bombay Army; viz.:—

Two for the capture of Rathgurrh.
 Four for the action of Barodia.
 Two for the capture of Garracotta.
 One for the forcing of the passes at Mundunpore into Bundelcund.
 Two for the capture of Chandaree.
 Four for the general action of the Betwa.
 Four for the storm and capture of Jhansi.
 Four for the capture of Loharee.
 Three for the general action of Koonch.
 Five for the operations before and capture of Calpee.

Enclosure No. 33.
 Approvals of Sir
 H. Rose's operations
 from the capture of
 Rathgurrh to the fall
 of Calpee.

These approvals are submitted to your Lordship because they are important proofs of the efficient assistance given by my column to that of Sir G. Whitlock's. Some of them express a warmth of feeling not usually found in official approvals.

I enclose also two copies of General Orders by Lord Clyde, of the 9th and 26th of June 1858, because the fifth paragraph of both state, before any claim was put forth by my force to share in the Kirwee prize, that the Commander in Chief in India considered that Sir G. Whitlock's operations and those of the Central India Field Force were part of the same combination.

Enclosures Nos. 34
 and 35.
 General Orders of
 9 and 26 June 1858.

I have also the honour to enclose an extract from General Order, No. 388 of 1861, acknowledging and ordering to be put in force the principle of constructive capture as regards the Lucknow prize money.

Enclosure No. 36.
 General Order, No.
 388, of 1861.

I have, &c.
 (signed) *Hugh Rose,*
 General Commander in Chief in India.

Enclosure 1.

(No. 571.)

To the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Simla,
 12 July 1862.

Sir,

I AM directed to state, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, that the Commander in Chief has learnt that the claims of his late (Central India) force, and the claims also of those of the Rajpootana field force under the late Major General Henry Roberts, to share in the prize taken at Kirwee, in Bundelcund, on the principle of constructive capture, as laid down in Government General Order, No. 388, of 1861, have been entertained by the Lords of the Treasury; and that the late Commander in Chief in India, General Lord Clyde, has, in an official paper, submitted to the Treasury, supported the claims of Sir Hugh Rose's late force.

2. Such being the case, and as his Excellency on the part of his late force, has never been heard in the matter, nor been called on to adduce arguments in support of such claims, and as his Excellency feels the conviction that if these claims be treated on the principle of constructive capture, he will be able to prove that Major General Sir G. Whitlock's column could not have taken Kirwee without the assistance of the Central India Field Force; and as Sir George Whitlock's and Sir Hugh Rose's columns were ordered to combine their movements in Bundelcund by the Government of India, and as at the time of the capture of Kirwee, the two forces were actually engaged in combined operations, all of which is shown by the correspondence of the Government of India, of Sir G. Whitlock, Sir Hugh Rose and the agent for the Governor General in Central India, and accredited in his political capacity to the forces of Sir Hugh Rose and Sir George Whitlock, his Excellency ventures to request the Government of India may be pleased to submit to Her Majesty's Government his Excellency's desire to represent to the Lords of the Treasury, the grounds on which he considers that his force is entitled to participate in the prize captured at Kirwee.

I have, &c.
 (signed) *E. B. Johnson,*
 Officiating Adjutant General of the Army.

Enclosure 2.

(No. 3217 of 1857.—Secret Department.)

From *H. L. Anderson*, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay, to Major General Sir *Hugh Rose*, K.C.B., Commanding the Nerbudda Field Force; dated 12th December 1857.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to forward, for your information, copy of a letter, with enclosure from Major W. C. Erskine, Commissioner Saugor Division, of the 5th instant, No. 439, together with copies of two demi-official notes of the 4th instant, from Major Erskine and Colonel Munsey, to the address of Brigadier Steuart, commanding the Deccan field force, urging the advance of troops.

2. In forwarding this correspondence, I am desired to observe that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council considers the first object to which your attention should be directed, to be the complete restoration of the authority of Government in those parts of Malwa and Central India which adjoin the territory of this Presidency; Holkar's troops and the Bhopal Contingent are both deeply implicated in the rebel cause, and until they are disposed of, his Lordship in Council is of opinion that it would expose your communications to interruption, and even the Presidency to possible danger, if you were to leave them in your rear.

3. When this primary object has been completely effected, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council considers that the principal points to which your attention should be directed are the re-establishment of the direct communication with Agra, and the restoration of order in the Saugor and Nerbudda territory, and in the Bundelcund states.

4. This Government knows little or nothing of the internal and political condition of the country north of the Nerbudda, and the Right Honourable the Governor in Council thinks it would be very inexpedient for the Government to lay down the plan of a campaign for the column under your command; but his Lordship in Council would remark that Jubbulpore lies altogether to the eastward of the line of operations which he conceives your column should undertake.

5. It appears to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council that Jhansi and Saugor, or rather Nowgong, are the points which you should consider as the destination of your force rather than any place further to the east, and that from these points you will be able to co-operate with the Commander in Chief in India, and to cut off the retreat of the Gwalior contingent, or of the Dinapore mutineers, or of any other rebel force which may endeavour to fall back upon Bundelcund, and the strong country north of the Nerbudda.

6. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council has not, however, the least desire to underrate the importance of Jubbulpore, and if, when Indore and Bhopal are settled, you find that you are strong enough to detach a portion of your force to its assistance, he would by no means prevent your doing so. Looking, however, at the position of Jubbulpore in the map, it is evident to his Lordship in Council that a force could be sent much more quickly from Nagpore, or even from Allahabad, than from Mhow, or from any Bombay station.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. L. Anderson*,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 439 of 1857.—Foreign Department.)

From Major *W. C. Erskine*, Commissioner, Saugor Division, to *H. L. Anderson*, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay; dated Jubbulpore, 5th December 1857.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward you a copy of a letter just received from Brigadier Steuart, by which you will see that he does not consider himself authorised to comply with any call from me without Major General Sir Hugh Rose's orders being first obtained.

I have on a former occasion brought to your notice the urgent necessity for reinforcements arriving here with as little delay as possible. The column under Brigadier General Whitlock, warned for service in these territories, cannot be possibly here before the middle of January; in the meantime the delay is productive of great injury to the interests of Government. The Great Deccan Road from Jubbulpore to Mirzapore has been closed for the last six weeks, and all postal communication cut off by that route; and now the rebellion spreading to the south has closed the other postal route, *viâ* Nagpore and Sumbulpore, so that all inland communication between Bombay and Calcutta is now entirely at an end for the present. In addition to this, enormous supplies of grain and carriage of all kinds, intended for the use of the troops in the North-West Provinces, and greatly needed by them, are detained

detained at Nagpore, Seonee, Nursingpore, and Jubbulpore, not only by the road being closed, but because there are not troops sufficient for their safe escort, so that not only do the Government suffer inconvenience by the stoppage of these necessary supplies, but very great expense is entailed by their protracted retention.

2. Brigadier Steuart's column is more than ample to effect the very desirable object of crushing the rebellion on the eastern frontier of my districts, and reopening the communication with Calcutta and the north-west; and as I see by the papers that the other column under Brigadier Steuart has succeeded in defeating and dispersing the Neemuch rebels, I trust the Bombay Government will still persist in their intention to relieve the Central Provinces, by directing Brigadier Steuart to move on to Jubbulpore with all practicable expedition, as I am of opinion that a speedy and effectual blow should be struck to prevent the rebellion proceeding further south, and enable me to save the remaining very rich and fertile districts under my charge.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. C. Erskine*, Commissioner.

(No. 18 of 1857.)

From Brigadier *C. Steuart*, Commanding Deccan Field Force, Camp, Hoshungabad, to Major *W. C. Erskine*, Commissioner of Saugor and Nerbudda; dated Camp, Hoshungabad, 3rd December 1857.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letters, No. 476 of 1857, dated Jubbulpore, 30th November 1857, with its enclosure, and No. 477 of 1857, dated Jubbulpore, 30th November 1857, both of which reached me yesterday evening.

By General Order of Government, No. 1,086 of 1857, dated Bombay Castle, 25th November 1857, by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council this brigade has been made part of the Nerbudda Field Force, which is placed under the command of Major General Sir Hugh Rose, K. C. B., and this completely deprives me of any discretionary power. I must now act only on the orders I receive from that officer, unless indeed the Right Honourable the Governor, or his Excellency the Commander in Chief, may be pleased to send me orders direct.

I did myself the honour to forward a present state of my brigade to the officer commanding Saugor Division, which, from your letter, I conclude has not been communicated to you, I therefore have the honour to forward one for your information, as you are evidently under a misapprehension as to its composition and strength.

I have this day forwarded, by express, copies of your letters to the Quarter Master General of the Army, for submission to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, and requested instructions as I know not where to address Major General Sir Hugh Rose.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. Steuart*,
Brigadier, Commanding Deccan Field Force.

My dear Sir,

Jubbulpore, 4 December 1857.

HAVING heard to-day that the 50th Madras Native Infantry, and the Native Horse Artillery (both with General Whitlock's force), have refused to march, I anticipate still greater delay than ever in the arrival here of any troops from the Madras Presidency, and I am consequently the more anxious for the speedy advent of your force.

The force we now have here is not strong enough to enable Colonel Munsey to do much, but with the addition of your brigade this district would, in a very few days, be quieted, and the road opened to Mirzapore and Calcutta.

I write this demi-officially, because I do not wish the bad news of the mutiny of the Native portion of General Whitlock's force to be made public sooner than can be helped.

Yours truly,
(signed) *W. C. Erskine*,
Commissioner.

To Brigadier Steuart, Hosungabad.

P.S.—The road from Calcutta to Bombay *via* Sumbulpore and Nagpore is, I hear, now closed, consequently there is no communication between Calcutta and Bombay.

You are, of course, at liberty to make what use you may think proper of this note.

My dear Sir,

Jubbulpore, 4 December 1857.

I BEG you will allow me to express my full concurrence in Major Erskine's letter to you of this day's date. The troops under my command are too weak to undertake any move-

ment of consequence, and the people of the country round about are becoming very confident. The approach of a few Europeans would effect wonders in tranquillizing the districts, and I trust you will be able to push on.

Yours, &c.,
(signed) *A. Munsey*,
Colonel Commanding Kamptee Column.

Enclosure 3.

(No. 521 of 1857.—Judicial.)

From Major *W. C. Erskine*, Commissioner Saugor Division, to Major General Sir *Hugh Rose*, K. C. B., Commanding Nerbudda Field Force, Camp, Indore; dated Jubbulpore, 22d December 1857.

Sir,

With reference to a letter, No. 3,277, to your address from the Secretary to Government at Bombay (a copy of which has also been forwarded to me for my information), which allows you discretionary power to order the advance of a portion of your force towards Saugor or Jhansi, should you consider it advisable to do so for the relief of those places, I trust you will excuse my forwarding the following rather cogent reasons for urging you, if practicable, to detach a portion of your force to Saugor with as little delay as possible.

2. The garrison of the Fort of Saugor itself is composed of one weak company of European artillery, and about 40 officers of the covenanted and uncovenanted services. To this handful of men is entrusted the preservation and protection of the large arsenal at that station, and also the lives of 170 ladies and European women and children, a duty sufficiently heavy and onerous at any time, but doubly so now that I learn by the last reports that disease is making its appearance in the garrison, and several cases of that dread scourge, small-pox, have lately made their appearance.

3. Outside the Fort, for the protection of the Cantonments, a detached outpost at Rehlee of 150 men, and also for keeping open the postal communication with Nursingpore, there are about 1,000 Bengal Sepoys of the 31st and 42d regiments, together with 125 of the 3d Irregular Cavalry. These men have hitherto behaved very well, and will, I hope, continue loyal to the British Government; but the Brigadier, from the various examples of treachery shown by the Sepoys of the Bengal army, mistrusts these men, and will not allow them to take any duties inside the Fort. These men, as I said before, are at present performing their duties zealously and with loyalty, but knowing as they do that they are now almost the only regiment left in the Bengal army, with mutinous comrades on every side of them, and seeing no aid approaching in the shape of reinforcements, it is not impossible that even their fidelity may at last give way, in which case Saugor, with its large and valuable arsenal, and the lives of 170 women and children, will be left to a mere handful of European artillery, some of whom are already prostrated with disease. I do not wish you to infer from the foregoing that the Native troops at Saugor have evinced any disposition to mutiny. I am happy to say they have not; but still such a contingency is not impossible from the reasons given above.

4. Again, although the Gwalior mutineers have recently been routed and dispersed by the Commander in Chief with a loss of most of their guns, it is by no means improbable, but in my opinion very likely, that the mass of these men will make their way to Jhansi, the rebel Rane of which place is, I know well, inviting the assistance of all the mutinous soldiery she can find, and then it is most natural to suppose that a large body of mutineers assembled together, and in want of arms and ordnance of all kinds, are most likely to turn their attention to an arsenal so proximate to their own position, and known by them to be so weakly defended as Saugor is, and, therefore, I do not think I shall be considered in any way an alarmist when, with these contingencies, I look upon the position of the Fort of Saugor, with its handful of European troops, as very critical, and likely soon to be one of great danger.

5. In addition to the above, by a report just received from Major Western, the Deputy Commissioner of Saugor, I learn that the main body of the mutineers of the 52d regiment Native Infantry have left Garakotta, and talk of attacking the post of Rehlee first, and Saugor afterwards; that simultaneous with their movements reports have come in of the advance of a large body of rebels from Rathgurbh, and also of the troops of the Shahgurbh and Banpore rebels, it is said, with the intention of attacking Saugor; they may not carry out these intentions, but it is certainly inviting an attack leaving this important post so inefficiently defended; and although these mutineers and rebels may be formidable to the garrison now at Saugor, I am of opinion they would not stand one hour before your force, or even a portion of it.

6. I am the more urgent in my request for your assistance because, owing to circumstances over which I have no control, the main portion of the promised reinforcements from Madras, under Brigadier General Whitlock, are not likely to be here before the end of January at
the

the earliest. A weak regiment of Native infantry and a Horse Field Battery will be here about the 15th proximo, and then, though unable to do so alone with the limited means at his disposal, still with a portion of your force at or near Saugor I have no doubt the officer commanding the Madras troops at this station would push on all the men he could spare to co-operate with your troops.

7. I enclose a copy of a letter to my address from Brigadier Lawrence, at present commanding the Madras troops now at this station.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. C. Erskine*, Commissioner.

P.S.—The force now here consists entirely of Native soldiers, except 65 artillerymen, and nearly half of it is employed in the interior of the district against rebels.

I must add that I doubt Brigadier Lawrence being able to advance to Saugor so soon as he anticipates, or with the force he names, as we must not leave powerful rebels in our rear, Bejragogurh, 75 miles north-east of this, where the rebel chief has a strong fort, and a number of guns and disciplined infantry; nor could we well leave the Dumoh district in our rear without troops in a disorganized state; but he will no doubt do his utmost to advance when reinforced.

The presence of a few European soldiers is what we most require.

(signed) *W. C. Erskine*, Commissioner.

(No. 315.)

From Brigadier *A. W. Lawrence*, Commanding Madras Troops North of the Nerbudda, to Major *W. C. Erskine*, Commissioner Saugor and Nerbudda Territories; dated Camp, Jubbulpore, 22 December 1857.

Sir,

IN reply to your letter, No. 518, of this date, just received, I have the honour to state that I consider it most desirable some move should at once be made in the direction and for the relief of the garrison of Saugor, now held by only a company of European artillery; and I would beg to suggest that you should urgently solicit Major General Sir H. Rose, commanding the Nerbudda field force, to endeavour to send as large a force as he can spare to Saugor.

2. On the arrival here, about the 15th proximo, of reinforcements of Madras troops, I hope to be in a position to advance on Saugor, should there be no other urgent calls, with a force as per margin,* and should reach that place about the 1st February, to form a junction and co-operate with any force Major General Sir H. Rose could spare.

3. Should that officer be unable to send the column under Brigadier Steuart which you so earnestly requested to have before for service in these territories, I would beg to suggest your soliciting him to spare about 500 European infantry, a battery, a regiment of Native infantry, and a squadron of cavalry; with this force to strengthen and co-operate with mine, I feel sure that good service could at once be done, Saugor relieved without further delay, and tranquillity established in these territories.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. W. Lawrence*, Brigadier,
Commanding Madras Troops North of the Nerbudda.

* One regiment Native Cavalry.
One squadron Irregular Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.
One 9-pounder battery, European Artillery.
Two 6-pounder guns.
One regiment Native Infantry.
One Rifle company.

Enclosure 4.

(No. 5. Honourable East India Company's Electric Telegraph.)

Message from Indore, 5 January, Tuesday, 10th instant, from Sir *R. Hamilton* to Bombay, to Lord *Elphinstone*.

Most urgent.—I have received your message. Sir H. Rose left on Sunday, and is with the reinforcement. He will reach Sehora Saturday, and proceed to Saugor at once. The last accounts from Saugor were not satisfactory. The conduct of the 31st Native Infantry had become suspicious, and they were anxious for our force to advance at once this way from Captain Western. I really think the advance should not be delayed; and it is evident the Governor General wishes Sir H. Rose to be set free to move onward.

Enclosure 4 A.

Extract of a Letter from Lord *Elphinstone* to Sir *H. Rose*, dated 4 July 1857.

"I HAVE suggested to him that as General Whitlock will probably reach Saugor with his column early in February, and if that place is not immediately threatened, it would be as well to adhere to your original plan of opening the direct communication with Agra, at the same

same time cutting off the Kotah and Rajpootana rebels from Bundelcund and Oude; this might be done by taking Jhansi, or even by holding Sepree. One great advantage from taking this line is that you would place yourself in communication with the Commander in Chief, who is now advancing from Cawnpore up the Doab; his force is moving in two parallel columns, one on the right bank of the Ganges, the other on the left bank of the Jumna. Sir Colin Campbell hopes by this means to clear the Doab of mutineers and rebels; the two columns are ordered, I understand, to unite at Mynpooree. But upon this point (of your movements) Sir R. Hamilton and yourself are much better judges than I can be.

"If the difference of a week, or perhaps a fortnight, in the relief of Saugor is of importance, that place, of course, must be first attended to; if it can wait for General Whitlock's advance, the other movement appears to me the most desirable. At the same time, I believe that there are mutineers at Bhopal to be punished; but probably Colonel Steuart, who is now at Sehora, might be strong enough for this."

Enclosure 5.

My dear Rose,

Bombay, 6 January 1858.

I HAVE just received the enclosed from Sir R. Hamilton; as he says that Holkar has done all that he required, there could be no use in your remaining at Indore; and as Sir Robert is anxious that Saugor should be first relieved, I have, of course, nothing more to say. There can be no doubt that Saugor is in a position of some danger, for its safety depends upon the fidelity of a regiment of Bengal Sepoys. I hope that you will arrive there in time to prevent any disaster, and that you will then be able to turn your face towards Tehree and Jhansi, leaving Jubhulpore and eastern Bundelcund to the Madras column under General Whitlock. By turning to the north you would have a better chance of intercepting the Kotah rebels, and you would place yourself in communication with the Commander in Chief. Colonel Wetherall has arrived here as Acting Deputy Adjutant General; Ashburnham has gone home from Calcutta.

Believe me, &c.

(signed) *Elphinstone.*

The mail is in, but you will get your letters and papers as soon as this. There is little or no news.

Enclosure 6.

My dear Richards,

Camp, 14 December 1857.

I SEND you copies of news received to-day; I am near the Nerbudda, but shall be at Saugor on 24th. I really think, if the mutineers come to Saugor from Calpee or Jhansi, unless we get assistance, the sepoys at Saugor will go, and then, in all probability, Saugor, with its magazine, &c., will be lost. If Steuart's brigade came to Saugor all would be safe. The Madras division will not be at Saugor for two months, if then.

Yours, &c.

(signed) *N. C. Western, Major.*

We are getting short of grain and money, which is another very important reason for assistance being sent to us.

The 31st is, I believe, the only corps in Bengal which has not mutinied; is it wise to risk so much on its continuing to remain faithful.

Enclosure 7.

Camp Burnonee,
10 miles North of Nerbudda, near Burnan Ghât,
16 December 1857.

THE Native Infantry are not to be trusted; the order of the Governor General about leave men has had a very bad effect on the regiment. I really think Europeans as troops that can be depended on, are now most urgently required at Saugor; it is the only station now garrisoned by Bengal troops which are armed.

(signed) *N. C. Western.*

Enclosure 8.

My dear Sir,

Camp Chupperah, 1 February 1858.

I HAVE been for some time most anxious to write to you that my movements have been so hampered, first in the preparation for a large siege train, and then in moving with it, that I am quite unable to state the probable time of my arrival at Jubhulpore. I hope now to reach that station on the morning of the 6th, with seven companies of the Third Europeans, and three troops of lancers; and on the 10th, at farthest, I expect a troop of Native horse artillery with six guns, a troop of lancers, 100 sappers and miners, and the 50th regiment
Native

Native Infantry. The 1st regiment Native Infantry, and a horse battery (European) with six guns, are now at Jubbulpore.

There, I fancy, I shall find instructions for my future movements; and I should feel particularly obliged if you could favour me with a few lines regarding your own plans.

My force is in the best of health, and in fine working order, particularly my cavalry and European infantry.

Believe me, &c.

(signed) *G. C. Whitlock*, Major General,
Saugor Field Division.

General Sir H. Rose, K.C.B.,
&c. &c.

The following shows what I expect will be the strength of the force at Jubbulpore about the 10th instant:

Lancers	-	-	-	-	230	Sappers	-	-	-	-	90
Horse Battery (European)	-	-	-	-	80	1st Regiment Native Infantry	-	-	-	-	500
3d Europeans	-	-	-	-	700	50th "	-	-	-	-	450
Native Horse Artillery	-	-	-	-	70	Rissalah	-	-	-	-	150

Enclosure 9.

From Major General Sir *H. Rose*, K.C.B., commanding Central India Field Force, to Brigadier General *Whitlock*, commanding Saugor Field Division, dated Saugor, 7 February 1858.

Sir,

I RECEIVED with much pleasure to-day your letter of the 1st instant, and I lose no time in making known to you my future movements.

I have been detained here by want of supplies, but the day after to-morrow, the 9th instant, I hope to have sufficient to march against Gurrakotta, garrisoned by the 52d Mutineers and their Bundela and Pathan allies. I hope to take it in three or four days, and then to move *visâ* Shahghur, which I believe will make no resistance against Chandaree, where, Sir R. Hamilton thinks, the Rajah of Banpore will make a stand.

From Chandaree I shall move on to Jhansi.

Nothing could be more advantageous for the suppression of the rebellion than your rapid march to Saugor *en route* to Banda. Your progress up to here will clear the valley of the Nerbudda, and secure our supplies, which is our only cause of anxiety.

The Commander in Chief—so General Mansfield says—is anxious that my force should move to Jhansi with as little delay as possible, in order to keep his left rear clear.

I shall always be happy to tell you all my movements, and shall be most happy if you will have the kindness to do the same to me.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. Rose*, Major General,
Commanding Central India Field Force.

Enclosure 10.

My dear Sir,

Camp, Jubbulpore, 16 February.

I WAS very much obliged to you for your friendly note of the 7th, and you may be assured I shall avail myself of your kind permission to communicate with you. I am glad to hear of your successes. I wish I were with you with my force.

I am sadly crippled in infantry, being compelled to leave the 50th Regiment at this place to escort treasure after us, which is coming on from Kamptee, as also a portion of my siege train, which I feel I must leave behind. Royal as well as our own artillery are coming onwards. My park only arrived on the 13th, cattle and all hands much jaded, and much repair required. By working day and night we, I trust, shall be able to move on to-morrow; but I must move by Jhansi, whence reports are unfavourable regarding the Rewah Rajah's troops.

I have ordered back the 4th and 6th Cavalry after the report of the Nana Sahib and his force having crossed the Ganges. Some of us should lay hold of him.

I am writing in great haste, but will give you a line in two days hence.

Believe me, &c.

(signed) *G. C. Whitlock*.

Enclosure 11.

(No. 109, of 1858.)

From Major General Sir *H. Rose*, K. C. B., Commanding Central India Field Force, to Major General *Whitlock*, or Officer commanding at Jubbulpore; dated Head Quarters, Camp, Saugor, 3 February, 1858.

Sir,

THE force under my command has taken the Fort at Ratghur. The leading military rebel, Mahomed Tafel Khan and another Nawab, were hung over the gate of the Fort at Ratghur the same day.

The force relieved Saugor yesterday.

Our communication with Bhopal Malwa and Western India are open.

The rebels, in consequence of the advance on the force in this direction, have abandoned their fortified camp at Nowrowlee, 12 miles to the north of Saugor, on the road to Seronge, and a successful attack which part of the force under my command made on the rebels under three of their principal leaders on the 31st ultimo at Barodia, and the capture of that village 11 miles on the road from Ratghur to Kerai, has caused them to abandon the strong position which they held at that place, 33 miles to the north of Saugor, on the road to Goonah.

My orders are to advance to Jhansi as speedily as possible, taking, of course, the forts, and subduing the country in the hands of the rebels which are between Saugor and Jhansi. Besides the great advantage of restoring the country between Saugor and Jhansi to the Government, it is of the utmost advantage that I should advance as quickly as possible to the north in order to clear the left rear of the army of the Commander in Chief engaged against the rebels.

I am instructed that your force and mine are to give each other mutual assistance.

Major Western states, that in consequence of all the country to the north and east of Saugor being completely, and the country to the south of it being partially, in the hands of the rebels, he is unable to furnish my force from the supplies indispensable for immediate operation either to the north or to the east.

Under these circumstances, and as I am ordered to act as much as I am able in concert with your force, I should feel extremely obliged to you if you could, as much as is possible, clear the valley of the Nerbudda and the country to the north of it, in order to enable Major Western to direct from the valley of the Nerbudda and the adjacent country, which he states are the granaries of this part of India, the supplies necessary for such operation.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. Rose*, Major General,
Commanding Central India Field Force.

P.S.—I have just heard that the rebels have reoccupied Kerai.

Enclosure 12.

(No. 18.)

To Major General Sir *H. Rose*, K. C. B., commanding Central India Field Force, Saugor; dated Head Quarters, Camp, Jubbulpore, 12 February 1858.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, No. 109, of the 3d instant, and to acquaint you that the troops as per margin have reached Jubbulpore, and that it is my intention to move in a few days on Saugor, as I shall be yet detained to wait the arrival of the Ordnance stores, which will, I hope, arrive on the morrow. I will again write before I move, giving you every information regarding my movements.

I have, &c.

(signed) *G. C. Whitlock*, Major General,
Commanding Saugor Field Division.

Wing, Her Majesty's
12th Lancers.
One Horse Battery.
Siege train of 20
pieces.
Co. Sappers and
Miners.
3d Madras European
Regiment.
2d Regiment Madras
Native Infantry.

Enclosure 13.

From Major General Sir *H. Rose*, K. C. B., commanding Central India Field Force, to Major General *Whitlock*, commanding Saugor Field Division; dated Garrakotta, 13 February 1858.

Sir,

I MARCH to morrow to Saugor in two marches, as I wish to attack Maltoun, Chandaree, and Jhansie as soon as possible.

I hope that you will have the great goodness to bring up the 5,500 bullock loads of corn for my force.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. Rose*, Major General,
Commanding Central India Field Force.

Enclosure 14.

(Confidential.)

Major General *Mansfield* to Major General *Rose*; dated Head Quarters, Cawnpore,
11 February 1858.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour, by desire of the Commander in Chief, to call your attention to the defence of Jhansi.

You are probably aware that it is of great importance that Jhansi should be reduced with as little delay as possible; but if the defence be strong, and if there be a very large assemblage of insurgents in that city, it may be doubted whether you have a force sufficient to undertake the siege.

His Excellency observes that you have not, at the very outside, more than 1,500 of British infantry.

Sir Colin Campbell, therefore, considers that before undertaking this operation you should have made quite certain, from intelligence to be derived from Sir R. Hamilton, or other quarters, that a serious opposition, to overcome which your force is unequal, is not likely to be encountered at Jhansi, as a check might have very disagreeable consequences.

If, after weighing all these circumstances, you should be of opinion that the siege cannot prudently be undertaken, your march may be directed in two divisions, viz., one on Calpee on the Jumna through Chirkaree, and the other on Banda, from each of which places you would report for the information of the Commander in Chief.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. R. Mansfield*, Major General,
Chief of the Staff.

Enclosure 15.

Lord *Canning* to Sir *R. Hamilton*; dated Allahabad, 11 February 1858.

Dear Sir Robert,

IF the Nerbudda Field Force proceeds to Jhansi, and if the Ranee should fall into its hands, she must be tried, not by a Court Martial, but by a Commission appointed for the purpose.

Sir H. Rose will be directed to hand her over to you, and you must put together the best Commission which your material will allow.

If for any reason it should not be possible to deal with her at once, and if there should be difficulty in keeping her in custody in or near Jhansi, she may be sent here. But it is very desirable that the preliminary inquiry into her conduct, which will decide whether there be grounds for a trial, should be completed before she arrives here. She must not come here with any doubt as to whether she deserves to be tried or not. I hope, however, you will be able to finish her trial on the spot; what may be done with her after trial will depend upon the sentence.

I say "if" the Nerbudda force proceeds to Jhansi, because Sir H. Rose will receive authority to pass by that place in the event of his having any doubt as to his being strong enough to deal with it. In that case the Nerbudda Field Force should be directed upon Calpee or Banda (one or both), and operations against Jhansi be suspended until additional strength can be sent from this side. Nothing would be more embarrassing and even dangerous than that the Nerbudda column should sit down before Jhansi, or any other place in that direction, and find itself unable to achieve its purpose without aid from this quarter.

I therefore wish that Sir H. Rose should not consider himself under any obligation to attempt the reduction of Jhansi against the probability of success; and he will receive instructions from the Commander in Chief in this sense.

He is too weak in European infantry to run such risks.

I see you have brought away Captain Keatinge. Was there any risk in leaving him where he was? and would not his remaining have tended to keep Western Malwa straight?

(signed) *Canning*.

Enclosure 16.

To Major General *Whitlock*, Commanding Movable Column, Camp, Dumoh.

Military Department, Allahabad,
13 March 1858.

Sir,

FROM intelligence which has reached the Right Honourable the Governor General from Chirkaree, it cannot be doubted that the fort of that place has, by this time, fallen into the hands of the insurgents, who were laying siege to it, and who were already masters of the town, part of which was burnt.

Punnah also and Rewah are threatened.

It is of urgent importance that support should be given to the loyal chiefs of Bundelcund as soon as possible, and as no troops can be moved into the Bundelcund States from this side of the Jumna, the Governor General directs me to request that you will proceed at once, with the column under your command, in the direction of Punnah, Chirkaree, or such other point as you may judge expedient, with the object of supporting the chiefs who may be threatened by the insurgents, and freeing them from the danger to which they are now exposed.

You will use your discretion as to having a garrison at Dumoh, or elsewhere, in the Saugor territory; but you are requested to bear in mind that the Governor General wishes the relief of the well affected Bundelcund chiefs to be considered as the paramount object for the present.

It is necessary that you should communicate your movements to Major General Sir H. Rose, in order that he may be able to shape his own course, so as to combine with yours in giving confidence and support to the chiefs.

Sir H. Rose will receive instructions to this effect.

I have, &c.

(signed) *R. J. H. Birch*, Colonel,
Secretary to Government of India, Military Department,
with the Governor General.

COPY forwarded for the information and guidance of Major General Sir H. Rose, K. C. B., commanding Central India Field Force.

By order.

(signed) *R. J. H. Birch*, Colonel,
Secretary to Government of India, Military Department,
with the Governor General.

Enclosure 17.

From Major General Sir *Hugh Rose*, K. C. B., commanding Central India Field Force, to Colonel *Birch*, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department; dated Camp Sirrus, on the left bank of the River Betwa, 19 March 1858.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt, this day, for my information and guidance, of a copy of your letter of the 15th instant, to Major General Whitlock, containing the Right Honourable the Governor General's instructions to that officer respecting his advance with the column under his command, in the direction of Punnah, Chirkaree, or such other points as he may judge expedient, for the purpose of supporting the well affected chiefs who may be threatened by the insurgents, and freeing them from the danger to which they are now exposed.

I have the honour to say that I shall pay the strictest attention to these instructions, and be careful to shape my own course so as to give, in combination with Major General Whitlock, confidence and support to these chiefs.

I may, I hope, be permitted to say that I have received, with sincere pleasure, these instructions; strategically and politically speaking, they are calculated to produce the best effect in this part of India; and they develop and complete a plan of operations, which Sir Robert Hamilton and myself had agreed yesterday that it would be advantageous to carry out after the reduction of Jhansi, for the relief of the chiefs in question, and the defeat of the rebel army concentrated at Chirkaree and Nowgong, whose numbers Sir Robert Hamilton says amount to 60,000 men, according to the last reports received.

Both Sir Robert Hamilton and myself had always felt the strongest wish to assist the Chirkaree chiefs who had supported the English Government with so much devotion. But the reports from Mr. Carne, which represented his position at Chirkaree as quite desperate on the 1st of March, when my force could not possibly have reached that place till three weeks or a month later, precluded all hope of relieving him.

The plan I have mentioned, that is, a march against the rebels at Chirkaree, or in that direction, has, under existing circumstances, advantages over a direct march to Calpee from Jhansie.

If I marched straight to Calpee, I leave sincere and influential supporters of the British Government—the Rajah of Chirkaree, the Ranees of Bigaroo and Tehree, and others—to be overrun by masses of rebels; and I should have the so-called army of the Peishwar on my right flank, and closing in, as I advanced, on my rear. It is evident that it is more advantageous to attack the Peishwar's army separately, and Calpee separately, than to place myself between their two fires.

The

The round I should have to make to relieve Chirkaree would not delay me much as to my arrival at Calpee, and the defeat of the rebels will leave friends instead of enemies in my rear.

The arrival of Major General Whitlock on my right flank, and his co-operation with me, is a most important improvement on the plan just mentioned; and I may add, that nothing will tend more to cause, effectually, the permanent pacification of the Saugor district, than an advance of Major General Whitlock's force in the direction pointed out by the Governor General.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Rose*, Major General.

Enclosure 18.

(No. 55.)

From Major General *Whitlock* to Major General Sir *Hugh Rose*, K.C.B., commanding Central India Field Force; dated Head Quarters, Camp beyond Jhansi, Assistant Quartermaster General's Office, Camp at Dumoh, 19 March 1858.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to enclose, for your information, the accompanying copy of a letter received from the Secretary to Government of India, Military Department, with the Governor General.

2. In consequence of these instructions, I returned to Dumoh, and placed myself on the high road to Punnah, on which place I shall move the moment my details of artillery, cavalry, and infantry join me from detached duty, which I hope will be on the morrow.

3. I have communicated with Major Ellis, and, of course, must be guided in my future operations by such information as I receive from that officer.

4. In the meantime you shall be kept regularly acquainted with my movements, and I beg the favour of hearing what arrangements you purpose making to carry out the wishes of the Governor General that our plans may be combined.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. C. Whitlock*, Major General,
Commanding Saugor Field Division.

Enclosure 19.

From Major General Sir *H. Rose*, K.C.B., commanding Central India Field Force, to Major General *Whitlock*, commanding Saugor Field Division; dated Sirrus Ghat, two marches from Jhansi, 19 March 1858.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to state to you that I received this day the copy of a letter, dated 15th instant, from Colonel Birch, Secretary to Government of India, Military Department, and with reference to it to say, that I shall be most happy to combine my future movements with yours in giving confidence and support to the Chirkaree and other loyal Bundelcund chiefs, and, as the best means of doing so, to attack, in combination with your force, the numerous rebels who are besieging him at Chirkaree, and who are concentrating at Nowgong.

I should feel extremely obliged to you if you would have the goodness to acquaint me with your future movements.

I march from here to-morrow, intending to arrive before Jhansi on the 20th instant, when I shall commence its attack without any delay. Sir R. Hamilton tells me that its garrison consists of 1,500 Sepoys and 1,000 Bundelas. Immediately after its capture I shall proceed with my two brigades to carry out, in combination with yourself, the operations pointed out by the Governor General, crossing the River Betwa.

The greatest concentration of rebels appears to be at Nowgong and Chirkaree; the former have assumed the title of the army of the Peishwa.

Brigadier Stuart, commanding my first brigade, reports to me that on the 17th instant he stormed the fort of Chandaree at five A.M. that day; there were about 50 dead bodies found about the fort, but the jungly and mountainous nature of the country enabled the garrison to escape.

Brigadier Stuart will join me before Jhansi immediately.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Rose*, Major General,
Commanding Central India Field Force.

Enclosure 20.

From Sir *R. Hamilton*, Agent for the Governor General in Central India, to *G. F. Edmonstone*, Esq., Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department; dated March 1858.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt, at one P.M. this day, of your Despatch, No. 273, dated 13th March, and to state, that I immediately communicated its contents to Major General Sir Hugh Rose.

To enable the Governor General to form a correct opinion on the position of this brigade, it is necessary for me to enter into the following details:—

It, the second brigade, is to-day within 10 miles of Jhansi. The whole of its cavalry under Brigadier Stuart, will have invested the fort and town before sunset, and Major Boileau, the chief engineer, will have made reconnoissance, with a view to fix the site of our batteries on the arrival of the remainder of the brigade before Jhansi early to-morrow morning. The garrison of Jhansi are aware of, and prepared for, our approach, so that any cessation of the operations would now be looked on as a retreat, the moral effect of which would be hazardous, if not actually most fatal.

Moreover, the first brigade has been detained at Chandaree, and could only move this morning to join this, to effect which, will take at least five long marches.

Their junction with this brigade is essential to any forward movement, even supposing Sir Hugh Rose were now to refuse Jhansi, and draw off to proceed to succour Punnah, and the loyal chiefs in Bundelcund.

Again, it is important that our communications with Goonah and Saugor, from whence our reinforcements and our supplies must come, be secured, and that nothing be left in our rear which would require to be watched.

If Sir Hugh Rose were now to turn off, he must pass almost within range of the guns of the fort to reach the Burwa Saugor road, the ford of which must be taken, for his force to cross that difficult and unbridged river, the Betwa; but this advance would entirely cut off his communications with his first brigade, and place Jhansi, with its 1,500 mutineers, town and fort, and 1,000 Bundelas, not only in his rear, but between the two brigades, and entirely cut off his communication with Goonah and Saugor, and consequently with his reinforcements and supplies.

Further, Chirkarie is, by the nearest route, eight marches, but that place could not be reached in eight days by his brigade, with its large siege train. Supposing it were to move to-morrow morning, probably not before the 31st of this month, it would be some days longer in reaching Punnah, whilst General Whitlock's force should reach Punnah in eight marches from Dumoh, or by the 24th or 25th, if they march from Punnah to Chatterpore, would be four marches more, and thence to Chirkaree is about 50 miles.

There is then every reason, and the hope, that Punnah and Rewah will both be relieved by Major General Whitlock's force before Sir Hugh Rose could arrive there, supposing he went at once, and direct, and met with no opposition or delay.

Already has the pressure on Jhansi caused the Ranee to call in all her troops who were attacking Oorcha and Mhow, and it has also forced her to send and ask assistance from Tantia Topee, which, if complied with, must cramp his operations to some extent, and relieve, in some degree, our loyal chiefs in that quarter, whom the advance of General Whitlock will effectively protect.

Under these circumstances now existing here, and the above statement of facts, I hope the Governor General will consider that it would not be politic to suspend operations before Jhansi, but rather to urge them on vigorously, until the first brigade arrives from Chandaree, when Sir Hugh Rose will be able to form a flying column, which can move rapidly towards Begawur, Chutterpore, and elsewhere, to succour the loyal states between Tehree and Punnah, by routes along which heavy artillery could not travel.

I may add, that in the opinion of the vakeels in camp, the fall of Jhansi is likely to have a very great effect on the rebels and mutineers now infesting Bundelcund; and the advance of Sir Hugh Rose's force, after its capture, will be the more effective, and greatly accelerate the rout and destruction of the rebels.

In conclusion, I beg to state that Sir Hugh Rose desires me to express his entire concurrence in the views and reasonings above expressed, and his hope that they will be considered sufficient to allow of a slight delay in giving effect to his Lordship's wishes.

(signed) *W. R. Hamilton.*

General Whitlock was at Dumoh on the 16th March, and should on that or the next day have received the Government order.

Enclosure 21.

(No. 453 of 1858.—Foreign Department.)

From the Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor General, to the Agent to the Governor General, Central India; dated Allahabad, 30 April 1858.

Sir,

THE Right Honourable the Governor General has had under consideration your letter, No. 118, dated 20th instant, explaining the reasons which have prevented execution of the orders communicated in the letter of this office, dated 13th instant, by which it was directed that the freeing of the loyal Rajahs of Chirkaree, Punnah, and Rewah, from the danger which threatens them, should be considered paramount to the operations against Jhansie.

2. In reply, I am desired by his Lordship to inform you that, under the circumstances represented, and with advertence to the fact of Sir Hugh Rose's force having been already committed before Jhansi, the decision taken in respect of the prior reduction of that place, was unquestionably right, and is therefore entirely approved.

I have, &c.

(signed) *G. F. Edmonstone,*

Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor General.

No. 718, of 1858. Forwarded to Major General Sir H. Rose, K.C.B., for information.

(signed) *R. Hamilton,*

Agent to Governor General for Central India.

Indore Residency, 10 April 1858.

Enclosure 22.

From Major General Sir *H. Rose*, K.C.B., commanding Central India Field Force to Major General *Whitlock*, commanding Saugor Field Division; dated 18 March 1858.

Sir,

I HOPE that the siege of Jhansi will not take much time, but I will not fail to let you know correctly my progress. * * * * *

I hope that we may soon meet.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Hugh Rose*, Major General,
Commanding Central India Field Force.

Enclosure 23.

Major General *Whitlock* to Major General *Rose*; dated March 1858, Camp, Right Bank River.

My dear General,

I AM indeed right glad at the prospect of so soon, I hope, meeting you, and shall be only too happy in co-operating with you against the rebels who are so numerous assembling in the districts between us. I trust I shall find a letter from you at Punnah.

May every success attend your force in your attack on Jhansi, and what will delight me will be the intelligence of the capture of the savage and bloodthirsty Ranee; what a regular Jezebel she must be.

I feel certain, despite her swords and spears, that she has been disposed of already.

You have carried everything before you in first style, and I long to see your force, and I much wish I could have shown you my second infantry brigade, but it is a very long way behind, and I have but few of that arm.

Believe me, &c.

(signed) *G. C. Whitlock,*
Major General.

Enclosure 24.

EXTRACT from the Commissioner's Register of events in the Saugor District; dated 22 March 1858.

MAJOR GENERAL WHITLOCK having received orders to aid the native states of Punnah, Rewah, and Chirkaree, and co-operate with Sir Hugh Rose, I left his camp on the 17th instant, and proceeded to Saugor, as my presence would have been of no use beyond the boundaries of my own division.

Enclosure 25.

From Sir *R. Hamilton* to Sir *Hugh Rose*; dated 9 April 1858.

My dear Sir Hugh,
I suppose General Whitlock will move on Banda, as you have cleared off all in this quarter.

Yours, &c.
(signed) *R. Hamilton.*

Enclosure 26.

MEMORANDUM.

6 April 1858.

GENERAL WHITLOCK will be at Chirkaree on the 8th, and his future movements will depend on what he may learn from us.

Chirkaree is four marches from Banda, and, as the rebels have been cleared from Mhow Rannypoor, I think General Whitlock should act on Banda at once, and, having dislodged the rebels there, advance by Jullalpore or Humeerpore on Calpee, so as to co-operate with this force on that place.

It is necessary that General Whitlock should have some expression of our views by to-day's despatch.

(signed) *R. Hamilton,*
Agent to Governor General.

	<i>Miles.</i>
Mahoba	- 10
Kulra	- 9
Mutwun	- 9
Banda	- 10

Enclosure 27.

Sir *G. C. Whitlock* to Sir *H. Rose*; dated Camp, 5 April 1858.

My dear General,

We are all most anxious to be with you. Such a ghaut, such labour-breakings down, and I know not what impediments, I have never before met with. However, I will push on as fast as I can to you, and from all I can learn, the roads are favourable.

It is most fortunate I did not move on by Adjghur. I should have been 12 miles further from you, and similar difficulties to encounter.

The Chirkaree and Punnah Rajahs are most profuse in their offers of troops, and the latter money.

It is lucky he was a friend instead of a foe, for we should have had some hard struggles in getting through the ghauts.

Believe me, &c.
(signed) *G. C. Whitlock.*

Enclosure 28.

Sir *G. Whitlock* to Sir *H. Rose*; dated Camp Syringhur, 15 April.

My dear General Rose,

How I envied you the thrashing of the Peishwar army, and wish my column could have been at the river. What a slaughter you have made, and how well your cavalry have done their work. I begin almost to despair of ever falling in with you.

I shall be at Banda in a few days. The fellows fall back as fast as we approach them; however, I think we shall get in amongst them at last.

I will go to the park immediately, and see if I can supply your wants, and will write you again on the morrow.

Believe me, &c.
(signed) *G. C. Whitlock.*

Enclosure 29.

(No. 75.)

From Major General *Whitlock* to Major General Sir *H. Rose*, K.C.B., commanding Central India Force, Camp near Banda; dated Divisional Head Quarters, Assistant Quarter-master General's Office, Camp at Banda, 20 April 1858.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward my telegram, acquainting the Commander in Chief in India of the result of our encounter with the enemy yesterday.

2. I am happy to tell you he was completely repulsed, but not till after five hours hard fighting; we were engaged with the mutineers principally, who fought most desperately, and had their fire not been high, we should have suffered most severely.

3. Our loss is, I believe, killed seven, four officers wounded, one mortally.

I have, &c.

(signed) *G. C. Whitlock*, Major General,
Commanding Saugor Field Division.

Enclosure 30.

(No. 77, of 1858.)

From the Superintending Surgeon, Central India Field Force, to the Chief of the Staff, Central India Field Force; dated Superintending Surgeon's Office, Camp before Calpee, 19 May 1858.

Sir,

I DO myself the honour to draw the attention of the Major General commanding the Central India Field Force to the health of the troops, with reference to the operations which are supposed to be in contemplation against Calpee.

In the action before Koonch on the 7th instant, one regiment about 420 strong, lost seven men by sun stroke, and on the march to Banda lost five men, and admitted 35 into hospital, and whenever it has been exposed, has suffered very severely; and, though the rest of the troops have borne exposure better, their losses have been heavy, and their admission into hospital very numerous, from the overwhelming effects of a temperature ranging from 109° to 117° in tents, and seldom falling under 100° at night. But to illustrate better the state of health of all ranks, I may mention that we have now 310 Europeans in hospital, having lost in the week 21 by sun stroke, and there is scarcely an officer of the staff fit for duty. The Quartermaster General, Clergyman, the Adjutant General, the Commissariat Officer, the Baggage Master, the Brigade Major, and Quartermaster General, and Brigadier of the 2d Brigade, are all sick; several of these, and many other officers, will have to go to Europe, and others will have to go elsewhere for change of climate.

Thus paralysed as the force already is, and with the rest enfeebled and worn out by this long and arduous campaign, I cannot refrain from mentioning my apprehensions, should the operations before Calpee be protracted, and the exposure great, that the force will be completely prostrated.

I have, &c.

(signed) *T. S. Arnott*, M.D., Superintending Surgeon,
Central India Field Force.

Enclosure 31.

(No. 335, Military Department.)

From the Secretary to the Government of India to Major General Sir *Hugh Rose*, K.C.B., Commanding Central India Field Force; dated Allahabad, 21 May 1858.

Sir,

I AM directed to inform you that a telegram to the following effect was this day despatched to you:—

"Your message and that of Sir Robert Hamilton, of the 19th May, have been sent to Major General Whitlock, who has been informed that if he can spare any portion of his force to support you, it is desirable that he should do so, and that the Governor General trusts that this may be possible."

"He has also been informed that Lieutenant Metge and his Sikh Horse, 219 strong, have marched from Allahabad to Banda, and are at his disposal for the present; they will be able to reach Banda by the 26th instant."

"General Whitlock has been ordered to communicate with you, and inform you whether he can support you or not."

I have, &c.

(signed) *R. J.H. Birch*, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Military Department,
With the Governor General.

Enclosure 32.

From Sir *G. C. Whitlock* to Sir *H. Rose*; dated Camp, Banda, 29 May 1858.

My dear Sir Hugh Rose,

It was very kind of you, occupied as you must have been, not only to send me your telegram, but to favour me with a note from yourself.

Really your motto seems to be *veni, vidi, vici*, whilst my second brigade, with their snail pace, has prevented me leaving this place.

I offer you my sincerest congratulations on your great victory. I was to have marched this morning to join you, but now proceed to look after Narrain Row, who has a large number of rebels and guns with him.

My small column has suffered very severely. My aide-de-camp and myself were prostrated from the effects of *coup de soleil*, and I am only now recovering.

We have lost from sun stroke five officers and several men.

It was frightful, the heat; now we are all better; the rain has cooled the air considerably.

I have just heard that some of the cavalry from Calpee are making their way to Narrain Row, but I disbelieve the fact.

I fancy the rebels look to the effect of the sun on our troops, but you have set them to rights on that point.

The 43d are a good deal knocked up.

I trust you have not suffered from your exposure.

Believe me, &c.
(signed) *G. C. Whitlock.*

Enclosure 33.

(No. 960, of 1858.—Secret Department)

From *H. L. Anderson*, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay, to Colonel *Edward Green*, Adjutant General of the Army; dated Bombay Castle, 18 March 1858.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 2133, dated the 9th instant, forwarding a Despatch from Major General Sir Hugh Rose, commanding the Central India Field Force, detailing his operations before Rathghur.

2. In reply, I am desired to inform you, that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council has perused, with great pleasure, Sir Hugh Rose's report of these operations, by which an important service has been rendered to the State, and that his Lordship in Council has derived gratification from the favourable mention made by Sir Hugh Rose of the services of Brigadier C. Stuart, and the following officers and private:—

Lieutenant Colonel Turnbull, Artillery; Major Boileau, Madras Engineers; Captain Forbes, 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry; Captain Lightfoot, Artillery; Captain Hare and Lieutenant Westmacott, Hyderabad Contingent; Lieutenant Moore, 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry; Lieutenant Quartermaster Thompson, Artillery, Hyderabad Contingent; Private Davis, 3rd European Regiment.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. L. Anderson*,
Secretary to Government.

(1.)

(No. 2593.)

From the Adjutant General of the Army to the Major General Commanding Central India Field Force; dated Adjutant General's Office, Bombay, 24 March 1858.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Commander in Chief to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, dated Saugor, 7th February, and a subsequent communication without date or place, the former detailing events connected with the siege and capture of the fortress of Rathghur, the latter your operations subsequent to its fall, and the action with the insurgents at Barodia.

2. These despatches having been submitted by his Excellency's order to Government, with the expression of his entire approval of the conduct of the troops, and the manner in which your command in the field is exercised, as shown by the great success that has attended your movements. A letter has been received in reply from the Secretary to Government, Secret Department, transcript of which I am directed to append for your information, and to request that the sentiments of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, as therein expressed, may be made known to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, European and native, serving under your command.

3. With respect to the conduct of Sobedar Soojut Khan, and troopers Bahadoor Khan and Vass, of the 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, as represented in the 13th, 14th, and 15th paragraphs

paragraphs of your despatch recounting the action of Barodia, I am to request, that in order to carry out your wishes for rewarding their gallantry, you will be pleased to constitute a Court of Inquiry, under the provisions of Article 273, section xxxix. of Jameson's Code, and that this plan be adopted on all occasions when you may desire to reward special gallantry in action on the part of the native troops under your command.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. Green*, Colonel,
Adjutant General.

(2.)

(No. 2527.)

From the Adjutant General of the Army to the Major General commanding Central India Field Force; dated Adjutant General's Office, Bombay, 20 March 1858.

Sir,

I HAVE had the honour of submitting to the Commander in Chief your letter, without date or name of place, detailing your operations with the force under your command, against the insurgents at Barodia.

2. His Excellency has perused your Despatch with much satisfaction, and I have been commanded to recommend to the especial notice of Government the conduct of all the troops on the occasion; also to bring prominently forward the officers, non-commissioned officers, and private named by you, as having distinguished themselves in action with the enemy.

3. I am to convey to you the cordial thanks of the Commander in Chief for the very valuable services you are performing, and to request you will notify to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, both European and native, that their gallant and excellent conduct is fully remembered, and heartily acknowledged, by the Government and the Commander in Chief.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. Green*, Colonel,
Adjutant General.

(3.)

(No. 2594.)

From the Adjutant General of the Army to the Major General commanding Central India Field Force; dated Adjutant General's Office, Bombay, 24 March 1858.

Sir,

I AM desired by the Commander in Chief to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, without place or date, announcing the relief of Saugor, and annexing a list of British inhabitants, including the garrison, which had been shut up in the fort since the disturbances commenced in that district.

2. In congratulating you on the important services thus rendered to the Government, I am to inform you, that by his Excellency's orders, your communication has been submitted to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. Green*, Colonel,
Adjutant General.

(4.)

(No. 1336, of 1859.)

From General Orders, dated Fort William, 24 September 1859, of the Military Department, page 531.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following extract of a letter from the officiating Adjutant General of the Army, No. 1094 of the 18th ultimo, and reports from Major General Sir Hugh Rose, G. C. B., late commanding Central India Field Force, of the capture of Rathghur, and of the action at Barodia.

His Excellency in Council, in notifying his entire concurrence in the opinion expressed by the Right Honourable the Commander in Chief, desires to record his high approval of the manner in which these operations were directed. His Excellency in Council offers his cordial thanks to Major General Sir Hugh Rose, and to all the officers and men employed on these occasions, and regrets that the miscarriage of the reports of these operations should have delayed the public notice of them.

(5.)

EXTRACT of a LETTER from the Officiating Adjutant General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, No. 1094, dated 18 August 1859.

IN continuation of my letter, No. 389, of 20 May last, I am now directed to append, for submission to his Excellency the Governor General in Council, the accompanying Despatch, No. 1204 A, dated 29 June of the present year, from Major General Sir Hugh Rose, G. C. B., late commanding Central India Field Force, giving cover to copies of his reports of the capture of Rathghur, and action of Barodia.

With reference to the operations described in the despatches now forwarded, his Lordship desires me to observe, that they reflect the highest credit upon the commander and the troops engaged, and are characterised by that complete success which marked the whole of Sir Hugh Rose's campaign in Central India.

(6.)

(No. 2376.)

From the Adjutant General of the Army to the Secretary to Government; dated Adjutant General's Office, Bombay, 17 March 1858.

Sir,

IN continuation of my previous communications, No. 2133 and No. 2283, dated respectively the 9th and 13th instant, I am directed by the Commander in Chief to transmit for submission to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, the enclosed letter (without date), from Major General Sir Hugh Rose, K. C. B., commanding Central India Field Force, detailing his proceedings subsequent to the capture of the fort of Rathghur, and action with the insurgents near the town of Barodia.

2. The operations of Sir H. Rose in the field, while they have the cordial approval of the Commander in Chief, will doubtless be most satisfactory to his Lordship in Council, as the success which has attended them must have the most beneficial effect in tranquilising a district which has been so long in the hands of the rebels.

Lieutenant Colonel Liddell	}	3d European Regiment.
Captain Campbell		
Captain Forbes	-	3d Light Cavalry.
" Wood	-	} Staff.
" Macdonald	-	
" Rose	-	

3. The Lieutenant General Commanding in Chief has desired me to submit in the margin of this letter, the names of officers prominently brought to notice by Sir Hugh Rose, and to beg that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council will be pleased to bring their conduct prominently to the notice of the Honourable Court of Directors.

4. The Major General will be directed to constitute a Court of Inquiry, under the provisions of Act 273, section xxxix. of Jameson's Code, with the view of ascertaining if the native officer and men alluded to in the 13th and 14th paragraph of his Despatch, are entitled to admittance to the distinction of the order of merit.

I have, &c.
(signed) Edward Green,
Colonel Adjutant General.

(7.)

(No. 1188, of 1858—Secret Department.)

From H. L. Anderson, Esq. Secretary to Government, Bombay, to the Adjutant General of the Army; dated Bombay Castle, 3 April 1858.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th March last, No. 2701, and to state for the information of his Excellency the Commander in Chief that copies of Sir H. Rose's Despatch of the 9th March, which affords ample evidence of the activity and judgment which characterise the operations of that officer, and of the gallantry of the force under his command, will be forwarded to the Government of India and to the Home Authorities.

I have, &c.
(signed) H. L. Anderson,
Secretary to Government.

(8.)

(No. 511, of 1858.)

From the Adjutant General of the Army to Major General Sir *H. Rose*, K.C.B., commanding Central India Field Force, Jhansi; dated Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Mahableswar, 28 April 1858.

Sir,

I HAVE had the honour to receive and lay before the Commander in Chief your Despatch of the 9th ult., detailing your operations against the rebels of Bundelcund, Shahgurrh, Saugor, and Nerbudda districts, which by his Excellency's directions has been submitted for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, with the expression of Sir Henry Somerset's full approbation of the great success which has attended your operations on the occasion, and of the commendation bestowed by you on the several officers therein mentioned.

2. From the Secretary to Government in the Secret Department, communications have been received (of which transcripts are appended for your information), one intimating that copy of your Despatch under reference, which affords ample evidence of the activity and judgment which characterise your operations and the gallantry of the troops under your command, will be forwarded to the Government of India and the Home Authorities, the other concurring in the commendation passed upon the officers alluded to in your Despatch, whose gallant services fully merit the approbation of Government; and I have to request that the sentiments of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council may be made known in such manner as to you may seem proper.

1188—5.

1466—20.

I have, &c.

(signed) *E. Green*, Colonel,
Adjutant General.

(9.)

(No. 266 A.)

From the Deputy Adjutant General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department; dated Head Quarters, Camp, Futtehghurh, 26 April 1858.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour, by desire of the Commander in Chief, to transmit for submission to the Right Honourable the Governor General a Despatch, dated 26th ultimo, from Major General Sir *H. Rose*, K.C.B., commanding Central India Field Force, reporting the operations of the second brigade of the force subsequent to the capture of the fort of Garrakotta, embracing the forcing of the pass of Mudinpoor, and capture of the forts of Serai and Marowra. Forwards a Despatch from Major General Sir *Hugh Rose*, reporting the operations of the 2d Brigade of the Central India Field Force, subsequent to the capture of the Fort of Garrakotta.

2. His Excellency considers that these operations were most skilfully conducted.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. W. Norman*, Major,
Deputy Adjutant General of the Army.

(10.)

(No. 1324, of 1858—Secret Department.)

From *H. L. Anderson*, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay, to the Adjutant General of the Army; dated Bombay Castle, 10 April 1858.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 1st instant, No. 11, enclosing a Despatch from Brigadier Stuart, announcing the storming and capture of the fort of Chanderee.

2. In reply, I am desired to intimate that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council concurs in the commendation bestowed by his Excellency the Commander in Chief, on the gallantry with which the attack on the fort of Chandaree was conducted, and will await the detailed report promised in the third paragraph of your communication.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. L. Anderson*,
Secretary to Government.

(11.)

(No. 512.)

From the Adjutant General of the Army to Major General Sir *H. Rose*, K.C.B., commanding Central India Field Force, Jhansi; dated Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Mahableshtar, 28 April 1858.

Sir,

I HAVE had the honour to receive and lay before the Commander in Chief your Despatch, No. 219, dated the 20th ultimo, handing in a report of the capture of Chandaree by Brigadier C. Stuart, commanding the first brigade of the force under your command, which has been submitted to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, with an expression of his Excellency's entire approbation of the very successful exploit which was attained by much dash and gallantry on the part of the storming party, and fortunately with small loss of life.

1324 of 10 April.

2. The Secretary to the Government in the Secret Department (of whose communication transcript is annexed for your information) has replied, that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council concurs in the commendation bestowed by the Commander in Chief on the gallantry with which the attack on the fort of Chandaree was conducted, which his Excellency requests the favour of your making known to the officers and troops engaged.

3. The Commander in Chief and Government await the promised Despatch referred to in the concluding paragraph of Brigadier Stuart's communication, No. 83, of the 17th ultimo.

I have, &c.

(signed) *E. Green*, Colonel,
Adjutant General.

(12.)

RESOLUTION by the Honourable Board, dated 26 June 1858.

Resolved,

THAT the Right Honourable the Governor in Council cordially concurs in the sentiments expressed by his Excellency the Commander in Chief, relative to the victory obtained by Sir Hugh Rose on the banks of the Betwa, over the force which had advanced under Tantia Topee, for the relief of Jhansi.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council believes that the masterly ability displayed by Sir Hugh Rose in this action, and the gallantry and endurance of the officers and men under his command, will cause the victory of the Betwa to be remembered as one of the most glorious incidents of the struggles of 1857-58.

The Right Honourable the Governor General will have received Sir H. Rose's Despatch, direct from that officer, but it will afford sincere pleasure to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to forward copy of the Adjutant General's letter to the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, and to recommend the officers whose names are therein mentioned to the protection of the Government of India. It will also be a grateful duty to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to draw the attention of the Honourable Secret Committee to the splendid services which have been rendered by Sir Hugh Rose and the force under his command.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council requests that the sentiments of Government may be communicated to Sir Hugh Rose.

(13.)

(No. 243, of 1858.)

From General Orders by his Excellency the Commander in Chief, dated Calcutta, 22 July 1858, page 1015; dated Allahabad, 30 June 1858.

THE Right Honourable the Governor General is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from the Assistant Adjutant General of the Army, No. 408 A, dated the 9th June 1858, enclosing a Despatch from Major General Sir Hugh Rose, K.C.B., commanding Central India Field Force, reporting the details of an action with the rebel army under Tantia Topee, near Jhansi, during the siege of that fortress.

The Governor General cordially concurs with his Excellency the Commander in Chief in the unqualified approbation he has expressed of the conduct of the officers and men concerned in this action, and in his admiration of the brilliant charge made by Captain Need, at the head of a troop of Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons.

(No. 408 A.)

From the Assistant Adjutant General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, with the Governor General; dated Adjutant General's Office, Camp Poora, 9 June 1858.

Sir,

I AM desired by the Commander in Chief to forward for submission to the Right Honourable the Governor General, the enclosed copy of a Despatch, dated 30 April last, (which has only now reached Head Quarters) from Major General Sir H. Rose, K.C.B., commanding Central India Field Force, reporting the details of an action fought on the 1st idem, with the rebel army under Tantia Topee on the River Betwa, near Jhansi.

2. The operations of the troops engaged upon this occasion appear to his Excellency to have been conducted with the highest skill and vigour, and the behaviour of all concerned merits his unqualified satisfaction.

3. Sir Colin Campbell cannot, however, refrain from drawing his Lordship's attention to the gallant and successful charge made by a troop of Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, under Captain Need, and, indeed, to the services of all those especially named by the Major General and Brigadier Stuart.

I have, &c.

(signed) *D. M. Stewart*, Major,
Assistant Adjutant General of the Army.

(14.)

(No. 1929).

From the Adjutant General of the Army, to the Major General commanding Central India Field Force; dated Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 2 July 1858.

Sir,

I HAVE had the honour to receive, and to submit to the Commander in Chief, your communication dated 30th April last, with annexment, detailing the action of the "Betwa" between part of your force and a large body of the rebels who had advanced to harass your operations against "Jhansi."

2. The excellent disposal of your force on this occasion, the fact and good judgment displayed by you in baffling the designs of the enemy, without allowing your siege operations to be interfered with, and the gallantry with which all ranks of your troops supported you, have afforded his Excellency the utmost gratification.

3. Sir Henry Somerset has had much pleasure in forwarding your Despatch to Government, accompanied by the names of the officers and men whom you have brought prominently to notice, with the view of obtaining for them the protection of superior authority.

4. In annexing for your information the extract of a Resolution of Government, I am to add the cordial and grateful acknowledgment of the Commander in Chief to yourself and all under you for the good service performed on this as on all occasions, and by which the character of the Bombay Army has been so gloriously upheld; and I am to request you will be good enough to make known to the force under your command, in such public manner as you may please, his Excellency's sentiments, together with those of the Government, as contained in the flattering and well-merited encomium which has been proved in the brilliant action now under notice.

I have, &c.

(signed) *E. Green*, Colonel,
Adjutant General.

(15.)

RESOLUTION by the Honourable Board, dated 24 May 1858.

Resolved,

THE Right Honourable the Governor in Council most heartily participates in the satisfaction with which his Excellency the Commander in Chief has regarded the operations of Sir Hugh Rose and the gallant force under his command, in the investment, storm, and capture of the city and fortress of Jhansi. The remarkable service thus accomplished will, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council feels confident, call forth an expression of high commendation from the Right Honourable the Governor General of India, to whose notice it will be the pleasing duty of this Government to bring Sir Hugh Rose's merits. The great strength, natural and artificial, of the defences, the numbers of the enemy, the desperate character of the resistance, have increased the glory of the achievement, but they have not failed to cause a severe loss among the officers and men of Sir Hugh Rose's gallant force. That loss is, however, far less than might have been anticipated. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council has to deplore the loss of Lieutenant Colonel Turnbull, but it will be his melancholy duty earnestly to recommend the family of this valuable officer to the protection of the Honourable the Court of Directors. His Lordship in Council begs that his Excellency the Commander in Chief will communicate to Sir Hugh Rose his Lordship's congratulations on the splendid success achieved by the force under his com-

mand, and will assure him that the Government of Bombay will feel sincere pleasure in recommending his services, and those of the gallant officers mentioned in his Despatch, to the most favourable consideration of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India.

(16.)

(No. 1409).

From Adjutant General of the Army to Major General Sir *Hugh Rose*, K.C.B., commanding Central India Field Force, Calpee; dated Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 12 June 1858.

Sir,

I HAVE had the honour to receive, and submit to the Commander in Chief, your communication dated 30th April last, with its accompaniments, detailing your operations before, and final successful capture of, the town and fort of "Jhansi."

His Excellency has perused these papers with feelings of the greatest satisfaction and interest, and desires me to tender his acknowledgment and hearty congratulation on the eminent success which has attended this and all your various operations in the field, and of which the capture of Jahnsi must be deemed the most signal.

Sir Henry Somerset directs me to request you will be good enough to convey to all under your command the cordial thanks of the Commander in Chief for the noble manner in which they have again supported you in obtaining another glorious victory over the rebels and their leaders.

His Excellency has had much pleasure in bringing the report of this great success to the notice of Government, and I am to annex for your information the accompanying resolution of Government, and to request that you will be good enough to make known to the troops under your command, in such public manner as you may deem fit, the sentiments of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council therein conveyed.

You will observe that his Lordship in Council has intimated the intention of affording the protection solicited by you, as also by the Commander in Chief, for the family of the much lamented Lieutenant Colonel Turnbull, whose loss Sir Henry Somerset sincerely deploras.

* Brigadier C. S. Stuart, commanding 1st Brigade.
(Brigadier C. Steuart, C.B., 2d Brigade specially.)
Lieutenant Colonel Lowth, Her Majesty's 86th Regiment.

The names of the officers of the Bombay Army, as per margin,* brought to notice by you and the brigadiers serving under your orders, have been duly made known to Government, in order that their good service and gallant conduct may be communicated to the Honourable the Court of Directors, and Sir Henry Somerset has had much gratification in forwarding to the Resident at Hyderabad, for transmission to the Government of Madras, the names of those of the Hyderabad Contingent so honourably mentioned in these Despatches.

I have, &c.

(signed) *E. Green*, Colonel,
Adjutant General.

First Brigade.

Major Stuart	-	-	-	-	-	} Her Majesty's 86th Regiment.
Captain Darby (specially)	-	-	-	-	-	
Lieutenant Dartwell (specially)	-	-	-	-	-	
" Fowler	-	-	-	-	-	
" Jerome	-	-	-	-	-	
Ensign Sewell	-	-	-	-	-	

Lieutenant Webber, Royal Engineers.

Brigade Staff.

Captain Coley, Major of Brigade.
" Bacon, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General.

Second Brigade.

Captain Sandwith	-	-	-	-	-	} Third Bombay European Regiment.
" Robison	-	-	-	-	-	
Lieutenant Park	-	-	-	-	-	
Ensign Newport	-	-	-	-	-	

Lieutenant Fox, Madras Engineers (specially).

" Bonus, Bombay Engineers (specially).

Brigade Staff.

Captain Todd, Major of Brigade.
" Leckie, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General.

I have, &c.

(signed) *D. Crew*, Captain, Assistant Adjutant General.

(17.)

(No. 173 of 1858.)

From General Orders by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, dated Calcutta,
9 June 1858, page 782.

Allahabad, 21 May 1858.

THE Right Honourable the Governor General is pleased to admit Subadar Major Ajoodia Sing, of the Kolapore Infantry Corps, to the Third Class of the Order of Merit, in consideration of his exemplary loyalty to the State.

(No. 174 of 1858.)

THE Right Honourable the Governor General of India is pleased to direct the publication of the following despatch from the Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, No. 342 A, dated 23d May 1858, forwarding a communication from Major General Sir H. Rose, K.C.B., commanding Central India Field Force, detailing his operations against and the capture of the fortress and town of Jhansi.

His Lordship entirely concurs with the Commander in Chief in the satisfaction his Excellency has expressed at the manner in which this fortress has been captured by Major General Sir Hugh Rose, and in his Excellency's high estimation of the services of the Major General, and of the officers and men under his command.

(18.)

(No. 342 A.)

From the Deputy Adjutant General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, with the Governor General; dated Head Quarters, Camp, Shahjehanpore, 23 May 1858.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour, by direction of the Commander in Chief, to enclose, for submission to the Right Honourable the Governor General, copy of a despatch of the 30th ultimo, from Major General Sir H. Rose, K.C.B., commanding Central India Field Force, detailing the operation of the troops under his command against the fortress and town of Jhansi.

Forwards Major General Sir Hugh Rose's Despatch on the capture of the fortress and town of Jhansi.

2. His Excellency desires to express his cordial satisfaction with the manner in which the capture of this important place was effected, and his perfect appreciation of the services of Sir H. Rose, and those under his command, and he begs to recommend all to the favourable consideration of his Lordship, especially those who have been more prominently mentioned by the Major General.

I have, &c.

(signed) H. W. Norman, Major,
Deputy Adjutant General of the Army.

(19.)

(No. 2380 of 1858.—Secret Department.)

From H. L. Anderson, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay, to Colonel E. Green, Assistant Adjutant General of the Army, Poonah; dated Bombay Castle, 19 June 1858.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter, No. 1356, dated 10th instant, with a despatch from Major General Sir H. Rose, K.C.B., commanding the Central India Field Force, reporting the operations of a detached force under the command of Major Gall of Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons against the Fort of Loharee.

2. In reply I am directed to state that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council has read Sir H. Rose's Despatch with great interest and concurs with His Excellency the Commander in Chief in regarding these operations as most creditable to Major Gall and the officers and men comprising the force under his command.

3. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council heartily participates in the satisfaction with which His Excellency the Commander in Chief contemplates the admirable conduct of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, and desires me to request that His Excellency will favour His Lordship in Council with his opinion as to the best manner in which the satisfaction of Government may be manifested towards that gallant corps.

4. In forwarding a copy of your Letter, and of its enclosures to the Right Honourable the Governor General of India, this Government will not fail to bring to His Lordship's favourable notice the officers and men named in the 3d paragraph of your communication.

5. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council observes that the name of a Sepae noticed by Major Gall, is omitted in your letter, and would wish to know if any reason exists for the omission.

I have, &c.

(signed) H. L. Anderson,
Secretary to Government.

(20.)

(No. 1746 of 1858.)

From the Adjutant General of the Army, to the Major General Commanding Central India Field Force; dated Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 25 June 1858.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Commander in Chief to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 17th May, forwarding copy of Major Gall's Despatch with accompaniments detailing the operations of the force under him at the assault and capture of Loharee; the perusal of these documents has afforded His Excellency great interest, reflecting as they do, so much credit on Major Gall and the officers and men engaged.

The Commander in Chief has had much gratification in forwarding the report in question for the information of Government, and in recommending to favourable notice the officers and men therein mentioned.

I am now desired to annex extracts paras. 1, 2, and 4, of a letter from the Secretary to Government in the Secret Department, No. 2380 of the 19th instant, and to request that the sentiments therein expressed, and in which Sir H. Somerset joins, may be communicated to Major Gall and all concerned, in such manner as you may deem most appropriate.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. Green*, Colonel,
Adjutant General.

(21.)

(No. 198 of 1858.)

Allahabad, 9 June.

From General Orders by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, dated Calcutta, 29 June 1858, page 872.

THE Right Honourable the Governor General is pleased to direct the publication of the following despatch from the Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, No. 373 A, dated 31st May 1858, forwarding one from Major General Sir H. Rose, K.C.B., enclosing a report from Major R. H. Gall, of Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, of his capture of the Fort of Loharee on the 2d ultimo.

The Governor General desires to express his entire approval of the gallant conduct of the officers and men engaged under Major Gall in this affair, and his cordial appreciation of the merits of Major Gall himself, both in the present affair, and on all occasions in which he has been employed.

(No. 373 A.)

From the Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, with the Governor General; dated Head Quarters, Camp-Futtehgurh, 31 May 1858.

Sir,

By desire of the Commander in Chief, I have the honour to transmit for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor General, copy of a despatch from Major General Sir Hugh Rose, G.C.B., dated 17th instant, enclosing a report from Major R. H. Gall, of Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, of his capture of the Fort of Loharee on the 2d idem.

2. His Excellency heartily concurs in the praise bestowed by the Major General upon Major Gall and the officers and men engaged in this gallant affair.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. W. Norman*, Major,
Deputy Adjutant General of the Army.

(22.)

(No. 2386.)

From the Adjutant General of the Army, to the Secretary to Government, Secret Department, Bombay; dated Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 23 July 1858.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Commander in Chief to forward for submission to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council the accompanying Despatch from Major General Sir H. Rose, G.C.B., detailing his operations before Koonch on his advance against Calpee.

Sir H. Somerset deems it unnecessary to offer any comment on the successful and skilful operations now reported, beyond again recording the high sense his Excellency entertains of the valuable services performed by Sir Hugh Rose and the Troops under him, and to which

which is now added another victory won by the indomitable courage, endurance and discipline of the troops of the Central India Field Force under their distinguished leader, and which brilliant successes it has from time to time been the pleasing duties of the Commander in Chief to lay before the Government, to whose protection I am now strongly to recommend the officers of whom Sir H. Rose had made such honourable mention.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. Green*, Colonel,
Adjutant General.

(23.)

RESOLUTION of the Honourable Board, dated 28 July 1858.

THE Right Honourable the Governor in Council feels quite incompetent to express in adequate terms, his sense of the brilliant services which have been rendered to the State by Sir H. Rose and the gallant army under his command. The victory of Koonch has added another to the many claims which Sir H. Rose possesses on the gratitude of his country.

It will be a grateful duty to His Lordship in Council to forward a copy of the Adjutant General's Letter to the Government of India, and to recommend to the protection of the Right Honourable the Governor General the officers whose names are honourably mentioned by Sir Hugh Rose.

(signed) *H. L. Anderson*,
Secretary to Government.

(24.)

(No. 3970 of 1858.—Secret Department.)

From *H. L. Anderson*, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay, to Colonel *E. Green*, c.b., Adjutant General of the Army; dated Bombay Castle, 10 November 1858.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit for the information of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, and for communication to Major General Sir Hugh Rose, g.c.b., and the officers mentioned in his Despatch, copy of a Letter (dated 21st October last, No. 425, from the Secretary to the Government of India), stating that the Right Honourable the Governor General entirely concurs with this Government in its appreciation of the brilliant services rendered by Major General Sir Hugh Rose and the gallant force under his command on the occasion referred to.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. L. Anderson*,
Secretary to Government.

(25.)

(No. 425.—Military Department.)

From the Secretary to Government of India, Military Department, with the Governor General, to the Secretary to Government, Bombay; dated Allahabad, 21 October 1858.

Sir,

WITH reference to your Letter No. 122, dated the 7th August last, to the address of the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, transmitting a despatch from Major General Sir Hugh Rose, g.c.b., detailing his operations before Koonch on his advance against Calpee, which Despatch has already been published in General Orders of this Department, No. 324, dated 30th July 1858, I am directed to state that the Right Honourable the Governor General entirely concurs with the Government of Bombay in its appreciation of the brilliant services rendered by Major General Sir Hugh Rose and the gallant force under his command on the occasion referred to, and to request that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council may be moved to convey to Sir H. Rose, and to the officers mentioned in his Despatch, the warm thanks of the Government.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. J. H. Birch*, Major General,
Secretary to the Government of India,
with the Governor General.

(26.)

EXTRACT of a LETTER from General Sir *C. Campbell*, Commander in Chief of India; dated 21 May 1858.

"I HAVE watched your progress with the greatest interest, and I congratulate you very heartily on all you have effected. Your operations have been conducted with much skill, and I have reason to thank you for the manner in which you have executed the difficult task assigned to you by the Government of India."

(27.)

From *J. W. Sherer*, Esq., Magistrate at Cawnpore, to Major General Sir *H. Rose*, K.C.B., and Commanding Central India Field Force, Calpee; dated Cawnpore, 27 May 1858.

Sir,

"I HAVE the honour to transmit to you the following message, received by telegraph from the Governor General, and dated 27th instant" (message begins):—

"I congratulate you heartily on this last and crowning success. You have good reason to be proud of your campaign. Pray let me know from you as to the time at which the force, which is to go to Gwalior, can begin to move in that direction. Will your health allow of your remaining in command of it, as a Divisional Commander. The Commander in Chief wishes this, and it will be most satisfactory to me if you can do so" (message ends).

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. W. Sherer*, Magistrate.

(28.)

EXTRACT from a LETTER from the Secretary to Government of India with the Governor General, to the Agent to the Governor General for Central India, No. 1703; dated 12 June 1858,

Para. 1. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 24th ultimo, No. 212, reporting the defeat and dispersion by the Central India Field Force, of the insurgents who had entrenched themselves at Calpee, and the capture of all their guns, ammunition, stores, and baggage.

2. In reply I am directed to express the Right Honourable the Governor General's acknowledgments of the complete, uninterrupted, and conspicuous success of the operations reported by you, and to state, that the important services which have been rendered by the troops under the command of Sir *H. Rose*, fully merit the warm thanks of the Government. It will rest, however, with the Military Department, on receiving Sir *Hugh Rose's* report of the operations before Calpee, to convey expression of these thanks in a suitable form.

(29.)

EXTRACT from a LETTER from the Secretary to Government Secret Department, No. 50 of 1859, dated 6 January 1859, to the address of the Adjutant General of the Army.

"I AM desired to state, that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council has read with interest, undiminished by the time which has since elapsed, and subsequent brilliant success, the despatch now submitted, relative to the victory achieved by the force under Sir *Hugh Rose's* command, over the rebel army, on the banks of the *Jumna*, and to the occupation of Calpee.

"3. His Lordship in Council regrets that it is not within his competence to convey the thanks of Government to the gallant officers and men, who so well supported the honour of Her Majesty's Arms. That grateful duty belongs to higher authority. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council, however, cannot forbear the expression of his request to His Excellency the Commander in Chief, that he will intimate to Sir *Hugh Rose* with how much admiration His Lordship in Council has perused a record of sufferings so nobly borne, and difficulties so triumphantly surmounted."

(30.)

From the Adjutant General of the Army to Major General Sir *H. Rose*, G.C.B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army; dated Adjutant General's Office, Bombay, 17 January 1859.

Sir,

I HAVE had the honour to receive and submit to the Commander in Chief the accompaniments to your letter, dated the 26th ultimo, detailing your operations before "Calpee," which have been duly submitted to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

2. In transmitting for your information Extract of a letter from Government, No. 50, dated the 6th instant, I am desired to observe that Sir H. Somerset feels he can accord no higher tribute of gratification and praise than the assurance of his Excellency's most cordial concurrence in the sentiments and eulogiums therein conveyed.

I have, &c.

(signed) *E. Green*, Colonel,
Adjutant General.

Enclosure 34.

GENERAL ORDER by His Excellency the Commander in Chief; dated Calcutta, 9 June 1858, page 781.

THE following General Order issued to the Forces in the Field on the 28th ultimo, is published to the Army:—

In the month of October 1857, the garrison of Lucknow was still shut up, the road from Calcutta to Cawnpore was unsafe, the communications with the North West were entirely closed, and the civil and military functionaries had disappeared altogether from wide and numerous provinces.

Under instructions from the Right Honourable the Governor General, a large plan was designed, by which the resources of the three Presidencies, after the arrival of reinforcements from England, should be made available for combined action.

Thus while the army of Bengal gathering strength from day to day, has recovered the Gangetic Dooab, restored the communications with the North West of the Empire, relieved the old garrison of Lucknow, afterwards taking that city, re-occupying Rohilcund, and finally assuring in great measure the tranquillity of the old provinces, the three columns put in movement from Madras and Bombay have rendered like great and efficient services in their long and difficult marches to the Jumna, through Central India, and in Rajpootana.

These columns, under the command of Majors General Sir Hugh Rose, K.C.B., Whitlock, and Roberts, have admirably performed their share in the general combination arranged under the orders of his Lordship the Governor General.

That combination was spread over a surface ranging from the boundaries of Bombay and Madras to the extreme North West of India.

By their patient endurance of fatigue, their unfailing obedience, and their steadfast gallantry, the troops have enabled the generals to fulfil their instructions.

In no war has it ever happened that troops have been more often engaged than during the campaigns which have now terminated.

In no war has it ever happened that troops should always contend against immense numerical odds, as has been invariably the case in every encounter during the struggle of the last year, and in no war has constant success without a check been more conspicuously achieved.

It has not occurred that one column here, or another there, has won more honour than the other portions of the army.

The various corps have done like hard work, have struggled through the difficulties of a hot-weather campaign, and have compensated for paucity of numbers in the vast area of operations, by continuous and unexampled marching, notwithstanding the season.

It is probable that much yet remains for the army to perform, but now that the Commander in Chief is able to give the greater part of it rest for a time, he chooses this moment to congratulate the generals and the troops on the great results which have attended their labours.

He can fairly say that they have accomplished in a few months what was believed by the ill-wishers of England to be either beyond her strength, or to be the work of many years.

By order of his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

(signed) *W. Mayhew*, Lieutenant Colonel,
Adjutant General of the Army.

Enclosure 35.

General Order by his Excellency the Commander in Chief, dated Calcutta,
26th June 1858, page 855.

THE Commander in Chief congratulates Major General Sir Hugh Rose very heartily on the successful result of his rapid advance on Gwalior.

2. The restoration of the Maharajah Scindia to his capital, by the force under the command of the Major General, is a happy termination of the brilliant campaign through which the Central India Field Force has passed, under his able direction.

3. That campaign has been illustrated by many engagements in the open field, by the relief of Saugor, the capture of Rathgurrh, Shahgurrh, and Chandaree; by the memorable siege of Jhansi, by the fall of Calpee, and lastly, by the re-occupation of Gwalior.

4. His Excellency again offers his hearty thanks and congratulations to Major General Sir Hugh Rose, and the gallant troops under his command.

5. It must not be forgotten that the advance of the Central India Field Force formed part of a large combination, and was rendered possible by the movement of Major General Roberts, of the Bombay Army, into Rajpootana, on the one side, and of Major General Whitlock, of the Madras Army, on the other, and by the support they respectively gave to Major General Sir Hugh Rose, as he moved onwards, in obedience to his instructions.

6. The two Major Generals have well sustained the honour of their Presidencies.

7. The siege of Kotah and the action of Bandah take rank amongst the best achievements of the war.

8. The Commander in Chief offers his best thanks to Major General Roberts, to Major General Whitlock, and the various corps under their command. He is happy in welcoming them to the Presidency of Bengal.

By order of his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

(signed) *W. Mayhew*, Lieut.-Colonel,
Adjutant General of the Army.

Enclosure 36.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 388, MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, 3d May 1861.

THE following paragraph of a military letter from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, No. 135 of the 23d March 1861, is published in General Orders:

A question having arisen as to the interpretation to be put on that part of Her Majesty's Warrant (quoted in the margin),* authorising the distribution of the property captured at Lucknow as prize, I have determined, in pursuance of the authority vested in me by the Royal Warrant, that the force which advanced from Allahabad, under Major General Havelock, the forces of Lord Clyde, which, under Major General Windham, held Cawnpore, and that which brought off the beleagured garrison of Lucknow intermediately between Chinhut and the recovery of Lucknow, from the rebels, as well as the force under Lord Clyde, present at the final operations, and that which held Cawnpore during such final operations, are entitled to share in the prize moneys.

* "And whereas our said Commissioners have recommended unto us to grant all the said booty for the use of the Commander in Chief, officers and men belonging to our naval and military forces, and the European and Indian Troops of the East India Company, which took active part in the operations leading to the aforesaid capture of the said City of Lucknow and its dependencies, including all the troops at first entrenched in the said Presidency, the said force under the command of the late Major General Sir Henry Havelock, Bart., Knight, Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, the force which held Cawnpore during the final operations against Lucknow, and the said force under the personal command of the said Baron Clyde, of Lucknow, which took part in the said capture of the said City of Lucknow, and its dependencies, or in the operations which contributed thereto, which operations commenced with the first affair at Chinhut, and the investment of the Residency by the rebels, on or about the 29th of June 1857, and ended with the final expulsion of the rebels, and the capture of the said City of Lucknow, on or about the 21st of March 1858."

Major General *T. T. Pears*, C.B., to the Secretary to the Treasury.

Sir,

India Office, 11 September 1863.

IN continuation of the letter from this office, dated the 8th ultimo, I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to inform you that a Despatch now received from the Governor General of India, states that a search having been made through the records of Government bearing on the subject of the claim of Sir Hugh Rose's force to share in the Kirwee prize, nothing has been discovered which would appear likely to aid Her Majesty's Government in arriving at a decision on the claim, save documents, copies of which were enclosed in the letter of the Commander in Chief in India, transmitted in the letter from this office above referred to.

A perusal of these documents, the Governor General conceives tends to show that there was co-operation between the forces under Sir Hugh Rose and Sir George Whitlock; and that the prior advance of the former, and especially the capture of Jhansi, facilitated the service assigned to the latter, and contributed to the ease with which Banda was occupied, and the Kirwee booty obtained.

I have, &c.

(signed) *T. T. Pears*, Major General,

The Secretary, Treasury.

Military Secretary.

G. A. Hamilton, Esq. to *J. C. Melvill*, Esq.

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 16 January 1864.

I AM directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of the Secretary of State for India in Council, that in compliance with an application from Major Chandos Clifton, Prize Agent to Sir G. Whitlock's division, my Lords have furnished that gentleman with a copy of the communication addressed to Viscount Palmerston by Sir Hugh Rose, setting forth the grounds on which His Excellency considered that the Central India Field Force had a fair claim to share in the Kirwee prize, and which communication was forwarded to this Department by Mr. Cochrane's letter of the 8th August last.

I am, &c.

J. C. Melvill, Esq.

(signed) *Geo. A. Hamilton*.

Major General *T. T. Pears*, C.B., to the Secretary to the Treasury.

Sir,

India Office, 26 January 1864.

1. I AM directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 16th instant, stating that the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have furnished the Prize Agent of Major General Whitlock's force with a copy of the communication addressed to Viscount Palmerston by General Sir Hugh Rose, setting forth the grounds upon which His Excellency considered that the Central India Field Force had a fair claim to share in the Kirwee prize.

2. I am directed to state, with reference thereto, that Sir Charles Wood, on the re-assembling of Parliament, will cause the representation of Sir Hugh Rose to be laid before the House of Commons, in continuation of the Return from this office regarding the Banda and Kirwee booty, presented to the House on the 24th July last.

I have, &c.

(signed) *T. T. Pears*, Major General,

The Secretary, Treasury.

Military Secretary.

Major General *T. T. Pears*, C.B., to the Secretary to the Treasury.

Sir,

India Office, 5 February 1864.

Dated 19 Dec.
1863, No. 343.

A DESPATCH just received from the Government of India, transmits a claim preferred by Major General M. W. Smith, C.B., now commanding the Poonah Division of the Bombay army, to share in the Kirwee prize money. General Sir H. Rose is anxious that the correspondence should be forwarded to the Lords of the Treasury, in addition to the representation already made by him to their Lordships, as it appears to Sir H. Rose to contain additional evidence in support of his own claim to share in the prize money referred to.

2. The correspondence is accordingly herewith transmitted.

3. Irrespective of this consideration, however, Sir Charles Wood would have felt it his duty to send the proceedings to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, in order that the claim advanced by Major General Smith might be duly considered, and he desires me to offer the following observations with the view of assisting their Lordships in arriving at a judgment on the case.

4. Major General (then Colonel) Smith commanded as Brigadier, a brigade of the Rajpootanah Field Force under Major General Roberts, during the operations in Central India, in 1857-58. In April 1858, a flying column, consisting of the troops noted in the margin, was detached under his command from the Rajpootanah Force for the purpose of co-operating with the Central India Field Force, under Major General Sir Hugh Rose. Major General Smith states his orders were—

“To cover Sir Hugh Rose’s rear, and to protect his communications, which, in consequence of the rapidity of his advance, were exposed and in danger of being cut off.”

5. In pursuance of these instructions, Brigadier Smith separated from the Rajpootanah Force on the 23d April 1858; arrived at Goonah on the 12th May; re-occupied Chandaree on the 26th May; fought the action at Kotah-ke-Serai on the 17th June 1858; and immediately joined Sir H. Rose before Gwalior.

6. The claim of this brigade to share in the Kirwee prize property appears to have been preferred in August 1862; but the Commander in Chief at Bombay declined to support it. He considered that no co-operation existed between the force of Major General Roberts, one of the brigades of which Brigadier Smith commanded, and the column under Major General Whitlock. It was his opinion that this column was most materially assisted by Sir Hugh Rose’s march; and that had it not been for that march, it was more than doubtful whether it would have been in the power of General Whitlock to fight the battle of Banda; and as a consequence of that action, to secure the booty at Kirwee.

7. Having seen the discussion which took place in the House of Commons on the 14th July 1863, regarding the Banda and Kirwee booty, Major General Smith renewed the claim on the 21st August 1863.

8. Lieutenant General Sir William Mansfield sees no cause to modify his opinion given in August 1862. It is evident to him “that the column commanded by Major General Smith co-operated far less towards the general result of General Whitlock’s and Sir H. Rose’s campaign, when marching northward, of which the capture of Kirwee was one feature, than the troops in the Dooab, to the north of the Jumna, which were shut out from sharing in the prize money referred to.”

9. Sir William Mansfield no doubt here refers to the claim of the troops,* the subject of the letter from this office to the Treasury, dated 13th June 1862.

10. Sir H. Rose agrees in the view of Sir William Mansfield as to Major General Smith’s claim. He cannot admit that the arrival of the column at Goonah on 12 May 1858, and the subsequent occupation of Chandaree on the 26th of that month, had any effect upon his operations, or those of Sir George Whitlock. He observes,—

“Major General Smith’s arrival at Goonah could have had no possible effect on, or been of the slightest advantage to, Sir H. Rose’s operations at Calpee, because at that very time, on 12th May, Sir H. Rose was actually before Calpee, which is distant 200 miles from Goonah; and when Major General Smith occupied, on 26th May, Chandaree, which is 158 miles from Calpee, Sir H. Rose had taken Calpee three days before.

“Besides,

Troop of Her Majesty’s 8th Hussars,
1st Bombay Light
Cavalry, 95th Foot,
10th Bombay Na-
tive Infantry.

* Detachment,
Madras Artillery.
Detachment,
Bengal Irregular
Cavalry. Detach-
ment 80th Foot.
Madras Rifles.
17th Madras Na-
tive Infantry.

" Besides, another proof that Major General Smith's force was not required for the protection of Sir Hugh Rose's rear, or communications, is, that when he advanced to Calpee, he left in Jhansi (which it is needless to observe was between Sir H. Rose and Major General Smith) a force of all arms, British and native, under Lieutenant Colonel Liddell, of the Bombay army, to garrison that place, and to cover his rear."

11. Sir H. Rose admits the very efficient assistance he received from the co-operation of General Smith's brigade during the operations against Gwalior. This brigade, he states, was placed under his orders for the express purpose of attacking Gwalior; but that these operations could have nothing whatever to do with the capture of Kirwee, and in preferring the claim of his own force to share in the Kirwee prize money, he did not include for this reason the operations of his force against Gwalior.

12. The claim is sent without any remark on the part of the Government of India.

13. Much weight is no doubt to be attached to the opinion of the military authorities in India, who played so conspicuous a part in the operations at the period in question. Nevertheless, Sir C. Wood is inclined to doubt the correctness of the conclusion drawn by them, believing the facts to be as follows:—

14. Sir William Mansfield, when chief of the staff to the Commander in Chief in India, on the 2nd June 1858, wrote thus to the Government of India,—

" Sir Hugh Rose dwells on the fact of his having had no reserves. This is hardly an accurate statement. The troops at Mhow and the Rajpootanah column gave him an effectual support on his left flank, and kept his direct communications by the Agra road free, as shown by the detachment of one of Major General Robert's brigades to Jubbulpore, under the orders of his lordship, when Sir Hugh Rose became alarmed for his rear."

15. In a memorandum sent to the General Commanding in Chief by Lord Clyde about October 1861, his lordship observed with reference to a "Memorandum on the War in India since the fall of Lucknow," recorded by him on the 26th July 1859, that "it will be seen that a portion of Major General Robert's force (viz., the column under Brigadier Smith) was in co-operation with Sir H. Rose, under my instructions, prior to the capture of the treasure at Kirwee." He referred particularly to the 12th paragraph of the memorandum above cited as sufficiently indicative of his having at once, on hearing of Tantia Topee's movement towards Gwalior from Calpee, ordered the Rajpootanah Field Force to give what aid it could to Sir Hugh Rose.

"No time was lost in moving Sir H. Rose on Gwalior; I assisted him with a Brigade from the Rajpootanah Force."

16. Sir Hugh Rose now states that Major General Smith's brigade was placed under his orders for the express purpose of attacking Gwalior. This statement appears scarcely to be borne out by the facts. Brigadier Smith had left Major General Robert's force to protect Sir Hugh Rose's rear on the 23rd April, 1858. He reached Goonah on the 12th May. The action at Calpee was fought on the 23rd May. It was not until some days after this that Gwalior was seized by the Gwalior Contingent. This would appear to have happened on the 1st June only, for Sir R. Hamilton writes, "In justice to Brigadier Smith and the portion of General Robert's force, I must add that they moved up, and joined the force before Gwalior, rendering most important aid, and doing very gallant service during the operations, resulting in the capture of Gwalior, which was only 18 days in possession of the rebels."

17. As Gwalior fell on the 18th June, it could only then have been seized by the rebels on the 1st June.

18. Again, Major General Rose, in his Despatch dated Golowlee, 24th May 1858, stated as follows:—

"I have the honour to report to you, for the information of the Commander in Chief, that the approach of Brigadier Smith's brigade from Rajpootanah to Goonah, having secured Jhansi from attack by Kotah and Bundelcund rebels I recalled Lieutenant Colonel Lowth, commanding Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, whom I had detached with a column to watch the road from Jhansi to Goonah; and I marched with the 1st Brigade of my force from Jhansi on the 25th ultimo on Calpee."

19. Sir C. Wood understands from the proposed decision of the Lords Commissioners, as stated in their Minute of the 14th July 1863, that the property captured by the forces respectively under Major Generals Rose and Whitlock, will be thrown into one fund, and be divided generally amongst the two forces,

the estate of Lord Clyde sharing as Commander in Chief. The property taken by Major General Roberts' force, on the other hand, will be divided exclusively amongst the officers and soldiers of that force, with the same reservation as to the right of Lord Clyde as Commander in Chief. Sir C. Wood has always felt that, under this decision, the case of the brigade of Major General Smith is peculiar. This officer, who was nominally under Major General Roberts, actually served under Sir Hugh Rose. For their service with the latter, he and the troops under him received the Central India clasp to their medal. The grant of donation batta made to them, was also made on account of their co-operation with the force under Sir H. Rose.

* Ahwah, Kotah,
Bunass.

20. If the claim of the brigade to share in the Central India and Saugor prize property be rejected, it could not share at all, as it does not appear to have been present on either of the occasions* on which prize property was captured by Major General Roberts' force.

21. With this explanation, Sir C. Wood submits the claim for the decision of the Lords of the Treasury. He desires me, however, to express his opinion that the claim is well founded. An opinion to the same effect has also been recorded by Lord Clyde, the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, and the late Secretary of State for War. In his former communications regarding the property captured in Central India, Sir C. Wood did not refer to the case of Major General Smith's brigade, because under his view that the booty should be divided amongst the three forces, this brigade would, as a matter of course, have shared in the general distribution.

22. It appears from the proceedings accompanying this letter, that Sir H. Rose considers that presence during the operations against Gwalior only, will confer no right to share in the United Prize Fund of the Central India and Saugor forces, inasmuch as those operations did not take place until after the capture of Kirwee. This appears to Sir C. Wood to be an erroneous impression. Some property, though to a small amount, was taken at Gwalior, and has been carried to the credit of the Central India Prize Fund. All, therefore, present at Gwalior would seem to have a right to share in the united fund, if the decision of the Lords of the Treasury be carried out.

23. Major General Rose's force was formed on the 25th November 1857. It captured Gwalior on the 19th June 1858; property was taken at Jhansi, Calpee, and Gwalior.

24. Major General Whitlock's force was formed on the 17th November 1857. It occupied Kirwee on or about the 5th June 1858; booty was taken both at Banda and Kirwee.

25. It appears to Sir C. Wood, that all who served with either force between the dates named, should share in the United Prize Fund.

26. Major General Roberts' force was formed on 31st December 1857. It fought the general action on the Bunass River on the 14th August 1858; booty was taken at Ahwah, Kotah, and Bunass.

27. In this case, all present with the force between the dates named, would seem entitled to share in the Rajpootanah Prize Fund. This division, however, although no prize was taken after that captured at Bunass, continued some time longer in the field, "encountering difficulties, enduring much fatigue and hardship, and rendering important service in the pursuit of rebels from Gwalior."

28. Part of the division was engaged as late as the 21st January 1859, under Lieutenant Colonel Holmes at Jeekun, and part on the 10th February 1859, under Brigadier Honner at Kooshana. Still, it is presumed, it must be held that such service alone cannot confer a right to share in the captures made previously.

29. Sir C. Wood is aware that no steps are to be taken with regard to the final distribution of the booty captured in Central India, until the papers on the subject have been presented to Parliament. He is desirous, however, in order to obviate any delay in the distribution, of ascertaining the opinion of their Lordships on the points now submitted to them.

I have, &c.

(signed) T. T. Pears, Major General,
Military Secretary.

The Secretary, Treasury.

No. 343, of 1863.—Military Department.

From the Government of India to the Right Honourable Sir *Charles Wood*,
Bart., G.C.B., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Sir,

WE have the honour to transmit for your consideration and orders, copies of the papers, noted in the margin, relative to the claim preferred by Major General Smith, C.B., late Colonel Commanding one of the brigades of the Rajpootana Field Force, to share in the Kirwee prize money.

Proceedings for
Dec. 1863, Nos.
227 and 228.

2. It will be observed that the opinions of their Excellencies the Commanders in Chief in India, and at Bombay, are adverse to the claim in question, and that Sir Hugh Rose is anxious that a copy of this correspondence should also be forwarded to the Right Honourable the Viscount Palmerston, K.G., G.C.B., in addition to that which accompanied the late Governor General's Military Letters, Nos. 41A and 57A, of 28th June and 29th July 1863, as it contains additional evidence in support of his Excellency's own claim to the prize referred to.

Fort William, 19 December 1863.

EXTRACT.—Fort William, Military Proceedings for December 1863.

(No. 227.)

From Lieutenant-Colonel *W. F. Marriott*, Secretary to Government, Bombay, Military Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department (No. 2722); dated Bombay Castle, the 12th September 1863.

I AM directed to transmit, for final decision by the Government of India, the accompanying copies of a letter from the Adjutant-General, and of its accompaniments, relative to a claim preferred by Major General Smith, C.B., late Colonel Commanding one of the brigades of the Rajpootana Field Force to share in the Kirwee prize money.

From Lieutenant Colonel *T. Stock*, Adjutant General of the Army, to the Secretary to Government, Bombay, Military Department; (No. 1458); dated Head Quarters, Poona, the 4th September 1863.

I HAVE the honour to forward correspondence, as per margin, in which Major General Smith, C.B., late Colonel Commanding one of the brigades of the Rajpootana Field Force, which served under the late Major General Roberts in 1858, prefers a claim to share in the Kirwee prize money, on the grounds stated in the enclosed letter.

Letter from Adjutant General to Major General Smith, No. 3984, 16 Aug. 1862.
Letter from Major General Smith, dated 21 August 1863.

2. I am to request you will draw the attention of the Honourable the Governor in Council to the accompanying letter, containing his Excellency's opinion, which was communicated to Major General Smith last year.

3. Sir William Mansfield sees no cause to modify that opinion, it being evident to his mind that the column commanded by Major General Smith co-operated far less towards the general result of General Whitlock's and Sir Hugh Rose's campaign when marching northward, of which the capture of Kirwee was one feature, than the troops in the Doab to the north of the Jumna, which have been shut out from sharing in the prize money referred to.

From Lieutenant Colonel *T. Stock*, Adjutant General of the Army, to Major General *M. W. Smith*, C.B., Commanding Scinde Division (No. 3984); dated Head Quarters, Poona, the 16th August 1862.

I AM desired to acknowledge your letter, without date, regarding the distribution of the Kirwee prize money.

The Commander in Chief regrets that it is out of his power to support your request; but if you desire your letter to be forwarded, without support, His Excellency will have pleasure in complying with your wishes.

His Excellency observes that you do not show that any co-operation existed between the force under Major General Roberts, one of the brigades of which you commanded, and the column under Major General Whitlock, Madras Army. According to his Excellency's recollection of the campaign, conducted by Major General Roberts, there certainly was no such co-operation. General Roberts' operations were confined to Rajpootana, and were, so to speak, eccentric from the movements conducted by his Excellency Sir Hugh Rose and those of the Madras column. It has always been Sir William Mansfield's opinion that the latter, viz., Madras column, was most materially assisted by Sir H. Rose's march, and that

had it not been for that march, it is more than doubtful that it would have been in the power of General Whitlock to fight the battle of Banda, and, as a consequence of that action, to secure the prize money at Kirwee.

His Excellency is in a position to say, that your idea regarding the Kirwee prize is an erroneous assumption. There is no doubt, he believes, that it consisted of the contents of a permanent treasury of a very wealthy, but disaffected, rajah or nabob, whose name has escaped recollection.

Taking all these circumstances into consideration, his Excellency would recommend that the application contained in your letter should not be pressed.

From Major General *M. W. Smith, c.b.*, Commanding Poona Division, late Brigadier Commanding Brigade Rajpootana Field Force in Central India, to the Adjutant General of the Army, Bombay; dated Poona, the 21st August 1863.

HAVING seen by the Parliamentary news, received with the last mail, that it has been announced in the House by Lord Palmerston that the question as to whether the Central India Field Force, under his Excellency Sir Hugh Rose, should participate in the Banda and Kirwee prize money, is to be debated in the House of Commons, and that Her Majesty's Government will take no decisive step in the matter until after such debate has taken place; and as I deem the present a fitting opportunity to bring forward the claims of a brigade of the Rajpootana Field Force (which, under my command, directly co-operated with the force under his Excellency Sir Hugh Rose in Central India) to share in the prize, in the event of the final decision of Government being favourable to the claims of the Central India Field Force, I have the honour to bring to the notice of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, the services of the Brigade which I had the honour to command, which I trust will be found of such a nature as to warrant his Excellency in submitting the claim with his recommendation, for the favourable consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

Colonel Blake's
Troop; Bombay
Horse Artillery;
Her Majesty's 8th
Hussars; 1st Bom-
bay Native Light
Cavalry (Lancers);
Her Majesty's 95th
Regiment; 10th
Regiment Bombay
Native Infantry.

2. On the capture of Kotah, the last stronghold of the rebels in Rajpootana, by the field force under the command of Major General Roberts, and when there no longer remained in that part of the country any rebel force of importance, a flying column, consisting of the troops noted in the margin, was detached from the Rajpootana Field Force, and ordered to proceed under my command into Central India, for the purpose of co-operating with the field force under his Excellency Sir Hugh Rose. The orders which I received were, that "with my brigade of the Rajpootana Field Force, I was to cover Sir Hugh Rose's rear, and to protect his communications, which, in consequence of the rapidity of his advance, were exposed, and in danger of being cut off." In pursuance to these instructions, I marched towards the Grand Trunk Road with all practicable despatch, having separated from the Rajpootana Field Force on the 23d April, and I arrived at Goonah on the 12th May, dispersing, *en route*, a considerable body of rebels who had collected in the jungle in the vicinity of the Trunk Road; in order, doubtless, to cut off convoys proceeding to the Central India Field Force. At Goonah, I awaited further orders from his Excellency Sir Hugh Rose, with whom I put myself in communication as soon as practicable. Meantime, having received information that the fort of "Chandaree," which a short time before had been captured by the Central India Field Force, and left garrisoned by a detachment of Scindiah's troops, had been re-occupied by the enemy in force, I quitted the Trunk Road on the 21st of May, and by forced marches, during which we lost many men from sun-stroke, arrived before "Chandaree" on the evening of the 26th, and found the enemy in possession of the town and fort. Owing to the brigade being too weak to invest the place, I was compelled to make the attack from one side only, in consequence of which the rebels escaped during the night and dispersed. Thus it will be seen that one of the objects for which the brigade was detached, that of keeping open the communications of the force under Sir Hugh Rose, was here accomplished, and the most direct co-operation clearly established. Leaving a sufficient force to occupy "Chandaree," I marched on the 1st June, *en route*, towards the Trunk Road, and arrived at Sepree on the 6th, whence, under direct orders from his Excellency Sir Hugh Rose to march upon Gwalior, I advanced with my brigade upon Kotah-ka-Serai by the Autree Pass, while he with the Central India Field Force pressed forward by the Morar cantonment.

3. For the importance of the services and the further co-operation of my brigade during the subsequent operations before Gwalior, I cannot do better than refer to the Gwalior despatches of his Excellency Sir Hugh Rose, wherein, should any further proofs be necessary, the entire co-operation of the force which I had the honour to command, is most fully and clearly acknowledged.

4. As I am of opinion that it would be irrelevant to detail the further services of the brigade subsequent to the re-capture of Gwalior in June 1858, I shall not trespass longer on his Excellency further than to add that it continued to serve in Central India, in pursuit of the rebels, for nearly twelve months, during the whole of which period it was constantly under canvas and on the march.

5. Trusting that his Excellency will be pleased to consider the claim of this brigade to be just, and apologising for the length of this letter.

Military Department, Fort William.—No. 1059, under date the 28th September 1863.

FORWARDED to the Adjutant-General, for opinion of his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Return requested with an early reply.

(No. 228.)

From Colonel *H. W. Norman*, C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, Governor General's Camp, to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, Calcutta (No. 319); dated Camp, Meeran Meer, the 8th December 1863.

From Colonel *E. Haythorne*, Adjutant-General, to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department (No. 1156/E); dated Head-quarters, Simla the 4th November 1863.

IN returning the papers received with your memorandum, No. 1059, dated 28th September last, I am directed to say that the Commander in Chief in India agrees with Sir William Mansfield that, for the reasons stated by his Excellency, Major General Smith's force have no claim to share in the Kirwee prize money.

2. The Commander in Chief further begs to add, that he cannot admit that the arrival of Major General Smith's column at Goonah on the 12th of May 1858, and the subsequent occupation of Chandaree on the 26th of that month, which the enemy, by his report, appear to have abandoned without defending it, had any effect upon Sir Hugh Rose's operations, or those of Sir G. Whitlock.

Firstly. Because a reinforcement of the 71st Highland Light Infantry joined Sir Hugh Rose's force, without any assistance whatever, in the beginning of April, six weeks before Major General Smith's arrival at Goonah; and, secondly, because, in consequence of a movement which Sir Hugh Rose directed part of his force to make, from Jhansi towards Goonah, a month before Major General Smith came up, he had covered and brought to Jhansi a convoy of details of troops and supplies coming to him from Mhow, along the Grand Trunk Road.

3. Major General Smith's arrival at Goonah could have had no possible effect on, or been of the slightest advantage to, Sir Hugh Rose's operations at Calpee, because at that very time, on the 12th of May, Sir Hugh Rose was actually before Calpee, which is distant 200 miles from Goonah; and when Major General Smith occupied, on the 26th of May, Chandaree, which is 158 miles from Calpee, Sir Hugh Rose had taken Calpee three days before.

Besides, another proof that Major General Smith's force was not required for the protection of Sir Hugh Rose's rear or communications, is, that when he advanced to Calpee, he left in Jhansi, which it is needless to observe was between Sir Hugh Rose and Major General Smith, a force of all arms, British and Native, under Lieutenant Colonel (now Brevet-Colonel) Liddell, C.B., of the Bombay Army, to garrison that place, and to cover his rear.

4. As regards the operations against Gwalior, Sir H. Rose most willingly acknowledges the very efficient assistance which he received from the co-operation of Major General Smith's brigade, which was placed under his orders by the late Commander in Chief in India, for the express purpose of attacking Gwalior.

5. Sir Hugh Rose has already, in his official Despatch reporting that operation, fully shown his sense of the excellent service performed by Major General Smith and his brigade on that occasion; but it is superfluous to observe that these operations can have nothing whatever to do with the capture of Kirwee, inasmuch as they took place after the capture of that place, Kirwee; and in preferring the claim of his own force to share in the Kirwee prize-money, Sir Hugh Rose did not include for this reason the operations of his force against Gwalior.

6. The Commander in Chief in India requests that the Government may be pleased to forward this correspondence to Viscount Palmerston, through the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, as it is a proof that Sir William Mansfield, who was Chief of the Staff under the late Commander in Chief in India, is, as well as Lord Clyde, of opinion that Sir H. Rose's force ought to share in the Kirwee prize-money.

Returned to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, Calcutta, for disposal under the orders of his Excellency the Governor General in Council.

T. G. Baring, Esq., to the Secretary to the Treasury.

Sir,

India Office, 20 February 1864.

I AM directed by Sir Charles Wood to forward, for the information of the Lords of the Treasury, copy of a letter from Sir Robert Hamilton, Bart., K.C.B., formerly Agent of the Governor General in Central India, together with a copy of the letter from the Secretary to the Government of India to which Sir Robert Hamilton's communication refers.

I am, &c.

(signed) *T. G. Baring.*

The Secretary to the Treasury.

(Enclosures.)

129, Park-street, Grosvenor-square,
17 February 1864.

Sir,

MY attention having been drawn to a letter from Colonel Erskine, late Commissioner in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, printed in the papers laid before Parliament, I have the honour to request that a copy of the Despatch from the Secretary to the Government of India, dated 29th January 1858, may be submitted to the Lords of the Treasury with any other document showing the powers vested in me whilst employed in Central India with the military force styled the Central India Field Force.

I have, &c.

(signed)

Robert N. C. Hamilton,

Late Agent to the Governor General,
Central India.

To *T. G. Baring, Esq., M. P.*,
Under Secretary of State for India.

From *G. F. Edmonstone, Esq.*, Secretary to the Government of India, To *Sir R. Hamilton, Bart.*, Agent to Governor General in Central India; dated Fort William, 29 January 1858.

Sir,

I HAVE had the honour to submit to the Governor General in Council Colonel Durand's letters, of the dates and numbers noted in the margin,* objecting to the order conferring on the Commissioner of Saugor and Nerbudda Territories political authority over the chiefs in Bundelcund, who are ordinarily subject to the Central India Agency.

* Letter of 5 July
1857, No. 3A.
Letter of 13 July
1857, No. 19A.

2. In reply, I am directed to observe that the strong objections therein made to the order above referred to, and the predictions of evil that would result from it, have been very little borne out by events. The measure was not in itself a desirable one, but at the time when it was adopted the communications with Agra were closed, and the Lieutenant Governor's authority was nonexistent. Colonel Durand had been compelled to quit Indore, and communication with him was uncertain, nothing being known of his movements except that he was on his way to Asseerghur. For the purpose, therefore, of political superintendence he was not available; and if no transfer of authority had been made, the chiefs would have felt that they were left wholly to themselves, at a time when it was most desirable that even the appearance of this should be avoided.

3. But the times are now changed, and the suggestions contained in Colonel Durand's letter of 18th July are become appropriate. Already the military command has been placed in the hands of one officer, Major General Sir H. Rose; and his Lordship in Council considers it will be right that the whole of the Saugor Division should, for political matters, be subject to the control of the Governor General's Agent for Central India. The interlacing of the small States, some of which have hitherto been under the Commissioner and some under the Agent, may otherwise lead to the embarrassment of the military authorities.

4. In pursuance of the above instructions, you are requested, in communication with Major Erskine, to assume the political functions in respect of all the chiefs in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories which have been heretofore exercised by the Commissioner of those territories, under the general direction of the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces.

The Commissioner, Major Erskine, will be informed that the authority temporarily conferred on him over certain of the Bundelcund Chiefs has now ceased, as has also his authority over the chiefs in the Saugor Division.

The Government North Western Provinces will be informed of the foregoing arrangements, and a copy of this letter will be sent to Colonel Durand.

(2974.)

The Secretary to the Treasury to *T. G. Baring, Esq., M.P.*

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 2 March 1864.

I AM directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th ultimo, and Major General Pears' letter of the 5th ultimo, with their enclosures, relative to the Banda and Kirwee Prize. I am, at the same time, to transmit herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State for India in Council, copy of a letter from Major Chandos Clifton, enclosing a case with the opinion of counsel thereon, and copy of a subsequent letter from the other agents of Sir G. Whitlock's division on the subject of Sir Hugh Rose's despatch.

I am to state with reference to the Treasury letter of 14 July last, that my Lords will take the whole of these documents into consideration before they submit any recommendation to Her Majesty respecting the distribution of the Banda and Kirwee Booty.

In the meantime, however, their Lordships may observe that, as a Commission has been recently appointed by the Queen for the purpose of considering and reporting on the general question of the distribution of booty of war; and as questions regarding the application of the principles of actual or constructive capture, bearing on the conflicting claims advanced to the Banda and Kirwee Booty, may come under their view, my Lords are of opinion that it will be advisable to suspend a final decision respecting the booty in question until after the report of the Commission.

I am also to transmit, for the information of Sir Charles Wood, the enclosed communications, as stated in the margin, received since the date of the last papers presented to Parliament, on the subject of the Banda and Kirwee Booty.

Colonel Brett and Major Clifton to Secretary to Treasury, 16 July 1863.
Major Clifton to Assistant Secretary to Treasury, 3 August 1863, and Enclosures.
Major Clifton to Assistant Secretary to Treasury, 15 December 1863.
Appendix.

I am, &c.

(signed) *F. Peel.**T. G. Baring, Esq., M.P.*

(Enclosures.)

Sir,

Army and Navy Club, 16 February 1864.

I HAVE thought it desirable in the very important question of the Banda and Kirwee Booty to submit the claim of Sir G. C. Whitlock and his troops on the whole case as developed in the Parliamentary Papers, for the opinion of the following eminent counsel—

J. Rolt, Esq., Q.C., M.P.

Sir H. M. Cairns, Q.C., M.P.

Montague Smith, Esq., Q.C., M.P.

Dr. Travers Twiss, Q.C., and

Harris Prendergast, Esq.;

and I have now the honour to enclose the case and the opinion unanimously given by those jurists. I have been informed that, subsequently to the decision recorded in the Treasury Minute, dated the 14th July 1863, this controversy has been reopened by the recent receipt (for the first time after so long a term of litigation) of a formal claim or statement (for a copy of which I have unsuccessfully applied two months ago) put forth by Sir Hugh Rose, the Commander in Chief in India, who has now come forward to assert a title for himself and the Central India Field Force, to share in the booty taken by Sir G. C. Whitlock's division.

However this may be, I would respectfully request that this important opinion of so many counsel of high reputation, concurring, as I believe, with the unani-

mous opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, who had not all the actual facts of the case so correctly set before them, may be submitted at your earliest convenience for the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

And, as in former controversies of this nature, in the cases of the Deccan and the Ava Booty, the judgment of the legal authorities has been acted upon by the Treasury Board in the advice which their Lordships tendered to the Crown with respect to the distribution of those captures, I trust that I may venture to appeal to the impartiality of the Lords Commissioners in the present instance (notwithstanding any adverse conclusions which may have been adopted on incorrect, and at that time, unconnected statements) to favourably reconsider the claim advanced by the actual captors of the booty, supported as it is by the consentient opinions of so many distinguished jurists who have unhesitatingly pronounced for the exclusive title of Major General Whitlock and the troops under his command, to a grant of the treasure captured in their operations against Banda and Kirwee.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Chandos F. Clifton,*

Prize Agent to Sir G. C. Whitlock's Force.

To the Assistant Secretary to the Treasury.

BANDA AND KIRWEE BOOTY.

HEREWITH is left a copy of the correspondence on the subject of the Banda and Kirwee Booty, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed on the 24th July 1863.

The prize agents of Sir George Whitlock's force are desirous of having your opinion on the points hereinafter stated, taking the facts of the case as they appear upon the correspondence, and having reference to that and the several documents set out in it alone. They would, at the same time, beg to refer you to the Act of 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 41, establishing the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and to the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 65, to improve the practice and extend the jurisdiction of the High Court of Admiralty, Sect. 22 of which is in the following terms:—"And be it enacted that the said High Court of Admiralty shall have jurisdiction to decide all matters and questions concerning booty of war, or the distribution thereof, which it shall please Her Majesty, her heirs, and successors, by the advice of her and their Privy Council, to refer to the judgment of the said Court; and in all matters so referred, the Court shall proceed as in case of prize of war, and the judgment of the Court therein shall be binding upon all parties concerned, as well as to the declaration of Lord Chancellor Cottenham, of the object and intention of the framers of the Act as contained in his speech on introducing the Bill, and which was to the following effect:—"But before he touched on this part of the subject, he would refer to the jurisdiction of the Admiralty Court when a question of prize came before it, viz., when it had to adjudicate upon the disposal of an enemy's property taken at sea. This was undoubtedly within its jurisdiction. But when a question of booty arose, viz., when the property was taken on land, the Court of Admiralty had no jurisdiction. If the property was taken in the course of joint operations of an army and navy, then it had jurisdiction over both, but over questions of booty it had no jurisdiction. Anciently these questions were determined by the Court of Chivalry, but that court having been abolished they fell under the cognizance of the Treasury, from which it was now proposed to transfer them to the Admiralty Court."

Bearing in mind, then, that the whole is subject to the prerogative of the Crown, but on the assumption that the advisers of the Crown are desirous of dealing with the matter according to the principles of justice, and with a view of distributing the booty as prize to those who are actually entitled to it, your opinion is requested upon the following points:—

1. What is the bearing of precedents upon the claim of the prize agents of Sir George Whitlock's force?
2. Have such prize agents made out a valid claim, on the face of the correspondence as actual captors to the whole of the booty captured at Banda and Kirwee?
3. Had such prize agents a full and fair opportunity of investigating and answering, the statements of the parties preferring adverse claims prior to the decision of the Treasury on the 14th March 1863?
4. Whether having regard to the Acts 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 41, and 3 & 4 Vict., c. 65, and the statement of Lord Cottenham, the case is not one falling within the principle of those Acts, and which should be referred to the Court of Admiralty for a judicial decision?

OPINION.

1 and 2. Having read and considered the Parliamentary papers relating to the proposed distribution of the Banda and Kirwee prize money, we are of opinion that, upon the principle to be deduced from a comparison of the precedents showing the disposal of the prize money resulting from the captures at Delhi, Lucknow, and Dhar, in the recent Indian war, and the Mahratta booty taken by General Wellesley in the Deccan war, the booty which was captured by the troops under the command of Sir George Whitlock in the regular course of the operations arising out of the particular service allotted to their commander, may be justly claimed by Sir George Whitlock's Division, as the actual captors, to the exclusion of all the other divisions of the Army then in the field. And we entertain this opinion notwithstanding any supposed co-operation which may be attributed to Sir Hugh Rose, and the column under his command, by reason of the proximity of the line of country in which that force was operating at the same period of time or otherwise.

3. We think the prize agents of Sir George Whitlock's Division had not the complete opportunity to which they were entitled, of answering the adverse claims preferred to the Treasury prior to the decision of 14th March 1863.

4. We think this case falls entirely within the scope of the Acts of Parliament, enabling the Crown to refer such matters to the Court of Admiralty, or to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

(signed) *John Rolt.*
Montague Smith.
H. M. Cairns.
Travers Twiss.
Harris Prendergast.

12th February 1864.

Club Chambers, 15, St. James's Square,
 17 February 1864.

Sir,

HAVING been informed by you yesterday afternoon that a copy of the recently received statement of Sir Hugh Rose in the matter of the Kirwee Prize had been despatched on the 16th ultimo to Major Clifton's address, we have made inquiry at the Army and Navy Club, and have now received the packet, dated Treasury Chambers, 16 January 1864, enclosing that document and its annexes. We greatly regret that this paper should have been so long at Major Clifton's club without his knowledge. It will now be forwarded to him, and as soon as a reply can be drawn up, a further communication, in answer to the arguments of Sir Hugh Rose, will be forwarded to the Lords of the Treasury; and these papers will also be submitted to those counsel whose opinion has been transmitted for their Lordships' consideration in Major Clifton's letter of the 16th instant.

We have, &c.
 (signed) *Tudor Lavie,*
 late in Command of the Brigade of Artillery
 with Sir G. Whitlock's Force.

Alfred Kinloch,
 Chaplain to the Madras Force.

Colonel *Brett* and Major *Clifton* to the Secretary to the Treasury.

Sir,

6 St. James's-place, 16 July 1863.

WE have the honour to address the Lords of the Treasury, and respectfully to submit to their Lordships that having been under the necessity of incurring individually a pecuniary responsibility, and of making considerable advances (amounting already to nearly 3,000*l.*), for the general benefit of the captors claiming the booty taken during the late war in India at Banda and Kirwee, in meeting the law and other expenses in the prosecution of the claim put forward by Sir George Whitlock's troops and contested by other parties, we are desirous of being relieved from the same; and we beg most respectfully to apply to your Lordships to order the issue of a sum of money from the proceeds

of the prize already realised and in their possession, to be appropriated to that purpose. This application, we have the honour to observe, cannot be thought unreasonable at the present time, if the decision of this case is now to be deferred, in accordance with Lord Palmerston's declaration in the House of Commons on Tuesday last (14th July), until Parliament reassembles in 1864, and may possibly be afterwards postponed for judicial examination before some competent tribunal.

We have, &c.

(signed) *De Renzie Brett*, Colonel Madras Army,
Prize Agent.

Chandos F. Clifton,
Late Major and Captain 12th Royal Lancers,
Prize Agent, General Whitlock's Force.

Major *Clifton* to the Assistant Secretary to the Treasury.

SIR,

Army and Navy Club, 3 August 1863.

As prize agent for the Banda and Kirwee Booty, I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 14th ultimo (delivered in St. James'-square on the afternoon of the 16th idem), which announces the ultimate decision of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury in favour of Sir H. Rose and the troops under his command.

The receipt of this letter has been quite unexpected, as it was understood, in consequence of Lord Palmerston's statement in the House of Commons on the 14th ultimo, that no further steps whatever were to be taken until the papers relating to this subject could be produced and discussed in Parliament.

The grounds upon which the Lords Commissioners have recognised the claim (if pretensions which have never been fairly or publicly put forth can be so called) of the Bombay division have already been shown to be untenable.

Sir H. Rose himself admits that the Madras and Bombay divisions were not "parts of a combined force."

Lord Clyde states that these columns were "prosecuting separate campaigns."

Sir R. Hamilton testifies that actual co-operation never took place.

The two divisions, when Kirwee was captured, were not convergent, but widely divergent, and incapable of affording mutual assistance.

And, finally, it is abundantly proved, as the note which affects to qualify Sir G. Whitlock's independence has been found to be not genuine, that that officer was entrusted with a distinct and separate command, so that he never reported to Sir H. Rose, nor received instructions from him; and it was only Lord Canning himself, as Sir R. Hamilton states, who had authority to direct his movements.

It appears however, as you now intimate, that the Lords Commissioners had already formed their decision some months ago, before any opportunity had been afforded to me of establishing these facts, or of examining and testing the counter-statements of the friends of Sir Hugh Rose; and I must respectfully regret that their Lordships have determined to adhere to a decision which was obviously founded on *ex parte* representations, and evidence of disputed authenticity, and which is said to be directly opposed to the unanimous opinion of the law officers of the Crown.

I will not now question your statement that there is no law which regulates the distribution of this booty, and that the grant of this prize-money depends absolutely on the discretion of the Crown. I will only venture to submit that the exercise of the Royal Prerogative, in the distribution of prize, is wont to be governed

governed by precedents, and in the most well-known cases has been determined by legal authority, even before the enactment of those statutes which now bear upon cases of this nature. Shortly after the final decision on the Deccan case, in which the advice of the law officers of the Crown guided the judgment of the Treasury Board, the Statute 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 42, s. 4, was passed, and jurisdiction was thus conferred in questions of this character on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

And in 1839 the Statute 3 & 4 Vict. c. 65, s. 22, was introduced by Lord Chancellor Cottenham, in order to transfer the decision of questions of prize from the Treasury to a judicial court, and to enable the Crown to refer disputed cases of military booty to the judgment of the High Court of Admiralty; and it would appear, I venture to submit, from the use of the word "booty" in this clause, that the Act of Parliament contemplates a reference to the Admiralty Court before the Royal Warrant which converts the capture into prize-of-war is proclaimed.

Under these circumstances, I have still reason to express a hope, in the name of a gallant force which, under devastating sickness and on the field of battle, perilled life and limb in doing good service to the State, that the petition which I have lately* presented to Her Majesty will be granted, and that this question will at once be referred for trial, according to the laws of evidence, before a judicial tribunal.

* 14 July 1863.

I trust I may request that this letter may be added to the documents which are now being submitted to Parliament.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Chandos F. Clifton*,
Prize Agent to Sir G. Whitlock's Force.

Army and Navy Club, 3 August 1863.

P.S.—Since the completion of this letter a communication† has been received from the Lord President of the Privy Council, intimating that my petition to the Queen, which I have now the honour to enclose, cannot be presented to Her Majesty without the direct concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. The grounds for this determination, as stated in the Registrar's letter, are based on the precedent of the Deccan case in 1833. But the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council was not at that time in existence. The Statute 3 and 4 Will. 4, c. 41, was not passed till the following month, while the Statute 3 and 4 Vict. c. 65, giving jurisdiction to the High Court of Admiralty on questions of military booty, is of far later date. These statutes appear to have been enacted in order to give special powers to these courts, and it must be obvious that none of the cases prior to the extension of their jurisdiction can establish an absence of jurisdiction at the present time.

I have now, therefore, to request that you will be good enough to ask the consent of the Lords Commissioners to refer the enclosed petition to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The promise which has been made in Parliament that no further steps should be taken in *distributing* this booty, I cannot but believe, does not in any way preclude the Lords Commissioners from granting the further boon of an open and judicial trial of this important question, either in the High Court of Admiralty, or before the Judicial Committee or any other competent tribunal.

To the Assistant Secretary
to the Treasury.

† See letter (enclosed) from H. Reeve, Esq., Registrar of the Privy Council, dated 31 July 1863, to Messrs. Gregory & Co.

(Enclosures.)

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

The Petition of Major *Chandos F. Clifton*, Prize Agent to Major General *Whitlock's* Division.

May it please your Majesty,

Your petitioner having been appointed prize agent to the Madras Division under Major General Sir George Cornish Whitlock, K. C. B., which, after the victory at Banda, in the East Indies, in the summer of 1858, captured (at a time when the casualty list in the royal regiments of the force amounted to the fearful rate of 42 per cent. in their daily operations), the spoil of that place and of the neighbouring town of Kirwee, has learned with surprise and regret that your Majesty's ministers, contrary to usage in such cases and to the express opinion of your Majesty's law officers, have recommended that a portion of this booty should be in part distributed among troops of the Bombay army, which had no share whatever in the enterprise whereby it was captured. Appealing to that Royal justice which it has ever been your Majesty's desire to administer to the meanest subject, your petitioner, with loyal submission, humbly begs to lay at the foot of the Throne the following representation of the case, which he is emboldened to believe, as greatly affecting the interests of a gallant force, whose arduous service in the Indian campaign has been commended by the Crown and the Legislature of the country, will not be thought unworthy of his Sovereign's most gracious consideration.

In the hottest season of 1858, operations against Kirwee having been strongly pressed upon that officer by the Government (*See "Military Consultations of the Madras Government, 2d July 1858"*), a division of the Madras army under Major General Sir G. C. Whitlock, K. C. B., after their signal victory over the Nawab of Banda at the head of a numerous army of rebels and mutineers, marched against his kinsman Narrain Rao, the chief of Kirwee, who had been specially proscribed by Lord Canning as a ringleader of the insurrection. This chief was nearly related, by adoption, to Nana Sahib, and had proclaimed himself during the revolt Peishwa of the Mahrattas. As our troops advanced, he took up a position with 9,000 men in front of the town; but finding his adversary strongly reinforced, and assailing him both in front and flank, he surrendered to the Madras commander, though the main body of his army, under his Dewan (Radho Govind), retired to the neighbouring hill-fastnesses, and maintained a formidable resistance until December 1858, when this force was destroyed by Sir George Whitlock in the brilliant action of Punwaree.

General Whitlock's march on Banda and Kirwee was made under the special orders of Lord Canning, and there was no sort of connexion or association between this commander and Sir Hugh Rose; for, in fact, it appears that in May 1858 General Rose telegraphed to Lord Harris, at Fort St. George, requesting assistance from General Whitlock; and Lord Harris, in reply, referred him to the Supreme Government (*See "Military Consultations of the Madras Government," Nos. 76, 77, page 1806, 8th July 1858*); and it is also important to add that no single order or report ever passed from Sir Hugh Rose to Sir George Whitlock, or from Sir George Whitlock to Sir Hugh Rose.

On Narrain Rao's surrender, his garrison was disarmed, and his treasury was taken possession of by the prize agents of the force. At this time (7th June 1858) the nearest Bombay force under Major General Sir Hugh Rose, G. C. B., was about 200 miles south-west, and was marching on an opposite route against the Sepoy army of the Jhansi and Calpee territories, which had just overthrown the Maharajah of Gwalior, and had been strengthened by the defection of his troops and the seizure of his ordnance, treasure, crown-jewels, and capital.

In accordance with Lord Canning's Despatch to Sir A. Wilson (*see "Fort William Gazette," page 194, No. 181 of 1858*), your Majesty's ministers made a declaration in Parliament that this booty was to be given to the British army. Not doubting that, according to usage in such cases, the prize property would be promptly distributed to the actual captors, Major General Whitlock's troops felt it unnecessary to take any steps to substantiate their claims. It appears, however, that the Lords Commissioners of your Majesty's Treasury, in order to ascertain the rightful claimants, applied to your Majesty's Secretaries of State for War and for Indian Affairs, for such information as might enable their Lordships to come to an equitable decision. These departments sought no information from the actual captors or their representatives; and in May 1861 it transpired that, acting on statements made in the interest of other claimants, they had drawn up representations extremely adverse to Major General Whitlock's division. The prize agents of that force, in conjunction with others who had acted with them, immediately endeavoured to make known to your Majesty's Secretaries of State for War and for Indian Affairs the real circumstances of the case. Failing in this (for no attention was paid to their respectful remonstrance by these Public Departments), they addressed, in November 1861, a memorial to the Lords Commissioners of your Majesty's Treasury, showing by conclusive evidence that the Bombay troops under Major General Rose were not in any way engaged in the operations by which Kirwee was captured; that General Whitlock held a distinct and independent command; that he received no orders from Sir Hugh Rose, and forwarded no report to him; that his division was in no fair sense leaning on, or connected with, the Bombay force; and that Sir Hugh Rose was fully engaged with a powerful and successful enemy, and nearly a month's march from

Kirwee

Kirwee at the time of capture. They argued that according to precedents and all rule of Prize Law, and by the dicta of Lord Stowell in numerous naval cases, and of the late Duke of Wellington in analogous instances of military captures, they were entitled to receive the whole of the Kirwee booty, to the exclusion of all claim by Sir Hugh Rose. To corroborate these representations they submitted their case, with all that they could discover (for it was not divulged) of their opponents' case, to the examination of several counsel of great eminence. Sir Hugh Cairns and Sir Robert Phillimore in consultation, and after careful investigation of the precedents, expressed an unqualified opinion in their favour. Sir Roundell Palmer at once arrived at a similar conclusion, and Mr. Harris Prendergast, author of the well-known works on Prize Law, gave an opinion to the same effect.

Soon after the transmission of this memorial to the Treasury, it became known that one of counter-claimants had reprinted the document and forwarded some adverse comments on it to the authorities. General Whitlock's prize-agents requested permission to inspect and answer those comments, but this act of justice was refused. It is understood, however, that the Treasury Board admitted the cogency of the arguments, the accuracy of the facts, and the importance of the legal opinions conveyed in the Prize Agent's memorial; but when a short delay was requested, in order to obtain further documents from India, it was thought right to answer in the negative. Nevertheless, a delay of three months was conceded, to enable those who advocated the interests of the Bombay troops to shake, if possible, the case of the memorialists. Eventually a long reply was drawn up and forwarded from the India Department to the Treasury. Its contents were not communicated to General Whitlock's friends, but it is understood that the chief aim of this document was to establish military association between the Madras and Bombay divisions on political grounds. It was known that the political officer (Sir Robert Hamilton, Bart.) who was attached to Sir Hugh Rose's force had been invited to furnish a report on the subject, while no information had been asked from the political officer attached to General Whitlock's force. The Prize Agents of the Madras Division therefore felt it their duty to protest against the reception of this one-sided evidence, and, in the spring of 1862, they again solicited from the Treasury a copy of the documents by which the claim of their opponents had been supported; knowing that their own case, and every argument which they had put forth, had been subjected to hostile scrutiny for some months, and to very careful criticism. But they were not then allowed to see any part of the case of their antagonists, and the Treasury Board, in reply to this application, observed that all the necessary facts of the case had now been elicited, and that no further arguments or statements could be received.

The whole case was then referred for the opinion of your Majesty's law officers, whose decision was for some time delayed by the illness of Sir John Harding; and when his appointment devolved on Sir R. Phillimore, who had already pronounced an opinion in favour of the exclusive claim of Sir George Whitlock's force, it was thought expedient to consult another counsel of great eminence in the place of Sir R. Phillimore, and Dr. T. Twiss was accordingly selected.

The opinion of your Majesty's law officers, there is reason to believe, was pronounced with more than ordinary unanimity in favour of the claim put forth by Sir George Whitlock's troops, to the exclusion of all claim by Sir Hugh Rose.

In the meantime other prize-money, captured on the western side of Central India, was by your Majesty's Royal Warrants (dated 2d October 1862) distributed. These captures were made at Dhar, Sarun, Nurgood, Shorapore, Hulgullee, and Khandeish, and the prize in each case was awarded to the takers, on the strictest principle of actual capture. In the case of Dhar, which was evacuated by the rebels when about to be stormed by Colonel Stuart, and in which a valuable prize was acquired by the Malwa Field Force (afterwards better known as the 1st brigade of the Central India Field Force, commanded by Sir Hugh Rose), the principle of actual capture was so rigidly applied, that a part of the capturing division, which had been detained by the Resident in order to keep in check a neighbouring body of the enemy, was not allowed to participate, as it happened to be about 20 miles distant at the time of this capture.

In August 1862, the opinion of your Majesty's law officers on the case of the Banda and Kirwee Booty is believed to have been delivered, and shortly afterwards the warrants granting the booty of Dhar, Nurgood, &c. to the actual captors were proclaimed.

At this juncture it appears that Sir Hugh Rose, whose case had been so fully, powerfully, and advantageously advocated, applied through the Indian Government for permission to set forth, after this four years' contest, his claim to a portion of the Kirwee Booty; and this request (although General Whitlock's representatives, it will be recollected, had been refused a short delay) was granted, and a delay of more than half a year was conceded in order to allow General Rose to establish his claim: but up to the present moment that claim, it is ascertained, has not been set forth, and no memorial or application on the part of Sir Hugh Rose, or the troops serving under him, has been presented to your Majesty, or to the Lords Commissioners of your Majesty's Treasury, on the subject of the Banda and Kirwee Booty.

Moreover, your petitioner has not only to complain that the statements which had been put forward on behalf of any constructive claimants had altogether been withheld and concealed from your petitioner until the 16th March 1863, but when a part of these documents was at length produced, it was ascertained that a very important paper (viz., an extract from Sir Patrick Grant's letter of instructions to Sir G. C. Whitlock) had been placed before the authorities in a shape which has now been discovered not to be authentic.

In the month of March 1863, the Lords Commissioners of your Majesty's Treasury were pleased to furnish your petitioner with copies of memorandums (dated the 2d October 1861, 26th July 1859, and 8th February 1862) of General Lord Clyde, late Commander in Chief of your Majesty's forces in India, and a memorandum of Sir Robert Hamilton on the subject of the Banda and Kirwee Booty and the claims of the forces under Sir Hugh Rose to participate in the distribution. The scope of those memorandums is to show that the divisions under the respective orders of Sir Hugh Rose and Major General Whitlock were a combined force employed in the execution of one specific service, under instructions common to both. Your petitioner admits that if General Whitlock's force was by any official document placed under the orders of the Commander in Chief of Bengal by the Supreme Government, and if the representations of Field Marshal Lord Clyde are in other respects accurate, the Madras and Bombay divisions would be justly regarded as acting under the supreme command of that officer. But the letter of instructions, dated 17th November 1858, addressed by the Commander in Chief of the Madras Army to General Whitlock, expressly says, "You will receive your instructions direct from, and make your reports direct to, Army Head Quarters;" and these instructions, as your petitioner respectfully submits, indicate in the clearest manner that General Whitlock held a command wholly independent of and unconnected with Sir Hugh Rose and his division—a state of facts which, taken in connexion with the distinct and separate nature of the operations by which this capture was effected, shuts out, according to all precedents, any claim of Sir Hugh Rose and his division to participate as constructive captors in the Banda and Kirwee Booty now awaiting your Majesty's warrant of distribution.

Your petitioner therefore humbly prays that your Majesty will be pleased to take these circumstances into your gracious consideration, and to order that, according to established precedents in cases of this nature—more especially in the case of the Ava Prize-money, where the scheme of distribution was altered; in deference to the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, in favour of the actual captors of that booty—the whole of the prize-money resulting from the booty captured solely by Major General Whitlock's division may be granted exclusively to the troops actually engaged under his orders in the operations by which it was acquired; or, if it should be thought that there is any reasonable doubt or dispute as to the equitable claim, according to law or custom, of other troops to share in this capture, your petitioner entreats that your Majesty, with the advice of your Privy Council, will be pleased to refer the decision of this case to the judgment of your High Court of Admiralty, under the provisions of the statute in that behalf (3rd and 4th of your Majesty's reign, chapter 65, clause 22), or to the judgment of the Judicial Committee of your Majesty's Right Honourable Privy Council, under the provisions of the statute in that behalf (3rd and 4th of William 4, chapter 42, section 4).

And your petitioner will ever pray, &c.,

Chandos F. Clifton,
Late Major and Captain 12th Royal Lancers,
Prize Agent to Sir G. C. Whitlock's Division.

Council Office, Whitehall,
31 July 1863.

Gentlemen,

I AM directed by the Lord President of the Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, addressed to myself, and enclosing a petition, addressed to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by Major Chandos Clifton, Prize Agent to Major General Whitlock's division, with reference to the Banda and Kirwee Booty, praying that Her Majesty will be pleased to refer the decision of this case to the judgment of the Court of Admiralty, or to the judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council; and I am to state that neither in form nor in substance does this application appear to his Lordship to fall within the jurisdiction of Her Majesty in Council.

A similar application was argued before the Lords of the Council on the 9th and 10th July 1833, in the case of the Army of the Deccan (reported in Knapp's P. C. C., vol. II., p. 102); and the result of that discussion was that the Lords of the Council declined to entertain it, and recommended his Majesty to refer the memorials back to the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury. This course is well established by precedent: and without the direct concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, the Lord President must decline to recommend Her Majesty to refer this memorial to the Judicial Committee, under the special powers of the 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 41.

I am therefore directed to return this petition to your hands.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Henry Reeve,*
Registrar, Privy Council.

Messrs. Gregory and Co.

COPY of TREASURY MINUTE, dated 5 August 1863.

WRITE to Major Chandos Clifton that the decision communicated by the Treasury Letter of the 14th ultimo had been taken before Lord Palmerston's announcement in the House to which reference is made in his letter, and formed therefore a part of the correspondence which his Lordship undertook to lay before the House. A subsequent Minute of this Board, however, directed the suspension of any action in the matter until the correspondence shall have been laid before Parliament.

With reference to the request now preferred, that the decision on this case should be referred to the judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, state that my Lords concur in the opinion of the Lord President, that neither in form nor in substance does this application fall within the jurisdiction of Her Majesty in Council.

My Lords have already decided on the application of the Prize Agents of General Whitlock's force for a reference of the question to the High Court of Admiralty.

Major Clifton to the Assistant Secretary to the Treasury.

Sir,

Army and Navy Club, 15 December 1863.

I. As I have been informed that a statement with respect to the claim of the Central India Field Force to share in the booty captured at Banda and Kirwee, has recently been forwarded from his Excellency Sir Hugh Rose, late commander of that force, and now Commander in Chief in India, I beg respectfully to represent that this controversy may be indefinitely prolonged if written statements are to be received, at dates so remote from the commencement of this inquiry, from parties claiming to participate in the prize-money, and that it would not only [*as the Lords of the Treasury have substantially admitted in their Minute of 4th January 1862*] have been more equitable, but would ultimately have expedited the settlement of this question, to have submitted the matter for judicial investigation, as we have urgently solicited,* so that the actual facts might have been elicited by open and unimpeachable evidence. It is more than nineteen months ago since it was announced to me, in a letter† from the Secretary to the Treasury, that the discussion was finally closed, and that no further representations could be received. I cannot, therefore, suppose that any further statement from the parties who claim as constructive captors can at this late date be considered admissible; but if any fresh paper put forth by Sir Hugh Rose, or any other opponent, is now to be received, I shall feel much obliged (though I would earnestly deprecate any continued prolongation of this controversy) if I may be permitted to have a copy of those documents and of any other official papers which may have been forwarded by the Government of India, as I should wish to submit any observations which may be necessary with as little delay as possible: for it cannot be questioned that great inconvenience, to say the least, has arisen from a premature decision on the merits of this case, while the statements put forward by the friends of Sir Hugh Rose were unseen, and therefore unrefuted, by the advocates of Sir George Whitlock and his troops, who had never on their part observed or desired the slightest concealment as to the facts or arguments on which their claim was based.

II. I must avail myself of this opportunity to represent most respectfully, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, that on examining the papers respecting the Banda and Kirwee Booty which have recently

* See my letter dated 15 March 1863, Parliamentary Papers, No. 28, page 68. See also the petition to Her Majesty in Council, dated 15 July 1863. See also the petition to the House of Commons, signed by Major General Sir G. Whitlock, K.C.B., and four general officers of his force, presented to Parliament by Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., on 14 July 1863.

† See letter from Mr. Peel to Major Chandos Clifton, dated 17 March 1862.

recently been printed by order of the House of Commons,* important errors have been discovered,† some of which are *merely typographical*,‡ and others of a more material character, which relate to precedents and to matters of fact having an essential bearing on the merits of this controversy.

III. For example, it is stated in the letter from the War Office,§ dated 20th July 1861, that the Deccan Booty was thrown into one mass, and that Sir Thomas Hislop only received the share of a subordinate officer; but the real fact is, that all the booty taken in the daily operations of the troops|| was awarded exclusively to the actual captors, while Lord Hastings and the Grand Army shared, as constructive captors, only in that portion of the booty which consisted of bank deposits and assets of that character, or of treasure discovered at Nassick and elsewhere after the cessation of hostilities. Of the booty allotted to constructive captors, Sir Thomas Hislop, as second in command, received a larger proportion¶ than other generals of division; but it appears to me that he received the *commander-in-chief's share* of the booty taken in the daily operations of his army, so that this precedent, if I interpret it aright, like those of Serampore and of the Mahratta Booty of 1803, would entirely bar the claim not only of Sir Hugh Rose but also of the late Lord Clyde.

IV. It is further remarked by the Secretary of State for War that the booty which was awarded to the Deccan army on the principle of actual capture was acquired after considerable resistance on the part of the enemy. But this is not the fact. There was no serious resistance at Poorunder and at most of the hill-forts, and no question, I believe, was ever raised (as this statement from the War Office would imply) as to the degree of resistance encountered at any of those places where captures were made; the only distinction drawn being that which I have already indicated between booty** regularly taken in the field, which was wholly allotted to the actual captors, and that species of property†† which being previously lodged to the Peishwa's account in the treasury of the East India Company, or being afterwards secured by the civil power after the termination of the campaign, eventually accrued to the State as a war-droit of the Crown, and was therefore divided, as the general result of the war, on the principle of constructive capture, between the armies of the Marquess of Hastings and Sir Thomas Hislop. It appears to me that the fundamental error into which the Secretaries of State for War and for India have fallen on this point has chiefly led to the erroneous judgment which they have expressed on the merits of the Kirwee case.

V. It is at least desirable that these facts should be clearly ascertained, because great stress has been laid by the authorities on the precedent of the Deccan case; and this precedent, as Sir R. Palmer‡‡ has distinctly stated, rules strongly in favour of the claim which has been preferred by Sir George C. Whitlock's troops.

VI. In the letter dated Horse Guards, 13th February 1862,§§ written by Major General Forster at the desire of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, in which reference is made to a previous letter||| not included in the published papers, it is remarked that His Royal Highness was led to pronounce in favour of Sir Hugh Rose and the troops under his command, in consequence of the testimony of the late Field Marshal Lord Clyde, who had a personal interest in this controversy. The Duke of Cambridge was of opinion that Lord Clyde had proved—among other erroneous statements which I could have

** Rs. 24,29,892.—. 9.

†† Rs. 88,51,169. 14.

‡‡ See Sir R. Palmer's opinion, Parliamentary Papers, page 25.

§§ Parliamentary Papers, No. 12, p. 28.

||| Dated 20 January 1862.

* No. 498, dated 24 July 1863, on the motion of the Right Honourable Lord Stanley and Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart.

† In the memorial to the Treasury, dated 28 March 1863 (Parl. Papers, page 79), for "*Generals Rose and Clyde . . . were prosecuting separate campaigns*," we ought to read, "*Generals Rose and Whitlock . . . were prosecuting separate campaigns*."

‡ At page 80 of the original edition of the Parliamentary Papers, paragraph 44 of Major Clifton's memorial, dated 28 March 1862, is wholly unintelligible; and in the map appended to the same Paper, the notes showing the real extent of Sir R. Hamilton's political authority are omitted. Colonel Erskine's letter is also wanting in this edition of the Papers.

§ Parliamentary Papers, No. 4, page 8. See Letter from Sir E. Lugard to the Under Secretary of State for India. This assertion appears in an extract from Mr. Prendergast's work on Prize and Booty; but Mr. Prendergast, it will be seen, has rectified this statement in his opinion, recorded at page 37 of the Parliamentary Papers.

|| See Minute of the Lords of the Treasury, dated 16 January 1826.

¶ See "Distribution of the Deccan Booty," Parliamentary Papers, No. 726 (*Mr. Warburton*), ordered to be printed 11 August 1832.

have readily refuted if I had been permitted to scrutinize, as my own case had been scrutinized, his Lordship's memorandum—"firstly, that General Whitlock did not hold any independent command within the theatre of war." The evidence of Sir P. Grant and others distinctly controverts this point, and there appears to be no evidence to prove it (for the documents F. G.* appended to Lord Clyde's memorandum, have reference to entirely different operations carried on *fifteen months after the fall of Kirwee*),† except a note which had been incorporated in an extract (*marked A*) from the letter of instructions issued to Brigadier General Whitlock on assuming his command. This letter, it has now been clearly ascertained, was not written at Lord Clyde's but at Sir Patrick Grant's headquarters, and the note to which His Royal Highness has attached so much importance is not in the original letter, but appears to have been subsequently added in the course of this discussion.

With regard to the second point,‡ which is thought by His Royal Highness to be proved by Lord Clyde's memorandum, it appears to me to be far too vague and general in its tenor to materially affect the issue of this question, for all the other columns engaged in the Indian war have exclusively divided their own captures; yet it may be fairly predicated of any two contiguous divisions of the army, that "the operations of the one column were directly influenced by the operations of the other,"§ as, for example, Lord Clyde himself has stated that the operations of the captors of Jhansi were directly influenced by the operations of Sir H. Roberts, and the operations of Lord Clyde, as captor of Lucknow, were directly influenced and aided by the operations of Colonel Rowcroft, who has not been permitted to share in the booty of Lucknow.

With respect to the third point,¶ which is supposed by the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief to have been established to his satisfaction, viz., "that before and after the capture of Kirwee Major General Whitlock was in direct communication and co-operation with Sir Hugh Rose:" this seems to rest chiefly on the assertion of Lord Clyde, who was not a disinterested witness. The evidence, it appears to me, avails to show that Major General Whitlock was not in direct communication with Sir Hugh Rose, and that co-operation between the two columns, as Mr. J. P. Willoughby** has observed, was found to be practically impossible.

With reference to the fourth point, which merely concerns the personal claim of Lord Clyde to share as Commander in Chief, I have now to submit that if any regard is to be paid to the precedent of 1803, when Lord Lake did not share in Sir A. Wellesley's prize—or to the case of the Deccan, when Lord Hastings did not share in the booty taken in the daily operations of Sir T. Hislop's army—or to the case of Serampore, where the officer in chief command of the force did not share—or to the case of Kelat, where Sir J. Keane did not share in General Willshire's prize, the claim of Lord Clyde to share as Commander in Chief in the Kirwee Booty is completely negatived.

VII. In the letter from Major General Pears (dated India Office, 14th Aug., 1861),†† Sir C. Wood recommends that the booty taken at Dhar (like that captured at several other places in Central India) should be confined to the actual captors, and that *a part of the capturing division* which, having been detained by important operations against a neighbouring chief, was only 20 miles distant, and marching rapidly on the place, should be excluded. In the next paragraph, however, Sir C. Wood gives it as his opinion that in the Kirwee Prize, which was taken by the Madras division (*an entirely separate, distinct, and independent force*), the troops under Sir Hugh Rose, who were 200 miles distant, engaged in a distinct enterprise, and marching in an opposite direction, and also the troops under Sir H. Roberts, who were equally unconnected with the Madras force and still more remote, should be allowed to share in the captured property. As no reason is assigned for these widely conflicting judgments, and as the plea of combination or common enterprise, which is the sole or main argument set up against

See also Major Clifton's memorial, 28 March 1863, paras. 30 and 31, Parliamentary Papers, 77.

† i.e., the divisions or districts through which his route to the theatre of war lay.‡

Parliamentary Papers, No. 12, page 28.

¶ Parliamentary Papers, No. 12, page 28.

†† Parliamentary Papers, page 11, No. 5.

† The expression "within the theatre of war," which occurs in the interpolated note, and which is adopted in the Report of His Royal Highness, is found only in Lord Clyde's memorandum, and in no other paper.

‡ "Secondly, that the operations effected by the Madras Column in Bundelcund were directly influenced by the operations of the troops under Sir Hugh Rose."—Parliamentary Papers, No. 12, page 28.

** See his Minute or Dissent, in which nearly one-half of the Council of India concurred.—Parliamentary Papers, page 48.

against our claim, clearly applies to the Dhar case, and does not apply to the Kirwee campaign, I am wholly at a loss to understand what principle, if any, can have guided the Secretary of State for India in Council in pronouncing these apparently irreconcilable opinions upon these two cases, which are only not parallel because combination is clearly made out in the Dhar case, and is as clearly contradicted in that of Kirwee.

* 14 August 1861.
Parliamentary
Papers, page 11.

VIII. It may be proper, moreover, to point out that the decision of the Secretary of State for India, which ruled* that the booty taken in Central India "should be shared between the three divisions commanded respectively by Major-Generals Rose, Whitlock, and Roberts" was recorded before the Prize Agents of the Madras division, or any other persons on their behalf, had had any opportunity of representing in detail the real facts and merits of the case to the authorities who were supposed to be judicially examining the question; and a similar remark applies to the reports which have been furnished by the Horse Guards and the War Office.

† Parliamentary
Papers, No. 15,
page 41.

IX. In the letter from Major-General Pears to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated India Office, 22d March 1862, No. 1184,† there are several points which, I respectfully submit, I am bound to notice. It is asserted, in the 9th paragraph, that the political assistants with Major-General Whitlock (Major Erskine, and afterwards Major Ellis) were subordinate to Sir R. N. Hamilton, who accompanied Sir Hugh Rose. But it appears that Major Erskine was not subordinate to Sir R. Hamilton, that Major Ellis was a refugee in Sir G. Whitlock's camp, and that Mr. F. O. Mayne, the Special Commissioner of the Banda district, was the civil officer who accompanied General Whitlock throughout his operations at Kirwee, and who was entirely independent of Sir R. Hamilton.

‡ Deccan Case, 4to.
edition, vol. ii.
page 1.

X. It is stated, in paragraph 14, that Sir C. Wood is not aware that the Lords of the Treasury had expressly laid it down that the principle of actual capture ought to be primarily observed in estimating prize claims, yet a declaration to that effect is recorded in the well-known Minute of the Lords of the Treasury, dated 5th February 1823,‡ at the commencement of the Deccan controversy:—

My Lords . . . are of opinion that the most just and equitable principle of distribution will be to adhere, as nearly as the circumstances of the case will admit, to the principle of actual capture, and that although they are aware that the principle of constructive capture must, under certain circumstances, in a degree be admitted, the disposition should be to limit rather than extend that principle.—Deccan Case, quarto edition, Vol. II., page 1.

XI. There are several precedents of Indian prize-money—such as the booty taken at Serampore,§ and in the Mahratta war of 1803, and in Nepaul in 1813, and at Kittoor in 1824, and at Ava in 1826, and in Coorg in 1835—which rule in favour of the principle of actual capture; yet the only precedents cited by the Secretary of State for India in Council are, first, the case of Moulton, which, as Mr. J. P. Willoughby|| has shown, is in one important particular inapplicable, inasmuch as the Moulton force had been duly incorporated, before the capture of Moulton, in the Army of the Punjab; and, secondly, the case of Khelat, where the principle of actual capture was alone recognised.

XII. In the cases of Delhi and Lucknow, the principle of actual capture was apparently the rule which governed the distribution of the prize-money. I am not aware that any corps were permitted to share but those which were actually present at the capture, or which *belonged to those divisions*,¶ and were engaged in *those operations*, by which the capture was effected: a very different condition,

§ In the case of Serampore, which was captured without resistance, the troops which were in position on the other side of the river at the time of the capture were not allowed to share. This precedent is nearly parallel to the recent case of the Dhar Prize-money, in which none but the troops actually present were allowed to share.

|| See his Minute or Dissent, dated 31 March 1862, in which nearly one-half of the Council of India concurred.—Parliamentary Papers, page 48.

¶ Mr. Willoughby's Minute shows that actual capture was the principle adopted in the case of Delhi; and it also appears that the troops at Cawnpore were a portion of the force which, under the personal command of Lord Clyde, captured Lucknow.

tion, I imagine, from that which Sir Charles Wood suggests when he states, in paragraph 26, that the precedents of Delhi and Lucknow lead him to the conclusion that "all troops who" in any way* "contribute to the capture of the property are entitled to share"—for it is scarcely possible to conceive a wider interpretation than this of the doctrine of constructive capture.

* The real words are, "Contributed in any manner."

XIII. With reference to the communications received from the Government of India,† which in several important instances have negatived the claims of corps setting up a plea of joint-capture to share in the Kirwee Prize, I will only remark, in order that this letter may not be unnecessarily lengthened, that with respect to the claim put forth by Sir H. Roberts and his troops to share in the prize captured by Sir Hugh Rose, it appears that Sir W. Mansfield‡ was of opinion that this claim could not be established, as "the force under Sir H. Roberts was not in any way under the command of his Excellency Sir Hugh Rose, and did not therefore more co-operate with him than the troops concentrated under Lord Clyde on the lines of the Ganges and the Jumna. If Lord Clyde's forces share, then the Rajpootana Field Force should share, but, his Excellency believes, not otherwise." This reasoning, which is sound and clear, must equally exclude Sir Hugh Rose from sharing in the prize captured by Sir George Whitlock. It also appears from these papers that the General Prize Committee at Calcutta, considers that the claim of Sir H. Roberts is quite as good as that of Sir H. Rose, and, according to Sir W. Mansfield, the force under Lord Clyde is equally entitled, with the troops under General Roberts, to share in the Central India Prize Fund. It appears, therefore, that no satisfactory rule can be laid down, if the principle of actual capture, which has been observed in all other cases in the late Indian war, should now, in the case of Kirwee only, be arbitrarily set aside.

† Parliamentary Papers, No. 19, page 53 et ss.

‡ Parliamentary Papers, page 54, No. 3.

XIV. With regard to the position of the civil or political officers who respectively assisted Sir Hugh Rose and Sir George Whitlock, the observations which I have already made will show that there is a very serious mistake in the letter written by Mr. G. E. Cochrane to the Secretary to the Treasury, dated India Office, 22d July 1862.§ It will be remembered that Sir R. N. C. Hamilton, who was the political officer employed to accompany Sir Hugh Rose, has stated, though his statement is *sufficiently* contradicted by himself (see paragraph 4 of his Report), that his political authority extended over the Banda and Kirwee districts, which were really not in any way within his jurisdiction, but under the authority of the Special Commissioner, Mr. F. O. Mayne, C.B. The statements of Sir R. Hamilton and of Mr. Cochrane, with reference to this point, are directly contradicted both by Colonel Erskine and by Mr. Mayne, who asserts, in his letter dated 25th June 1862,|| "That as civil and political officer in the Banda district (in which Kirwee is situated), I was not in any way subordinate to Sir R. N. C. Hamilton, the Governor General's Agent at Indore, attached to General Rose's camp, and that neither Sir Hugh Rose nor Sir Robert Hamilton, directly or indirectly, had anything to do with General Whitlock's operations against Kirwee." He also observes in a subsequent letter, dated 27th March 1863:¶ "*Sir R. Hamilton had no power or authority whatever to direct the operations of Sir G. Whitlock's column in my district, from the date of my arrival in that officer's camp. If he had possessed this power, what necessity would there have been for him to 'apply to the Governor General' to move up a part of General Whitlock's force** to Calpee?*" It is, I think, matter of regret that Mr. Cochrane's letter should have been laid before the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury without first allowing me the opportunity of examining the correctness of his statement.

§ Parliamentary Papers, page 65.

|| Parliamentary Papers, No. 20, page 64.

¶ Parliamentary Papers, No. 35, page 80.

XV. I must also observe that it would, I think, have enabled their Lordships more accurately to ascertain the real facts of this case—which appear to have been much misrepresented, and to have been laid before the law officers of the Crown in some respects, as I must needs infer, incorrectly—if I could have had permission,†† several months ago, to see the Reports which have been drawn up in the Public Departments for the purpose of rectifying those statements which I have now shown to be erroneous, and others which I consider to be equally inaccurate. I

pass

** *Vid* Sir R. Hamilton's memorandum of 20 March 1862.

†† In the instance of the Deccan Booty, the draft of the case submitted by the trustees to the law officers of the Crown was previously communicated to the counsel of Sir T. Hislop.—See the petition of Mr. Atcheson, law agent for the Army of the Deccan. Deccan Case, 4to. edition, vol. ii., and Appendix to this letter.

pass by these at present, because I cannot but hope that although, in the month of March 1863, the Lords of the Treasury appear to have arrived at a conclusion adverse to the Madras Force, on the strength of *ex parte* representations which I had not then been allowed to controvert or to inspect, their Lordships may now see reason to admit that the claim of Sir G. C. Whitlock's troops to the whole of the Banda and Kirwee Booty is founded, as the law officers of the Crown, I believe, have unanimously declared, on precedent and equity, and that their Lordships will either revert to the alternative of a judicial trial of this case, as contemplated in their Minute dated 4th January 1862, or that they will think it right to advise Her Majesty to grant this property, exclusively, to the force which actually captured it, after a gallant action and under severe suffering, in the hottest days of an Indian midsummer. As the essential facts on which this claim is founded have in no respect been impugned, and as the law officers of the Crown have pronounced with remarkable unanimity in our favour, notwithstanding the very grave disadvantages under which our case came before them, it seems to me incredible that this controversy can be decided against Sir G. Whitlock and his troops without a fair and open trial, more especially as it appears, from the Treasury Minute already quoted, dated 4th January 1862,* that if the main facts of the case had been (*as they have not been*) controverted, and if the law officers of the Crown had been (*as they have not been*) divided in opinion, the Lords of the Treasury would have thought it equitable to submit the matter for judicial investigation to the High Court of Admiralty. I cannot therefore believe it possible, when the leading facts on which I rested the claims of the Madras troops have been fully substantiated, and when the law officers have one and all determined in our favour, that the Lords of the Treasury will think proper to record an adverse decision, and to refuse the alternative of a judicial investigation.

Parliamentary
Papers, page 27.

XVI. I will only further observe, that as the Lords of the Treasury, in their Minute of 4th January 1862,† have not merely recognised the analogy between naval and military captures, but have even gone so far as to seek for a principle of distribution, in this case, from the regulation respecting booty captured by revenue cruisers, enacted by the Statute 33 Geo. III. c. 66 s. 10, which Lord Stowell quoted with approbation in the case of the *Helen*,‡ I must beg to call attention to a dictum of that great jurist, which appears to be far more applicable to the conditions of this controversy.

Parliamentary
Papers; Ibid.

‡ Robinson's
Admiralty Reports,
vol. III., pp. 224,
229.

"The gentlemen have resorted," said Lord Stowell, in the case of the *Vryheid*, "to the general principle of a common enterprise. Common enterprise is a general principle, and it has been contended that where ships are associated in a common enterprise, that circumstance is sufficient to entitle them to share equally and alike in all prizes that are made, but certainly this cannot be maintained to the full extent of these terms. Many cases might be quoted in which ships so associated would not share. Suppose a case, that ships going out on the same enterprise, and using all their endeavours to effectuate their purpose, should be separated by a storm or otherwise, no one would then pretend that they should share in each other's captures."—The "*Vryheid*," 2, Robinson's Admiralty Reports, page 27.

XVII. Admitting, as we must, the proposition to which the highest authorities have assented, that the rules which govern the distribution of naval prize are not inapplicable to the principles of military booty, it by no means seems so clear that any practical analogy can be drawn between captures made by the revenue cruisers, which are ships not regularly commissioned to make war, and the booty taken during regular hostilities by the duly commissioned corps of the most loyal army in British India, which served under Sir G. Whitlock. The booty captured by the vessels of the Revenue Department was placed at the absolute disposal of the Crown by a special Act of the Legislature, because it was found that the temptation to make rich prizes was apt to divert the revenue cruisers from their normal duties. I would respectfully hope that this consideration cannot in any way be thought to apply to the gallant force which fought in India under Sir G. Whitlock, nor to those operations which earned for that officer and his troops the thanks of the Imperial Parliament.

XVIII. Recurring, however, to the dictum of Lord Stowell, which I have just cited, I would beg to point out, for the consideration of the Lords Commissioners

sioners of the Treasury, that even if combination or a common enterprise could be proved between the forces of Sir Hugh Rose and Sir George Whitlock, this circumstance alone, if the forces were afterwards separated, "would not entitle them to share equally and alike in each other's captures." But the argument on our side has always gone further than this, for I have most clearly proved that there was no common enterprise, or special conjunction, or actual co-operation between Sir Hugh Rose and Sir George Whitlock. The evidence which proves this assertion has not been shaken, while the evidence set forth by our opponents has been seriously impugned.

XIX. Upon reconsideration of all the facts which have now been established, I am persuaded that the Lords of the Treasury must necessarily arrive at the conclusion, for which I have so long and earnestly contended, that no combination of these two columns either did or could, under the circumstances of the case, happen in the field, and therefore, to use the argument successfully employed in a very similar case by Sir Thomas Hislop, their Lordships cannot resolve to decree that their subsequent union, *on paper*, shall attain its object of confounding their claims to prize.

I have also the honour to request a copy of the unpublished letter from the Horse Guards to the War Office, dated 20th January 1862, which is referred to in Major-General Forster's letter,* under date 13th February 1862.

I have, &c.

Chandos F. Clifton,

Late Major and Captain H.M. 12th Royal Lancers,
Prize Agent to Major-General Sir G. C. Whitlock's Division.

* See Enclosure to
Parliamentary
Papers, No. 12,
page 28.

APPENDIX.

(Immediate.)

COPY of Mr. *Maule's* Letter (Deccan case), to *W. Harrison*, Esq., Counsel
for Sir T. Hislop.

My dear Sir,

Lincoln's Inn, 4 July 1823.

THE Trustees appointed by Her Majesty's Warrant for the distribution of the Deccan Prize, have been pleased to direct me to entrust the enclosed to the law officers of the Crown for their opinion, having first communicated the case to Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Hislop.

As I know that despatch is of great importance, I take the liberty of forwarding it to you in the first instance, conceiving that if I were to communicate with Sir Thomas Hislop, he would refer the case, in a more circuitous route, to yourself and Dr. Jenner.

I have to request that no time may be lost in returning to me the case, and acquainting me whether Sir Thomas Hislop has any observations to make respecting it.

W. Harrison, Esq., &c. &c.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Geo. Maule.*

COPY of TREASURY MINUTE, dated 6 January 1864.

LET a copy of the communication from Sir H. Rose to Lord Palmerston, enclosed in the letter from the India Office of 8th August last, be sent as requested.

BANDA AND KIRWEE BOOTY.

COPY of further CORRESPONDENCE on the subject of the BANDA and KIRWEE BOOTY, between the India Office and the Treasury Board (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 498, of Session 1863).

(*Lord Stanley.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
12 February 1864.*

[*Price 9 d.*]

42.

Under 12 oz.

249

BANDA AND KIRWEE BOOTY.

FURTHER RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 9 February 1864;—for,

“COPY of any further CORRESPONDENCE on the subject of the BANDA and KIRWEE BOOTY, between the India Office and the Treasury Board (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 498, of Session 1863).”

India Office, }
17 March 1864. }

T. T. PEARS, Major General,
Secretary Military Correspondence.

(No. 4047.)

The Secretary to the Treasury to Mr. *H. Merivale*.

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 15 March 1864.

I AM directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State for India in Council, with reference to former correspondence relative to the Banda and Kirwee Prize, copy of a letter dated 12th instant, from the Prize Agents to General Sir G. C. Whitlock's Force, together with copy of an answer forwarded therewith to Sir H. Rose's despatch, urging the claim of his column to share in the said Prize.

My Lords desire me to acquaint you that they would be glad to receive any observations which the Secretary of State in Council may wish to offer on these communications from the Prize Agents to Sir G. C. Whitlock's Force; but, in case he should not be at present prepared to reply thereto, their Lordships suggest that the same should be presented with the other papers relating to the Banda and Kirwee Booty, which are to be laid before Parliament by command of Her Majesty.

H. Merivale, Esq.

I am, &c.
(signed) *F. Peel*.

Enclosure 1.

Colonel *Butt* and Major *Clifton* to the Assistant-Secretary to the Treasury.

Sir,

15, St. James's-square, 12 March 1864.

WE beg to thankfully acknowledge the receipt last night of your letter of yesterday's date with enclosures. We would most respectfully observe, that we had no reason to suppose that the delay in presenting the papers now passing through the press to Parliament was in any way attributable to us, for on an inquiry at the India Office two days ago, Colonel Tudor Lavie and Mr. Kinlock were informed by the Assistant-Military Secretary that the proofs of the previous correspondence had been just sent thither for correction. It is also with deep regret that we notice that the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have imputed to us an intention of availing ourselves of the delay which has occurred from the accidental detention of Sir Hugh Rose's despatch, for the purpose of withholding our observations on that despatch until further letters are produced.

We would beg you to assure their Lordships, with the utmost respect, that our chief object in withholding our rejoinder was simply to make the case as complete as possible, and thereby to expedite the publication of the whole correspondence which is to be laid before Parliament. Upon other occasions, it will be remembered, documents which have since been answered, were long withheld, and were first made known to us in the Parliamentary papers several months after the matter had been debated on the 14th of last July in the House of Commons, and, owing to this circumstance, subsequent communications became necessary, and the discussion was prolonged. To obviate a recurrence of this delay, it seemed to us a more convenient course that we should now have the opportunity which the Lords of the Treasury have been kind enough to concede, of commenting upon all the recent documents relative to this case at once.

The reply to Sir Hugh Rose's despatch is, however, now forwarded, as it was written, previous to the receipt of your letter; and, in submitting it to the favourable consideration of the Lords of the Treasury, we trust that you will do us the justice to state that hitherto there had been no reason to complain of want of promptitude on our part. The memorial of 28th March 1863, having been completed in a fortnight, while the counter-statements of our opponents appear to have occupied more than two months, and the despatch from Sir Hugh Rose is only now forthcoming after several years of delay.

In the documents which have now been enclosed we might find several points on which to found further arguments in our favour, but as we are anxious to evince our desire to expedite the issue of these papers, we think it right to send in the reply to Sir Hugh Rose in its original form.

We believe, too, that our case, fortified by the unanimous opinion of so many of the most distinguished jurists of the day, is already so strong, that it is unnecessary to show at greater length that Sir Hugh Rose, by the decision which he has pronounced against the claim preferred by Brigadier Smith, who was despatched to his assistance, and to serve under his own orders in the operation against Calpee, has pronounced *a multo fortiore* against the validity of his own claim upon Sir G. Whitlock's prize, for it is plain that Colonel Smith's force was associated with Sir Hugh Rose, and was in far closer proximity to his camp than he ever was to Sir G. Whitlock, from whose position the Central India Field Force, at the date of the capture of Kirwee, was distant nearly two hundred miles.

For the same reason, it may be needless to point out at length the great injustice which would arise from the introduction of inconsistent and conflicting principles of distribution of the Lords of the Treasury, by recognising in this single case the principle of constructive capture, should admit, in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of State for India, all the troops which served with Sir H. Rose at Gwalior, as participants of the Banda and Kirwee prize. Under this interpretation of the principle of joint capture it would be difficult to negative the claim of the brigades at Mhow or of the whole of the forces under Lord Clyde, which, according to Sir William Mansfield, were co-operating in the same degree as Colonel Smith's force with the troops under Sir Hugh Rose. It need scarcely be said it would be a patent act of injustice to allow the troops which joined Sir H. Rose at Gwalior ten days after the fall of Kirwee, and at the distance of 200 miles from that place, to share, by a new and unauthorised interpretation of the doctrine of constructive capture, in the benefit of the prize taken in the distinct and separate operations of the Madras force. A very different rule, it will be remembered, has been applied to that portion of the Force under Sir Hugh Rose, which, at an earlier period of the war, captured the rich prize of Dhar, which has been granted exclusively to the actual captors—a body of troops, which was part and parcel of the column, and was only 20 miles distant, having been excluded.

The Lords of the Treasury will at once observe that if the principle of constructive capture may thus be arbitrarily extended without any fixed rule or measure, according to the particular impression of the different authorities, it must be impossible to arrive at any satisfactory solution of the claims which will inevitably grow with the growth of a controversy of this nature.

Little or no comment is required upon the letter with enclosures which has been forwarded on the 17th ult., by Sir R. N. C. Hamilton, to the Secretary of State for India. The letter communicated by Sir R. Hamilton does not impugn the allegation of Colonel Erskine, who admits that certain chiefs in Bundelcund were placed under the authority of the Governor General's agent, but who adds—"The statement of Sir Robert Hamilton that the whole of the Saugor and Nerbudda territories was therefore placed under me, is incorrect." It is, however, worthy of remark that Sir Robert Hamilton has entirely omitted to traverse or to notice the far more important contradiction which, in two official documents, has been given to his assumption of authority on paper over Sir G. C. Whitlock's Force, by Mr. F. O. Mayne, C.B., who states (for he was acting under the direct authority of Lord Canning, then resident at Allahabad), "I was the only civil and political officer who was in any way responsible for Sir G. C. Whitlock's operations against, or negotiations with, the rebel chiefs in the Banda and Kirwee districts;" and again, "Sir Robert Hamilton had no power or authority whatever to direct the operations of Sir George Whitlock's column in my district from the date of my arrival in that officer's camp. If he had possessed this power what necessity would there have been for him to apply to the Governor General to move up a part of General Whitlock's Force to Calpee?"—*Vide* his Memorandum of 20 March 1862).

We trust that as our reply will now have been delivered at the Treasury within twenty-four

Extract from letter
from F. O. Mayne,
Esq. C.B., 25 June
1862, Parl. Papers,
No. 20, page 64.

Extract from letter
from F. O. Mayne,
Esq., C.B., 27th
March 1863,
Parl. Papers, No. 35,
page 80.

four hours after the receipt of the papers enclosed in your despatch, the Lords Commissioners will no longer impute to us any intention of seeking to strengthen our case by new arguments, or of needlessly delaying the issue of these papers.

We have, &c.,

(signed)

*De Renzie Brett, Colonel.
Chandos F. Clifton.*

Prize Agents to Sir G. Whitlock's Force.

Enclosure 2.

Major *Clifton* to the Assistant Secretary to the Treasury.

Sir,

Army and Navy Club, 12 March 1864.

1. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt, on the 16th ultimo, of a packet* (which was dispatched from the Treasury Chambers on the 16th January, but was unfortunately detained at my Club for upwards of four weeks), containing a very voluminous statement recently received from His Excellency Sir H. Rose, who, after five years' tacit relinquishment of his claim, has at length come forward to assert a right for himself and the troops who served under him in 1858, to share in the Banda and Kirwee Prize-money.

2. It is well known to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and has been admitted by them in a Minute, dated 16th April 1862,† that ample opportunity had been afforded two years ago to the constructive claimants to set forth their case, and had been so employed by them. It cannot therefore be pleaded by His Excellency Sir H. Rose, that he had not hitherto been heard in this matter. We have always believed, on the contrary, that we have reason to complain that, instead of coming forward openly at the first with a public and explicit statement of his case, Sir H. Rose has permitted the claims of his force to be informally maintained in documents prepared by able and influential advocates, and not communicated to the actual captors, until the authorities had committed themselves to a declaration favourable to his suit. It is clear, moreover, that Sir H. Rose cannot have suspended, as he intimates, the formal exposition of his claim until the authorities had arrived at an abstract determination to apply the principle of constructive capture to the Banda and Kirwee case. For, in the first place, constructive capture presupposes a constructive claimant just as a decree affirming the law of primogeniture presupposes a first-born child. And, in the next place, no such abstract decision in favour of the principle of constructive capture has ever been recorded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and, least of all, prior to the 12th July 1862, at which date Sir H. Rose admits that he took the first step, in a letter to the Government of India, to formalize his claim, although he afterwards deferred his appeal for 12 months, and, if not ably protected by his advocates in England, would thus have allowed judgment to go by default, as indeed it ought to go at the present time. So far from passing a decision at the date when Sir H. Rose first addressed the Government of India on the subject of his claim, in favour of the principle of constructive capture, the Lords of the Treasury, in their Minute of 4th January 1862, had recorded‡ an opinion of a directly opposite tenor. The great delay, therefore, which has occurred on the part of Sir H. Rose in preferring a formal claim to participate in this booty, has not in any way been satisfactorily explained; and I would respectfully submit, that the reception, at this extremely late date, of a further statement from that distinguished officer, is extremely unfair to the actual captors, who might justly solicit a corresponding delay of at least several months to answer a document of such unusual length, containing in some respects new allegations and new arguments, which, perhaps, are only to be refuted in all points by the production of additional documents, for which a reference to India might be requisite.

Parl. Papers, No. 30,
page 70.

3. In illustration of this remark, I would beg particularly to refer to the non-production of the very important letter addressed by Sir Hugh Rose to the Chief of the Staff in April or May 1858, together with a similar letter from Sir Robert Hamilton, about the same date. These letters, for copies of which I applied to your address nearly 12 months ago, are alluded to in a despatch from Sir W. Mansfield to the Government of India, dated Head-quarters, Futttehghur, 2nd June 1858.

4. Sir W.

* Owing to its unusual bulk, the porter had omitted to forward it by post to my address in Wales.

† Extract from Treasury Minute, April 16, 1862: "My Lords have afforded similar opportunities to other claimants for a participation in that booty, and having now before them a sufficient statement of the facts on both sides to enable them to form a judgment, &c."

‡ See Parl. Papers, No. 11, pages 26, 27. Extracts from the Minute of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, dated January 4 1862: "My Lords would hesitate, without further investigation, to adopt in the face of the opinions of the eminent jurists above cited, the principle of constructive capture as applicable in its strict and generally understood sense to the Kirwee booty." And again, the course proposed "would be founded on the acknowledgment that no claim exists by the strict laws of constructive capture."

(Para. 9.)

(Para. 13.)

See Parl. Papers,
No. 12, page 33.
Appendix E to
Lord Clyde's Memo-
randum of February
8, 1862.

4. Sir W. Mansfield's letter, written in the very week in which Kirwee fell, is so clear an explanation of the real nature of the combination which existed at the time, not between any two particular columns, but between the several columns acting in the Central States of India, that I beg permission to insert it for the special consideration of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

(E.)

EXTRACT from a Letter from the Chief of the Staff to Colonel *Birch*, C.B., Secretary to Government of India, Military Department.

Sir,

Head Quarters, Futteghur, 2 June 1858.

I HAVE the honour, by the desire of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward, for submission to the Right Honourable the Governor-General, two despatches received by me from Sir Robert Hamilton, Bart., and Major-General Sir Hugh Rose, K.C.B., late commanding Central India Field Force, together with my replies.

It is obvious from the tone of the former, that Sir Robert Hamilton and Sir Hugh Rose do not appreciate the calls made for troops in other parts of the empire, beyond the sphere of their immediate observation. This is very natural, and not a subject of remark, excepting that the attention of the Governor-General should be drawn to the circumstance.

Sir Hugh Rose dwells on the fact of his having had no reserves. This is hardly an accurate statement. The troops at Mhow* and the Rajpootana column gave him an effectual support on his left flank, and kept his direct communications by the Agra road free, as shown by the detachment of one of Major-General Roberts' brigades to Jubbulpore,† under the orders of his Lordship, when Sir Hugh Rose became alarmed for his rear.

On his right flank he was in like manner assured by the laborious march of Major-General Whitlock's brigades, which actually operated in Banda, in time to render the capture of Calpee, aided as Sir Hugh Rose was by a column formed in the Doab, to co-operate with him from the left bank of the Jumna, comparatively easy of accomplishment.

(signed) *W. R. Mansfield*,
Major-General, Chief of the Staff.

5. It will thus be seen, that Sir Hugh Rose (and Sir R. Hamilton with him) had complained shortly before the fall of Kirwee, that no troops were co-operating with the force under his command; and Sir W. Mansfield replies, that the divisions of General Roberts, of General Whitlock, and of Lord Clyde, together with the troops at Mhow, were all acting in combination with him. It cannot be questioned that in justice to the Force which I represent, this very important contemporary testimony from Major-General Rose and Sir Robert Hamilton ought not to have been kept back, as it seems to conclusively determine the whole question; for while Sir W. Mansfield's despatch only recognises a general combination between Generals Rose, Roberts, Whitlock, and Lord Clyde, with the Mhow troops, the testimony of Sir Hugh Rose himself avails to show that there was no practical co-operation during the whole of the transactions at Banda and Kirwee, between his division and any other force.

6. I would now observe in turning to the allegations contained in this lengthy document, that the reasoning of His Excellency Sir Hugh Rose, apart from the voluminous and frequently irrelevant details with which it is encumbered, appears to resolve itself into two arguments:—

I. That it is not just that the troops which actually took the Prize, on which occasion there was no fighting, should alone share in it, to the exclusion of the Central India Field Force, which was far more engaged, and lost far more.

II. That without the co-operation of the Central India Field Force, Banda and Kirwee would not have been taken by Sir G. C. Whitlock's Column.

7. (I.) The first argument does not really affect the question; for prize of war, according to Lord Stowell, is a lottery, and unless it can be shown, which cannot be shown, that the two divisions were acting in conjunction in those operations by which Kirwee was captured, neither the numerous engagements nor the brilliant successes of the constructive claimant on the one hand, nor the facility of the capture on the other hand, would at all avail, under any known principle or precedent of Prize Law, to impugn the title of those who actually took the booty, under a relatively independent General, in a distinct and separate enterprise. To recognise the amount of casualties, or the military distinctions of one corps, as a plea entitling them to share in booty captured in the independent operations of another corps would introduce a new principle of distribution, of inconvenient application to future cases. It is not always the best General who loses the most men, and, for this reason, if for no other, the claim to Prize would not be fairly measured by the length of the Casualty List, or the amount of resistance offered by the enemy.

8. Compared,

* Mhow (Indore) must not be confounded with the Mhow (Rannypore), in Bundelcund.

† This Jubbulpore is not Jubbulpore on the Nerbudda.

8. Compared, however, with the circumstances under which the rich booty of Dhar has been shared by the troops who now claim, through Sir Hugh Rose, to participate in the Kirwee Prize, it cannot be alleged that this booty was by any means an easy capture. It was the direct result and fruit of the gallant action of Banda, which, according to the judgment of Lord Clyde, ranks among the best achievements of the war, and in the consequent advance on Kirwee the casualties from sickness in the Royal Corps reached the fearful ratio of 42 per cent. Employing, therefore, the argument suggested by Sir Hugh Rose, and assuming that the justice of the Crown can only desire to dispense its bounty according to precedent, as interpreted by competent authority, and with equal favour to all parties, I venture still to appeal to the impartiality and consistency of Her Majesty's advisers, and to respectfully inquire whether it can be considered right and reasonable that the same troops which so easily captured Dhar, having benefited by the strictest principle of actual capture in the allotment of that rich prize, to the exclusion of their own comrades and associates only two marches distant from the place, should also be admitted to participate on a new and unprecedented construction of the principle of joint capture in the Kirwee Booty, captured at the distance of nearly a month's march, on a separate and remote line, by an isolated and distinct force, with which from first to last they were never in contact or conjunction. The value of the Dhar Prize, with reference to the amount realised and the paucity of the troops who captured it, will be relatively as large as the Banda and Kirwee Booty, if this latter property should be granted to the actual captors only.

9. II. I would now turn to the second ground on which Sir H. Rose appears to rely in preferring his claim to share in the Banda and Kirwee Booty, viz., that he co-operated with Sir G. Whitlock at Saugor, in the intended combination for the relief of Chirkaree, and in the actions gained by his division at Jhansee and Calpee.

10. A careful examination of the original instructions given both to Sir G. Whitlock and Sir Hugh Rose will show that Saugor was not the primary destination either of the Madras or Bombay columns.

Paras. 4 and 5, of Mr. Anderson's Letter, dated Bombay, 12 December 1857,

Instructions of the Governor-General, describing the intended sphere of Sir G. Whitlock's operations.

4. This Government knows little or nothing of the internal and political condition of the country north of the Nerbudda, and the Right Honourable the Governor in Council thinks it would be very inexpedient for the Government to lay down the plan of a campaign for the column under your command; but his Lordship in Council would remark, that Jubbulpore lies altogether to the eastward of the line of operations which he conceives your column should undertake.

5. It appears to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council that Jhansi and Saugor, or rather Nowgong, are the points which you should consider as the destination of your force, rather than any place further to the East, and that from these points you will be able to co-operate with the Commander-in-Chief, and to cut off the retreat of the Gwalior Contingent, or of the Dinapore mutineers, or of any other rebel force which may endeavour to fall back upon Bundelcund and the strong country north of the Nerbudda.

It is the wish of the Governor General in Council that the force should be directed through the Nizam's country to Nagpore, and eventually to Jubbulpore. Whether it will be necessary to call the force further beyond the Nerbudda to Saugor or elsewhere is yet uncertain. It must depend upon the work which the column from Bombay may have in hand in Rajpootana or in the western portion of Central India, after it shall have assembled in the month of January, and upon the course of events in Bundelcund, Central India, and Oude, which may possibly occupy the force in Bengal, and render it necessary to leave the Saugor territory to the care of the Madras column.*

11. So that there is no real ground for the statement of Sir Hugh Rose in speaking of his march to that place: "The scene of my operations was the same as that assigned to Sir G. Whitlock."

12. The order to move upon Saugor, for the relief of that station, both in the case of General Whitlock and General Rose was supplemented on the original instructions delivered to those officers, and as Sir G. Whitlock's advance was unavoidably delayed, the

* In this extract, although it may be said that some kind of mutual relation was contemplated between the Madras and Bombay columns, it is evident that precisely the same degree of association existed between the force from Madras and the force from Bengal. If, on the one hand, Sir G. Whitlock's movements were to be determined by the operations of General Rose in the west of Central India, on the other hand, his tactics were to be influenced to precisely the same extent by the successes achieved or the difficulties encountered by the army of Lord Clyde in Oude.

the duty fell to the share of Sir Hugh Rose, by whom it was promptly and ably executed.

Rathghur, Barodia,
Garrakotta, Mudin-
pore.

13. As to the enemies whom Sir Hugh Rose encountered and overthrew, four months before the capture of Kirwee, in the neighbourhood of Saugor, their force was too insignificant* to have offered any serious impediment to Sir G. C. Whitlock's advance. It is unnecessary, therefore, to make any further comment upon that part of Sir H. Rose's statement which relates to his advance upon Saugor, and his operations in those territories.

Parl. Papers, No. 16,
page 48.

14. There appears to have been, however, a far nearer approach to co-operation at a later period, when Sir H. Rose exchanged one or two notes with Sir G. C. Whitlock with respect to a combined movement, under instructions from Lord Canning, for the relief of Chirkaree. But for this portion of his argument I cannot do better than refer to the clear and unanswerable remarks of Mr. H. Willoughby, of the Indian Council, extracted from the series of papers which have been laid before Parliament.

Extract from
Mr. H. Willoughby's
Dissent, para. 2,
Parl. Papers, No. 16,
page 48.

"It is in evidence that active co-operation between Sir H. Rose's and Sir G. Whitlock's columns was found to be practically impossible. For when the Governor-General desired that the two columns should, if necessary, act in concert, "for the purpose of freeing the loyal Rajahs of Chirkaree, Punnah, and Rewah," and intimated his wish "that this object should be considered paramount to the operation against Jhansi," we know that Sir Hugh Rose, with the concurrence of Sir R. Hamilton, continued his march on Jhansi in an opposite direction to that in which Sir G. Whitlock was marching. Had the Governor-General's orders been complied with, the present question would probably not have arisen. They were, however, for good and sufficient reasons disregarded; the contemplated co-operation between the two columns did not take place, and eventually the Governor-General himself approved of his instructions having been departed from."

15. As the projected combination of the two columns had thus proved to be impracticable, the whole case of Sir Hugh Rose falls to the ground. The Madras and Bombay Divisions were not parts of a combined force,—and the fall of Kirwee was not the result of their combined operations, and the capture of this booty was simply and solely the fruit of the gallant victory of Banda and of the consequent advance upon Kirwee.

16. As to the indirect assistance which was rendered to Sir G. C. Whitlock by the victories achieved by Sir Hugh Rose at Jhansi, or at Koonch, or at Calpee, this is not a consideration which has ever been recognised, under any known precedent, as conveying a claim of joint capture. But a judgment to the contrary effect is on record. In the Burmese War of 1825-6 the Madras Division, under Major-General Morrison, who acted under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, Sir A. Campbell, rendered a very efficient service of this nature—for on the 26th of March, 1825, when General Campbell fought the action of Doonabew, General Morrison engaged another body of the enemy at the stockades of Kyong Peela, and by this success and its subsequent operations in Arracan, the Madras Division undoubtedly facilitated the final reduction of Ava, which capitulated to Sir A. Campbell. Nevertheless, on the unanimous opinion of the law officers of the Crown, the claim of General Morrison, which had at first been admitted by the Lords of the Treasury, was ultimately disallowed.

17. It would be impossible, therefore, with any regard to precedents or to the principles of Prize Law, for the Lords of the Treasury to admit the line of argument adopted by Sir Hugh Rose, when he alleges that the enemy whom he encountered and defeated at Jhansi and at Calpee might, but for those defeats, have rendered Sir G. Whitlock's advance on Kirwee difficult or perhaps impossible. It is believed that Sir G. Whitlock's force would have been found fully equal to any trial of this description which might have been imposed upon it. But it is plain that no argument of this nature, founded entirely on assumption, can be entertained in a controversy for prize. To reasoning of this character no limit can be fixed. It would admit Sir H. Barnard, the victor at Delhi; it would invite the Bengal troops, the conquerors of Lucknow, to prefer on similar grounds a claim to share in the spoil of Kirwee; for if Delhi had not fallen, and if Lucknow had not been stormed, there is no doubt that General Rose and General Whitlock would have encountered more serious opposition in their respective campaigns. It must also be remembered that at the time when General Whitlock was advancing on Kirwee, a very important success had just been obtained by the rebels opposed to Sir H. Rose. The fall of Gwalior, on the 1st of June 1858, revived the hopes of every insurgent leader throughout India, and emboldened the Chief of Kirwee to take the field against Sir G. Whitlock, and to attempt to oppose his progress at Burtkhood.

18. Sir H. Rose has also collected as many collateral arguments as he could enlist, and has coloured them to the best purpose. For example, he lays great stress on a note from Sir R. Hamilton, dated the 9th of April, 1858, in which the writer says: "I suppose General Whitlock will move on to Banda, as you have cleared off all in this quarter."

19. As

* Extract from Colonel Erskine's letter of December 22 1857: "I am of opinion that they would not stand one hour before your force, or even a portion of it."

19. As already shown, if this were literally true, it would not be a material point in establishing a prize claim on the plea of constructive capture. But the late Lord Clyde gives a very different account of the matter in his Simla Memorandum of 26th July 1859: "Sir Hugh Rose's march through Central India; Sir E. Lugard's through Oude into Behar; General Walpole's through that province into Rohilcund; Sir Hope Grant's in the neighbourhood of Lucknow; General Whitlock's from Saugor to Banda, in Bundelcund, had all been entirely successful as marches, but nothing more; the whole population was armed and hostile, and closed round the rear of each column like the sea in a ship's wake."

Parl. Papers, No. 12, Appendix C, page 34.

20. Although Sir H. Rose thought the note just quoted of so much importance that he appears to have kept back his statement on account of it, it would not be right, in the face of Lord Clyde's testimony, to overrate the effect of any of the victories gained by the Bombay troops, or to suppose, on the strength of a casual expression used in a hasty note, that the country was really cleared of the enemy by the operations of Sir H. Rose. On the contrary, a few weeks after the passage of that general through the Saugor territories, Garrakotta was re-occupied by a rebel force, and in April 1858 an action took place between the rebel garrison of the fort of Putna, near Multown, and a detachment of the Saugor garrison, under Captain Finch. In short, it is notorious that these territories were overrun by the army of Tantia Topee, and by other insurgents, for very many months after Sir R. Hamilton wrote this note, in which he states that all the rebels in that quarter had been cleared off by the successful operations of Sir Hugh Rose.

See 11th para. of the Statement of Sir Hugh Rose.

London Gazette, August 17, 1858, Vol. II., page 3832.

21. Again; some stress is laid on the fact that, after the fall of Jhansi, a flying column was despatched, under the orders of Major Orr, to Mhow Rannypore,* with instructions to open communications with Sir George Whitlock. But Major Orr appears not to have come at any time within five or six marches of that general officer, and it does not appear that he received any communication from him.

22. It is curious to observe how summarily Sir Hugh Rose himself disposed of similar arguments, in his decision on the claim put forth by Colonel Christie and other officers serving in the country north of Kirwee, at Futtehpore, and other points in the districts bordering on the Jumna, who had given indirect assistance to Sir G. Whitlock, and had opened communications with him, with reference to combined operations against the rebels.

Parl. Papers, No. 31 page 61.

"3. This duty, Sir H. Rose remarks, was important, and apparently well performed; but it cannot, in his Excellency's opinion, be construed into a co-operation with Major-General Whitlock, nor can it have exercised any influence on his success at Banda and Kirwee. It appears to the Commander-in-Chief, that the object of these troops was not to aid Major-General Whitlock, but to preserve districts which, if not thus protected, were liable to be overrun by fugitives from the rebel forces falling back before the troops under command of Major-General Whitlock and Sir H. Rose.

Letter from the Adjutant-General of the Army to the Government of India, dated 8th January 1862. Parl. Papers, No. 31, page 61.

"4. His Excellency, therefore, regrets that he cannot consider the troops detached to be entitled to share in booty captured at Banda and Kirwee, on account of their services with the moveable column in the Futtehpore district.

"5. It does not appear that any of these troops ever crossed the Jumna and actually co-operated with the forces advancing through Central India."

23. If Sir Hugh Rose could have been an equally disinterested judge in his own cause, he must have perceived that the object of his own march was not to aid Sir G. Whitlock, but to co-operate with Lord Clyde, and to "cut off the Gwalior and Dinapore mutineers and other rebels escaping into the strong country, north of the Nerbudda;" and, he would also have added, that none of his own troops ever joined or actually co-operated with Sir G. Whitlock's Force.

See letter from Mr. Anderson, quoted ante, page 5.

24. I would also beg to briefly refer to Sir W. Mansfield's recorded opinion on the claim preferred by the agents of the Rajpootana (General Roberts') Column to share in the Central India Prize Money. Sir W. Mansfield decides that this claim is untenable, inasmuch as General Roberts was "not in any way under the command of Sir Hugh Rose, and did not, therefore, more co-operate with him than the force under Lord Clyde" (which furnished a strong detachment to assist Sir H. Rose in the Siege of Calpee). "If Lord Clyde's Forces share, then the Rajpootana Field Force should share; but, his Excellency believes, not otherwise."

Letter from the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, Parl. Papers, No. 19, Enclosure 3, page 64.

25. This reasoning, it will be observed, clearly applies to the claim for a share of the Kirwee prize put forth by Sir Hugh Rose, for in a letter already quoted, which was written on the 2d June 1858, at the desire of Lord Clyde, Sir W. Mansfield, then Chief of the Staff, who must, from his position, have been conversant with all the circumstances of the case, expressly associates Sir H. Roberts and Sir G. Whitlock in the same category, with respect to their relations towards Sir H. Rose; Sir W. Mansfield, speaking

* Not Mhow (Indore).

speaking for Lord Clyde, recognized, not a particular combination between Generals Rose and Whitlock, but a general combination between Lord Clyde, Sir Hugh Rose, Sir H. Roberts, and Sir George Whitlock, with the Mhow Brigades. In other words, it will be seen that the very high authority of Sir W. Mansfield, the Chief of the Staff with Lord Clyde, must be directly opposed to the claim of Sir Hugh Rose, as General Whitlock was not under that officer's orders, and no actual co-operation was ever carried out between these two divisions.

26. It has also been stated on credible authority, two months ago, that Colonel Smith, who commanded one of the brigades of the Rajpootana Field Force, and who served under Major-General Rose, having been sent to aid his operations in April 1858, claimed to share in the captures made by that officer, and that Sir H. Rose has negatived his claim. If such a decision has been pronounced by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, it must obviously put his own case out of court.

27. I have now, I believe, in this hurried reply, which I have been obliged to draw up in a few days, and in the absence of documents of obvious importance, disposed of the main arguments put forth by Sir Hugh Rose, in a paper which his Excellency has had several years to prepare, in support of his claim to share in the Banda and Kirwee prize.

28*. I have not touched specially upon the letters addressed by Lord Elphinstone to Sir H. Rose, because if some of those communications indicate an intended combination between the Bombay and Madras Divisions, there are others which clearly contemplate separate and distinct operations on the part of General Rose and of General Whitlock.

29. Neither have I thought it necessary to discuss *seriatim* the various communications which passed between Generals Rose and Whitlock, for it will be seen at once that they refer only to an intended combination (more especially for the proposed relief of Chirkaree), which never took place. It is, no doubt, clear from these documents that co-operation between the two divisions was on one or two occasions suggested, and that General Whitlock used every effort to accomplish it, but, as Mr. Willoughby has remarked, it was found to be practically impossible.

30. I may here remark that Sir Hugh Rose refers, for the purpose of proving unity of political authority, to the alleged powers vested in Sir R. Hamilton to direct the movements of the Madras and Bombay Divisions; but the assumptions of Sir R. Hamilton are completely traversed by the letter of Colonel Erskine, C.B., and still more effectively by the statement of Mr. F. O. Mayne, C.B., who, acting under the direct authority of Lord Canning (then resident at Allahabad, and governing the North-west Provinces in person), was alone responsible for General Whitlock's operations in the districts of Banda and Kirwee.

Parl. Papers, page 80.
Parl. Papers, pages
64, 80.

See Sir E. Lugard's
letter, dated July 20,
1861, Parl. Papers,
No. 4, page 6.

31. I will only notice further, that Sir Hugh Rose appears to be in error when he states that the booty of Lucknow has been granted on the principle of constructive capture. As the Secretary of State for War has distinctly stated (*see* Parliamentary Papers, No. 4, page 6) the booty of Lucknow (like that of Delhi and the other prizes of the Indian war) has been granted exclusively to the actual captors, viz., those who were employed in the attack, or who (serving, like General Windham, under the orders of Lord Clyde) "were in the immediate vicinity, supporting the attack." The detachment, however, under Colonel Fischer, which served under Lord Clyde, and was only two marches distant at Bunny Bridge, has not been allowed to participate in this prize money.

32. To conclude, then, I submit that I have clearly demonstrated that there was no actual co-operation, at any period of the campaign, between the forces commanded respectively by Major-General Whitlock and Sir Hugh Rose; that although combinations between them may have been projected, they were never carried out; that the successes achieved by Sir Hugh Rose, in his own line of operations, did not necessarily lead to the victories gained, or the captures realized by Sir G. C. Whitlock on a far distant route, and in separate and distinct operations, and moreover, that a plea of this nature would open the door to the most preposterous and far-fetched claims, on account of services rendered by one portion of the British army, which it might be alleged, notwithstanding long intervals of time or space, had, in some way or other, facilitated the enterprise of another body of our troops engaged in the same war.

33. But let me ask, in fine, has the claim preferred by Sir Hugh Rose, whether on the ground of proximity of position, of intended combination, or attempted co-operation, been established to the satisfaction of the law officers of the Crown, or of other eminent counsel, who, with all the Parliamentary papers before them, have advised in this case? Is it not, on the contrary, notorious that the leading jurists of the day have, with one accord,

* Extract from letter from Lord Elphinstone to Sir Hugh Rose, dated Bombay, January 6, 1858: "I hope you will arrive there (at Saugor) in time to prevent any disaster, and that you will then be able to turn your face towards Tehree and Jhansi, leaving Jubbulpore and Eastern Bundelcund to the Madras column under General Whitlock."

accord, declared that this claim of Sir Hugh Rose is untenable? And have not the authorities themselves virtually decided to a similar effect, not only in the case of Delhi and Lucknow, but still more conclusively in the case of Dhar, where Major Orr and his detachment, which was not merely combined with Sir Charles Stuart's force, but actually attached to that brigade, were excluded? How far has the plea of co-operation been admitted at Delhi? To what extent has it been recognized at Lucknow? And, last of all, in what degree has the argument of combination or actual association, together with important services rendered to the captors, availed to admit the troops under Major Orr, which guarded Sir C. Stuart's rear, to share in the valuable spoil of Dhar which was taken in an evacuated fort? And is it now to go forth to the world, that those troops which, as actual captors, exclusively shared that rich prize, shutting out their own comrades from all participation in the spoil, are now, by the judgment of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, also to receive, as constructive captors, a valuable part of the Kirwee booty, which was taken by an independent force 200 miles away, in distinct and separate operations, in which, whatever pretences to the contrary may be set up, and whatever sophistry may be employed, they took no part whatever from the beginning to the end of their campaign.

34. I respectfully ask the indulgence of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury for anything which may have been hastily written in this rapidly prepared reply to the letter of Sir Hugh Rose; and, confident of the justice of my cause, and again soliciting that if our claim is not acknowledged, it may be judicially tried by open evidence, I now leave the case to that impartial re-consideration which I have every reason to hope the Lords of the Treasury, on a question of such grave importance, will be willing to accord.

I have, &c.

Chandos F. Clifton,

Prize Agent to Sir G. C. Whitlock's Force.

Major-General *T. T. Pears*, c.b., to the Secretary to the Treasury.

Sir,

I HAVE received and laid before the Secretary of State for India in Council your letter, dated yesterday, transmitting copy of a letter from the prize agents to Major-General Sir George Whitlock's force, with copy of the answer forwarded therewith, to Sir Hugh Rose's despatch, urging the claim of his column to share in the prize property taken at Kirwee.

It is stated in your letter that the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury would be glad to receive any observations which the Secretary of State for India in Council may wish to offer on these communications; but in case he should not be at present prepared to reply thereto, their Lordships suggest that the same should be presented with the other papers relating to the Banda and Kirwee booty, which are to be laid before Parliament by command of Her Majesty.

As it is very desirable that the papers laid before Parliament should be completed as soon as possible, Sir Charles Wood desires me to inform you, that he will cause the papers now transmitted to be laid before the House of Commons immediately.

I have, &c.

(signed)

T. T. Pears, Major-General,

Military Secretary.

India Office, 16 March 1864.

(No. 2570.)

The Secretary to the Treasury to Mr. *H. Merivale*.

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 20 February 1864.

I AM directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to transmit herewith, for any observation the Secretary of State for India in Council may wish to offer upon it, a letter from Colonel Middleton, urging the claim of the column under his command to share in the Banda and Kirwee Prize.

My Lords have informed Colonel Middleton that his application ought to have been addressed to Sir Charles Wood.

H. Merivale, Esq.

I am, &c.

(signed) *F. Peel*.

(Enclosure.)

Colonel *Middleton* to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.17, Pittville Villas, Cheltenham,
12 February 1864.

My Lords,

HAVING just seen the correspondence which was laid before the Honourable the House of Commons on the 13th and 21st July 1863, on the subject of the Banda and Kirwee Booty; and by the Treasury Minute No. 2 of that correspondence, individuals are invited to bring forward their claims, I therefore beg to submit for your Lordships' consideration a claim for a small column which was then under my command, to be allowed to share in the prize granted to the Central India Field Force.

The force, as per margin, was placed under my orders on the 1st May 1858, with instructions to prevent any rebels from crossing from Central India into Oude. Shortly after assuming command I received orders to leave the Futtehpore district and watch some rebels near Calpee; and hearing that a large rebel force had crossed the River Jumna at the village of Ghurra, which was situated on the left bank of the river, about 10 miles below Calpee, I attacked them on the 9th May 1858, and drove them back across the river, for which service I received the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

* Left half E. Troop Horse Artillery,
Madras Army.
2 guns, 6 Company 5th Battalion,
Madras Artillery.
1 Troop 8th Bengal Irregular Cavalry.
1 Company Madras Rifles.
4 Companies, 17th Regiment, Madras
N. I.

Shortly afterwards, whilst Calpee was being invested by Sir H. Rose's column, I received a request from Sir Robert Hamilton, political agent of that column, to occupy Humeerpore on the right bank of the Jumna, and secure a communication with Banda (*vide* Sir R. Hamilton's Memorandum, Enclosure No. 14, para. 20, page 40), and which service was performed by the column under my command on the 22d May 1858, remaining at Humeerpore until the rebels had quitted that part of the district, when I withdrew my column and patrolled the left bank of the River Jumna between Chillatara Ghaut and Humeerpore, until August 1858. The accompanying map, marked A, will more clearly point out the position of my column with those of Sir H. Rose's and Sir C. Whitlock's columns.

The Government of India did not then admit the claim for co-operation, but I think, by the correspondence, that at the time of giving their opinion, they were not aware of the position of Gharra, or that the column had ever passed to the right bank of the Jumna (*vide* No. 31, para. 5, page 62), or was it supposed at that time that Sir H. Rose's force would participate in the booty, which, if granted, will greatly strengthen the claim of my column as co-operating.

I have, &c.

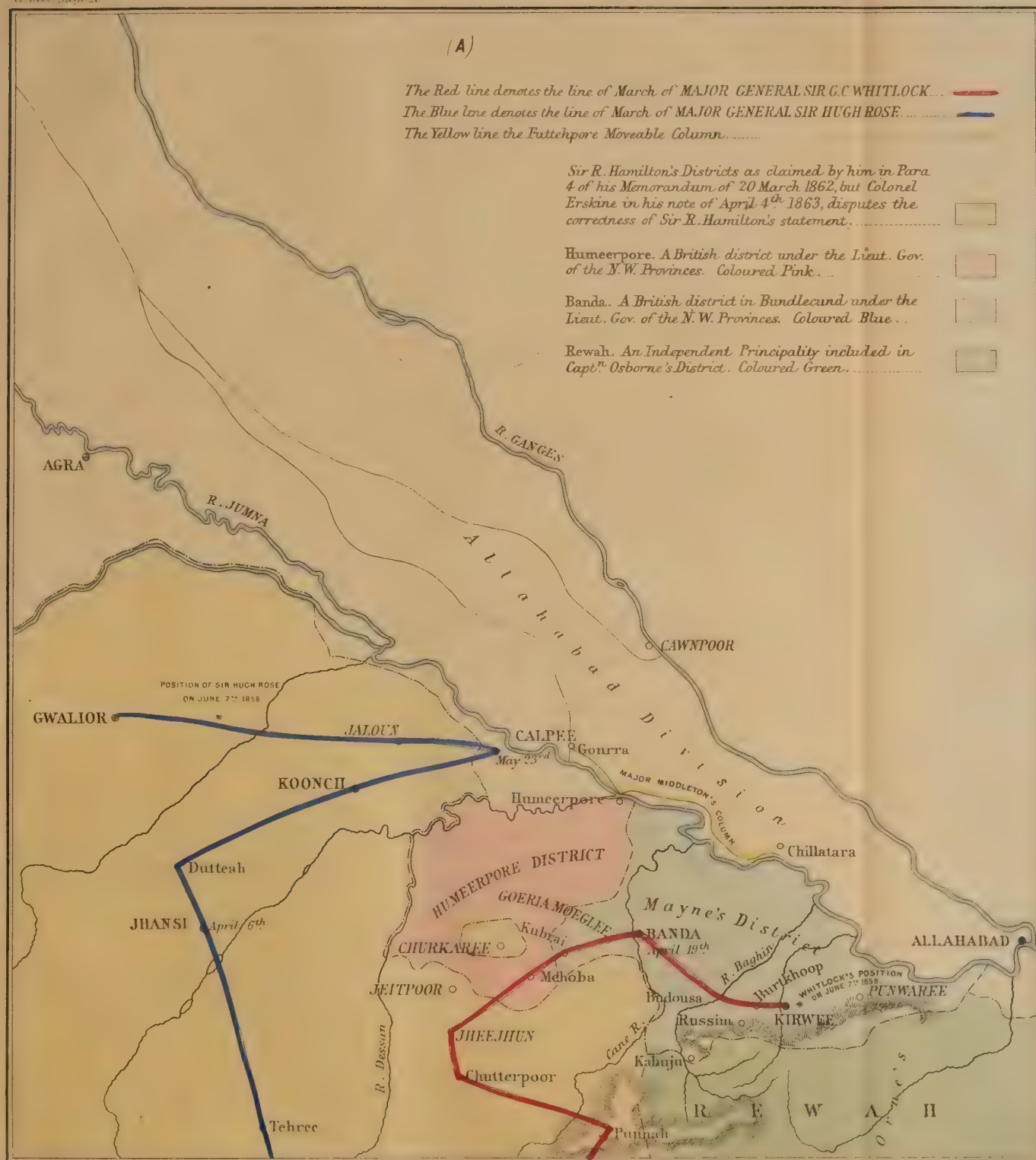
(signed) *Wm. Middleton*,Colonel Retired List Madras Army,
and late Commanding Futtehpore Moveable Column.Colonel *Middleton* to the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Sir,

17, Pittville Villas, 21 February 1864.

HAVING just seen the correspondence which was laid before the Honourable the House of Commons, on the 13th and 21st July 1863, on the subject of the Banda and Kirwee Prize Booty, and by the Treasury Minute, No. 2, of that correspondence, individuals are invited to bring forward their claims, may I, therefore, submit the claim of a small column, then under my command, with a request

RETURN. BANDA AND KIRWEE BOOTY.



* Left
Mad
2 guns
Mad
1 Troop
1 Com
4 Com
N. I

request that you will kindly lay the same before the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, and that they may be allowed to share in the prize granted to the Central India Field Force.

The force, as per margin, was placed under my orders, with instructions to prevent any rebels from crossing from Central India into Oude. Shortly after assuming command, I received orders to leave the Futtehpore district, and watch some rebels near Calpee, and hearing that a large rebel force had crossed the river, at the village of Ghurra, which was situated on the left bank of the river Jumna, about 10 miles below Calpee, I attacked them on the 9th May 1858, and drove them back across the river, for which services I received the rank of lieutenant colonel.

*Left half E. Troop, Madras Horse Artillery.
2 guns, 6 Company 5th Battalion, Madras Artillery.
1 Troop 8th Bengal Irregular Cavalry.
1 Company Madras Rifles (36th Regiment.)
4 Companies 17th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry.

Shortly afterwards, whilst Calpee was being invested by Sir. H. Rose's column, I received a request from Sir Robert Hamilton, political agent of that column, to occupy Humeerpore, and thus secure a communication with Banda (*vide* Correspondence, Enclosure No. 14, para. 20, page 40), and which service was performed by the column under my command on the 22nd May 1858, remaining at Humeerpore until the rebels had quitted that part of the district, when I withdrew my force, and patrolled the left bank of the Jumna, between Chillatara Ghaut and Humeerpore, until the beginning of August 1858.

I beg to attach a map, which will more clearly point out the position of the column.

The Government of India have not admitted this co-operation, but at the time of their giving their opinion, they were not aware that Sir H. Rose's force would participate in the booty, or did they appear to know the position of Ghurra, or that the column had ever crossed to the right bank of the Jumna (*vide* No. 31, para. 5, page 62). Should the above claim of Sir H. Rose's column be admitted, it will materially strengthen my claim as co-operating, and I therefore request that the claim for the above column may be reconsidered.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Wm. Middleton*, Colonel,
Retired List Madras Army, late Commanding
Moveable Column, Futtehpore District.

Major General *T. T. Pears*, c.B., to Colonel *Middleton*.

Sir,

India Office, 12 March 1864.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st ultimo, and to inform you in reply that the additional circumstances therein represented will be brought to the notice of the Government of India, with the view to their early report on the renewed claim of the troops under your command to share in the Kirwee prize money.

I am, &c.
(signed) *T. T. Pears*, Major General,
Military Secretary.

Colonel Middleton,
17, Pittville Villas, Cheltenham.

COPY MILITARY DESPATCH to the Government of India, No. 74, dated
16 March 1864.

1. IN my Despatch, dated 14th August 1862, No. 285, I informed your Government that I considered the claims preferred by detachments of Bengal and Madras troops employed in the Futtehpore district to share in the property captured at Kirwee could not be established.

2. This decision was founded upon the opinion expressed by your Government that the duties performed by the troops could not be construed into a co-operation with Major General Whitlock, nor as exercising any influence upon his success at Banda and Kirwee; and upon a report upon the circumstances of the case from

the Commander-in-Chief in India contained in the letter from the Officiating Adjutant General, dated 8th January 1862.

3. In this report it was stated that it appeared to the Commander-in-Chief that the object of these troops was not to aid Major General Whitlock, but to preserve districts which, if not protected, were liable to be overrun by fugitives from the rebel force falling back before the troops under command of Major General Whitlock and Sir Hugh Rose.

4. In this report it was also stated, "It does not appear that any of these troops ever crossed the Jumna and actually co-operated with the forces advancing through Central India."

5. Since my decision was communicated to you, a Parliamentary Paper has been issued, relating to the Banda and Kirwee Booty. This paper contains a memorandum sent by Sir Robert Hamilton, agent to the Governor General in Central India, in 1858, to the Lords of the Treasury, on 20th March 1862. In this memorandum the following statement is made:

"Whilst Calpee was invested I wrote and requested the officer commanding on the left bank of the Jumna (I think Major Middleton), opposite to Humeerpore, to occupy Humeerpore, which I had heard had been evacuated, and thus to secure our communications with Banda.

"Calpee was attacked and occupied on the Queen's birthday (24 May); the Rao Sahib, the Ranee of Jhansi, and Nawab of Banda, then fled towards Gwalior, whither Tantia Topee had gone.

"By the assistance rendered by the troops on the left bank of the Jumna, the battery there erected by order of Lord Clyde, the operations against Calpee were materially assisted."

6. Major (now Colonel) Middleton, Madras Retired List, the officer who commanded the column in question, has recently brought the claims of his force under the notice of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, by whom the application has been sent for my disposal.

7. Colonel Middleton's account of the operations of his detachment is as follows:—

"The force was placed under my orders with instructions to prevent any rebels from crossing from Central India into Oude. Shortly after assuming command, I received orders to leave the Futtehpore district, and watch some rebels near Calpee, and hearing that a large rebel force had crossed the river at the village of Gburra, which was situated on the left bank of the River Jumna, about 10 miles below Calpee, I attacked them on 9th May 1858, and drove them back across the river, for which services I received the rank of lieutenant colonel.

"Shortly afterwards, whilst Calpee was being invested by Sir H. Rose's column, I received a request from Sir R. Hamilton, political agent of the column, to occupy Humeerpore, and thus secure a communication with Banda, and which service was performed by the column under my command on 22nd May 1858, remaining at Humeerpore until the rebels had quitted that part of the district, when I withdrew my force, and patrolled the left bank of the Jumna, between Chillatara Ghaut and Humeerpore, until the beginning of August 1858."

These concurrent statements induce me to believe, that the information upon which your Government and the Commander-in-Chief founded your opinion in 1862, must have been imperfect, if not incorrect.

9. I am desirous therefore, that the claims should again be brought before your Government, and that it should engage your early and careful attention. It appears to me, that material assistance was rendered by this detachment to the force under Sir Hugh Rose; as such, its right to share in any prize money which may be awarded to Sir Hugh Rose's force should now be inquired into.

10. A copy of Colonel Middleton's letter (with the map enclosed therewith), is transmitted for the information of your Government.

I have, &c.
(signed) C. Wood.

BANDA AND KIRWEE BOOTY.

COPIES of further CORRESPONDENCE on the subject of the BANDA and KIRWEE BOOTY, between the India Office and the Treasury Board (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 498, of Session 1863).

(*Lord Stanley*).

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
18 March 1864.

[*Price 6 d.*]

42—I.

Under 3 oz.

BANDA AND KIRWEE BOOTY.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable the House of Commons,
dated 27th day of June 1864;—for,

A COPY “of the Terms of the REFERENCE which has been made by HER
MAJESTY to the HIGH COURT of ADMIRALTY on the subject of the BANDA
and KIRWEE BOOTY.”

India Office, }
1 July 1864. }

T. T. PEARS, Major-General,
Military Secretary.

At the Court at Windsor, the 10th day of *June*, 1864.

Present :—The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS it has been represented to Her Majesty that, in the year 1857, a rebellion took place within that part of Her Majesty's East Indian Dominions known as Central India, that land forces, consisting of Her Majesty's troops and of troops of the East India Company were, for the suppression of the same, organized in three columns, termed respectively the Central Indian Field Force, the Sauga and Narbudda Field Force, and the Rajpootanah Field Force, under the command respectively of Major-General, now General, Sir Hugh Rose, G.C.B., Major-General Whitlock, now Lieutenant-General Sir George Whitlock, K.C.B., and Major-General Sir Henry Roberts, since deceased; and that, in the course of the operations which followed, certain property was captured at the places under mentioned, viz., Jhansi, Calpee, and Gwalior, by the force under the command of the said Sir Hugh Rose, of the estimated value of 4,90,000 rupees; at Kirwee and Banda, by the force under the command of the said Sir George Whitlock, of the estimated value of 70,00,000 rupees; and at Ahwah, Kotah, and Bunass by the force under the command of the said Major-General Sir Henry Roberts, of the estimated value of 1,82,000 rupees:

And whereas the said property belongs to Her Majesty in right of Her Royal prerogative:

And whereas Her Majesty has signified her gracious pleasure that the said property, and the proceeds thereof, shall be granted to, and distributed amongst, the forces concerned in the operations above referred to, in such manner as may be hereafter determined:

And whereas it has been proposed, for the consideration of Her Majesty, that the said proceeds of such property should be thrown into a common fund, and be distributed equally among the forces under the command of Sir Hugh Rose, Sir George Whitlock, and Sir Henry Roberts, respectively:

And whereas the Prize Agents of the force under the command of the said Sir George Whitlock have preferred a claim, that the said property captured at Kirwee and Banda should be granted exclusively to the force under the command of the said Sir George Whitlock:

And whereas the late General Lord Clyde preferred a claim on behalf of himself and his personal staff, that he and they should participate in the same, on the ground that he, as Commander-in-Chief in India, directed the operations which led to the capture thereof:

And whereas the said Sir Hugh Rose, has preferred a claim that he and the force under his command should also participate in the same, on the ground that such force co-operated in the actions or movement of the troops which led to the capture of the said property:

And whereas Major General Smith has preferred a claim for participation in the same on behalf of himself and a brigade under his command, in the event of the claim of the force under the command of the said Sir Hugh Rose being allowed ; the said Major General Smith stating that the brigade under his command was detached from the before-mentioned force, under the command of the said Major General Sir Henry Roberts, and co-operated in the actions or movement of the force under the command of Major General Sir Hugh Rose :

And whereas a claim has also been preferred by Colonel William Middleton on behalf of himself and a force under his command, known as the Futtehpoore movable column, for a participation in the same property :

And whereas other claims may be preferred by or on behalf of the same or other persons to the property, or some part thereof, captured during the aforesaid operations :

And whereas by an Act passed in the fourth year of the reign of Her Majesty, intituled "An Act to improve the practice, and extend the jurisdiction of the High Court of Admiralty of England," it was enacted, that, "the said High Court of Admiralty shall have jurisdiction to decide all matters and questions concerning booty of war, or the distribution thereof, which it shall please Her Majesty, her Heirs and Successors, by the advice of Her and their Privy Council, to refer to the judgment of the said Court ; and in all matters so referred, the Court shall proceed as in cases of Prize of War ; and the judgment of the Court therein shall be binding upon all parties concerned."

And whereas it is Her Majesty's pleasure to refer, under the authority of the said recited Act, all claims to share in the property captured during the aforesaid operations, and in the proceeds thereof, to the judgment of the High Court of Admiralty of England :

Now, therefore, Her Majesty is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, that the claims of all parties whomsoever to the property captured during the aforesaid operations, and to the proceeds thereof, be referred to the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty of England, who shall take into his consideration, if it shall appear to him to be necessary for the purposes of justice, any capture that may have been made of any property during the said operations by any of the claimants, and shall make such order as to him shall seem right, both in regard to the persons who are, and the proportions in which such persons are entitled to share therein, and to the costs and expenses incurred in relation thereto by the respective claimants, whether before or subsequent to this Order, reserving, however, to Her Majesty the right to direct the rates or scale of distribution according to which the said property, or the proceeds thereof, shall be paid to the several ranks of the force or forces to which such property shall be adjudged.

BANDA AND KIRWEE BOOTY.

COPY of the Terms of the REFERENCE which has
been made by HER MAJESTY to the HIGH
COURT of ADMIRALTY on the subject of the
BANDA and KIRWEE BOOTY.

(*Sir Stafford Northcote.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
4 July 1864.

EAST INDIA (LIEUTENANT BARTHOLOMEW).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 10 June 1864 ;—for,

“COPY of CORRESPONDENCE respecting the Appointment by the Bombay Government of Lieutenant *Bartholomew* to an important Civil Office.”

India Office, }
13 June 1864. }

FRAS. W. PRIDEAUX,
Secretary, Revenue Department.

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— No. 1. —

No. 11 of 1863.—Revenue Department.

To Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India in Council, London.

Right Honourable Sir,

Bombay Castle, 23 July 1863.

WE have the honour to report, in accordance with section 4 of 24 & 25 Vict., c. 54, that it having been found quite impossible for the Collector and Magistrate of North Canara to carry on his duties without more assistants, we have, as there were no young civilians available, appointed provisionally, under section 3 of the said Act, Lieutenant F. P. Bartholomew, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Sattara, to officiate as Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Canara, on the usual pay and allowances of that rank.

2. Lieutenant Bartholomew has passed an examination in the Hindoostanee language, and has been informed that he must pass the usual departmental tests to which assistants to Collectors and Magistrates belonging to the Covenanted Civil Service are subject, and which include an acquaintance with the vernacular of the district in which he is employed.

We have, &c.
(signed) H. B. E. Frere.
W. R. Mansfield.
W. E. Frere.
J. D. Inverarity.

— No. 2. —

REVENUE DESPATCH to Bombay, dated 16 December 1863, No. 44.

Sir,

I HAVE had under my consideration in Council the letter from your Excellency in Council, dated the 23d July last (No. 11), in which you inform me that, as there were no young civilians available, you have appointed provisionally, under section 3 of the Act 24 & 25 Vict. c. 54, Lieutenant F. P. Bartholomew to officiate as Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Canara, on the usual pay and allowances of that rank.

2. I must call your particular attention to the instructions conveyed to you in my Judicial Despatch of the 16th June last (No. 27), in reference to the necessity of a strict adherence to the requirements of the Act in regard to the examinations, departmental tests, and other qualifications and restrictions imposed on persons appointed to offices of this description.

3. In the present case, although you state that Lieutenant Bartholomew has been informed that he must pass the usual departmental tests to which assistants to Collectors and Magistrates belonging to the Covenanted Civil Service are subject, and which include an acquaintance with the vernacular of the district in which he is employed, I have to observe that, by the departmental tests to which covenanted civil servants are subjected, no civil servant can be appointed a Third Assistant until he shall have been found qualified in the first standard, nor a Second or Acting Second Assistant until he shall have been found qualified in the second standard. The Government further say that they "will promote to a second assistantship no assistant who shall not have been examined under the rules, and thereon found qualified according to the second standard."

4. It is my duty to point out to you that Lieutenant Bartholomew has been placed by your Government in an appointment which, under the departmental rules applicable to covenanted civil servants, to which such appointments are expressly made subject by the Act of Parliament, no civil servant would apparently have been competent to fill without having previously passed the prescribed tests.

5. Under these circumstances I am under the necessity of withholding my approval from the appointment of Lieutenant Bartholomew as Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Canara.

I am, &c.
(signed) C. Wood.

— No. 3. —

No. 18 of 1864.—Revenue Department.

To Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India in Council, London.

Right Honourable Sir,

Bombay Castle, 13 May 1864.

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 44, dated the 16th December 1863, on the subject of the appointment of Lieutenant F. P. Bartholomew to officiate as Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Canara, and in reply to inform you that on its receipt we ordered Lieutenant Bartholomew's return to his appointment in the Police Department at Sattara.

We have, &c.
(signed) H. B. E. Frere.
W. R. Mansfield.
W. E. Frere.
J. D. Inverarity.

Bombay Gazette,
17 April 1856.

Rule 14.

Rule 16.

— No. 4. —

EXTRACT JUDICIAL DESPATCH to Bombay, dated 17 March 1864, No. 17.

8. I HAVE to request that, in submitting for approval to the Secretary of State in Council appointments made under the 24 & 25 Vict., c. 54, in the Revenue and Judicial Departments of Administration, you will report in detail that the provisions of the third section of the Act have been complied with; and you will be careful not to make any such appointment in future, until the person to be appointed has *actually* passed the departmental examination and tests required to be passed in the like case by covenanted civil servants.

EAST INDIA
(LIEUTENANT BARTHOLOMEW).

COPY of CORRESPONDENCE respecting the Appointment by the Bombay Government of Lieutenant *Bartholomew* to an important Civil Office.

(*Mr. Torrens.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
21 June 1864.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 6 May 1864 ;—for,

“ COPY of CORRESPONDENCE between the Government of *India* and the Honourable the Court of Directors, on the subject of a LETTER from the Directors of the BENGAL MILITARY FUND, No. 1023, of the 7th day of September 1855, to the Secretary to the Government of *India*, Military Department.”

India Office, }
26 May 1864. }

T. L. SECCOMBE,
Secretary, Financial Department.

(*Sir Fitz Roy Kelly.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
31 May 1864.

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No. 146.—Financial.

The Government of *India* to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Honourable Sirs,

Fort William, 29 October 1855.

WITH reference to paragraph 4 of your Honourable Court's Despatch, No. 75, dated the 15th August last, we have the honour to transmit, for the orders of your Honourable Court, copies of three further communications (noted as per margin), from the Directors of the Bengal Military Fund, submitting, in continuation of Mr. Neison's Report on the state of the Institution, a second Paper on the same subject, prepared subsequently by Major Hannyngton, of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, and soliciting, as Major Hannyngton's calculations exhibit a very disastrous condition of affairs, that your Honourable Court will extend greater favouring to the Fund than those conceded in your Despatch, No. 32, dated the 18th April last.

Letter from the Directors of the Bengal Military Fund, No. 1023, dated the 7th ultimo, with enclosures.

Ditto, No. 1117, dated the 29th ultimo, with enclosure.

Ditto, No. 1191, dated the 15th instant, with enclosure.

2. We beg also to lay before your Honourable Court a copy of a Resolution which we have recorded on other points in connection with the above reference. Your Honourable Court will see that we have declined to comply with the prayer of the Directors, that the monies of the Fund entrusted to their management should be regarded for the future as a book-debt of the Government, and that they should be allowed, with a view to enable them to accumulate additional capital, to take advantage, in the meanwhile, of the present depressed state of the money market, to invest the cash balance of the Fund, now in the hands of the Sub-Treasurer, in Government four per cent. paper, in the name of any two Government officers, as trustees of the Fund, whom the Government might select for the office.

3. We are of opinion that the project of investing in four per cent. paper is totally inadmissible; and, as respects the book-debt plans, we beg to remark that our decision on the subject is in conformity with your Honourable Court's orders, as conveyed in paragraphs 4 and 5 of your Despatch, No. 19 of 1854, dated the 30th May, directing that the capital of Service Funds should be invested in non-transferable Treasury Notes, bearing a fixed rate of four per cent. interest per annum.

We have, &c.

J. Dorin.

J. Low.

J. P. Grant.

B. Peacock.

Military Department.—No. 1023.

The Directors of the Bengal Military Fund to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of *India*.

Sir,

Calcutta, 7 September 1855.

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 584, of the 19th June 1855, enclosing the copy of a Despatch, No. 32, of the 18th April last, from the Honourable the Court of Directors to the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

2. The Despatch of the Honourable Court complies partially with the solicitations made in our Secretary's letter, No. 1171, of the 30th September 1853; but the concessions granted fall so far short of the wants of the Fund and of what we conceived to be our just and reasonable claim, that we feel deep disappointment at the result of our appeal.

3. When we did ourselves the honour of addressing you in the letter above quoted, we laid before Government what had been then ascertained to be the amount of the Fund's debt, and we solicited the sanction of the Court of Directors to measures which we considered would be sufficient, in combination with the assistance sought from the State, to re-establish the solvency of the Fund.

4. These measures involved a heavy increase to the donations and subscriptions of the members, and the reduction of the pensions of all widows residing in Europe to the par of exchange allowed to the Fund by the Honourable Court. They were carried by the votes of a large majority of the subscribers, and were brought into operation on the 1st of July 1853. Their financial result has been most satisfactory, and has reduced the deficit of the Fund by 27 lakhs of rupees.

5. The inquiry which was then being made by Mr. Neison into the state of the institution has been brought to a close, and we regret to say that he has proved beyond a doubt that the debt that had accumulated on the 1st of January 1853 amounted to 47 lakhs of rupees. His report is dated the 13th November 1854, and was submitted for the information of Government with our Secretary's letter of the 25th January 1855.

6. We have now the honour to forward a Report, which has been drawn up at our request by Major Hannington, an honorary member of the direction, which exhibits a still more disastrous state of our affairs than is shown by Mr. Neison. His calculations are brought up to the 1st of July 1853, when the change above referred to was effected in the rates of contribution to the Fund. On that date the excess of liabilities over assets is estimated by him at the enormous sum of 60 lakhs of rupees.

7. The discrepancy shown in the results of these two valuations, which are nearly contemporaneous, and are made on the same lines and by the same tables, might lead to the supposition that either the one estimate or the other must be erroneous in some essential points; but the cause of the difference is, we think, satisfactorily accounted for by Major Hannington.

8. Mr. Neison's valuation is over-favourable, and that is the fault we had to find with that made by him in 1849, when he estimated our deficit at 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs of rupees.

9. The result of Major Hannington's valuation is in accordance with our own view of the state of the Fund, and confirms what the late Mr. Griffith Davies represented it to be in his Report of 1844, when he recommended "that the pensions of existing and future widows of the present Fund be immediately reduced to three-fourths of the amount then payable or held out to them." Any such measure has been postponed as long as possible, in deference to the wishes of subscribers, as well as in compassion to the widows, and we were unwilling to resort to it until all the other sources from which it was possible to re-establish the prosperity of the Fund had been exhausted.

10. The reforms which were introduced in July 1853 have reduced the debt of the Fund, according to Mr. Neison, to rupees 20,70,507-5; or, as shown by Major Hannington, to 31,98,981 rupees.

11. That

11. That much of this deficiency has arisen from peculations and losses by exchange, which might have been rectified in some measure by the Directors of the fund in 1826, we will not attempt to deny. It is, however, clearly established, in the reports of Mr. Neison and Major Hannyngton, that existing subscribers are now contributing at rates that are more than sufficient to provide the reduced Europe pensions which will be claimable hereafter, and that they will also cover future claims to personal benefit.

12. The remaining debt is, therefore, a debt of the past generation, and might with justice be recovered from existing widows, whose pensions, as Mr. Griffith Davies remarks, would thereby only be reduced "to what the contributions of their husbands provided for them, and what they therefore ought to have received in years past."

13. We cannot for a moment suppose that the Government would sanction so harsh a step as to make the widows liable for the entire debt of the Fund, or that the Army would support us were we to propose any such measure. We are perfectly aware of the very great distress that will arise from our reducing the pensions of existing widows, and we would rejoice if we could take as our guide the principle uniformly followed by Government in similar cases, of making all reductions of income prospective. We have, however, weighed all the various modes open for adoption by which to overcome the evils under which the Fund labours, and we have no hesitation in recommending for the approval and confirmation of Government the proposals given in the margin, which are about to be submitted to the Army.

14. It will be observed that all these proposals tend to reduce expenditure. We might meet our difficulties by raising further our subscriptions and donations, but we are firmly convinced that the Army, as a body, cannot afford to pay higher rates; and we consider it doubtful if existing subscribers would be justified in taxing officers who must join the Fund hereafter, for debts over which they had no control, and in payment of which they are in no way interested. They will, as well as existing subscribers, be required to relinquish a portion of their claims to personal benefits, and to accept reduced pensions for their wives; but these are indirect taxes, which we trust will not be objected to.

15. The state of the Fund may be briefly represented as follows: On the 31st December 1854, there were 579 widows on its rolls, the present value of whose pensions is 81,24,095 rupees. The net capital on that date available to meet this liability was 43,21,900 rupees, which shows a deficit of 38,02,195 rupees. This is considerably above what Mr. Neison and Major Hannyngton have calculated to be the deficiency in our capital, as shown in paragraph 10: when their calculations were made, the number of widows was considerably below what it is now, whereas the net capital was nearly as great as it is at present. We have annexed to this letter a Statement (Appendix B.) showing the value of the pensions of existing widows at the close of the years 1852, 1853, and 1854, and the amount of net capital available to meet those pensions. From this it would appear that our existing liabilities are increasing rapidly, whereas our vested capital, which is our sole means of providing for this heavy responsibility, has increased but little during the period named. Our deficiency in 1852 was 31,89,017 rupees, and at the end of last year it had reached the sum of 38,02,195 rupees, as stated above. It hence appears that our debt is increasing at the average rate of three lakhs per annum, and, unless prompt measures be taken to meet this growing evil, the Fund will soon be reduced to a state of bankruptcy.

1st. That personal benefits be withdrawn from subscribers whose emoluments at the time of proceeding on furlough, or within six months of that time, equal those of a regimental major; and that, in the case of married subscribers not included in this category, and who may otherwise be eligible to such benefits, one moiety of the present rate shall only be claimable.

2d. That unmarried subscribers who may draw personal benefits shall, on the occasion of their marrying, be required to refund a moiety of the same, to place them on a footing as respects such allowances with married members.

3d. That half passage-money only be allowed to future widows, unless a special subscription, at rates to be fixed, be paid for this item as a separate benefit, and that the rate of passage-money to existing annuitants eligible to claim that benefit be reduced one-half.

4th. That the existing scale of pension of all widows, whether residing in Europe or India, be reduced 10 per cent., pending a further appeal to the Honourable the Court of Directors on their behalf.

5th. That a third of their pensions be continued to widows on remarriage.

6th. That members be allowed to subscribe—a colonel after 27 years' service, lieutenant-colonel after 22 years, majors after 17 years, and captains after 10 years, instead of 32, 27, 22, and 12, as at present.

16. Assuming, what we firmly believe will be found hereafter to be correct, that the increased rates of contributions are fully adequate to meet all future calls on the Fund, we propose to provide by retrenchment a sum that will make up for the loss of interest we suffer yearly from the deficiency in our capital, and also enable us gradually to reduce our debt, so that it shall be liquidated within the lifetime of the last survivor of our existing widows.

It is estimated, as shown in the margin,* that the proposals referred to in paragraph 13, together with the additional aid that has been sanctioned by the Honourable the Court of Directors, will yield a sum of 2,01,000 rupees per annum. By reducing pensions we reduce our liabilities, both present and prospective: those of the Old Fund we have no power to reduce, but the reduction of the pensions of the New Fund widows by 10 per cent. will reduce our liability on their account from 77,74,715 rupees to 69,97,244 rupees, or in round numbers to 70 lakhs. The capital available to meet this liability, after providing for the pensions of the Old Fund widows, is 40 lakhs, which leaves a deficit of 30 lakhs, and this is the sum for which we have made provision.

17. Having now endeavoured to lay before Government a concise statement of what we consider to be the present state of the Bengal Military Fund, and of the measures we propose to save it from eventual bankruptcy, we should not be doing justice, either to ourselves or to those whose interests are entrusted to our care, if we allowed our representations to go before the Honourable the President in Council without a further appeal to the Honourable the Court of Directors for assistance.

18. The principle of granting pensions to the widows of officers has been long established. It is not only confirmed by custom, but it is authorised by regulation; and the pensions of widows are now looked upon as a portion of the guaranteed emoluments of the British officer. They cannot, it is true, be claimed as a right, but they are promised to all widows "not left in wealthy circumstances, as rewards for good and faithful services rendered by deceased officers." In the Royal Army, the amount given to each widow is fixed and definite; in the Bengal Army, the grants in aid of pension are indefinite, and their amount is uncertain. They are derived from three sources—viz., by a direct grant from Government of 24,000 rupees a-year, and by indirect grants in the shape of additional interest on all balances deposited in the Government Treasury, and by a higher rate of exchange than is generally procurable in the open market.

19. We by no means quarrel with these arrangements—they are liberal in the extreme; but we complain of the manner in which the Court's orders relating to them have been carried into effect, as regards the funds of the institution of which we are the guardians.

20. In their Military Letter to Bengal of the 30th August 1826, the Honourable the Court of Directors confirm the rates of pension and the regulations generally of the Bengal Military Fund. They engage to "make the desired advance to the Agent of the Fund in England on the same terms as are allowed to other Indian institutions, namely, 2 s. 4 d. per sicca rupee; and they also authorise the Bengal Government to allow eight per cent. interest on the *bond fide* balances of the Fund paid into the Treasury." In a subsequent letter, of the 4th July 1832, they inform the Trustees of the several Funds that they cannot engage to continue to

* Estimated outturn of the additional grant by Government, and of the Directors' proposals about to be submitted to the army :—

	Rs.
1. Government additional grant, exchange - - - - -	21,000
2. Government additional grant by exemption from interest charge - - - - -	48,000
3. By withdrawal of personal benefit - - - - -	34,000
4. By withdrawal of a moiety of widows' passage-money - - - - -	8,000
5. By reductions of pensions - - - - -	90,000
	Rs. 201,000

to an indefinite extent the assistance as above granted; but they agree to advance the sums required in England, making them repayable in India at 12 months' date, and "at 1 s. 11 d. per sicca rupee, that being fully as high as could be realised by a consignment of bullion." The difference between the new rate of exchange above named, 1 s. 11 d., and 2 s. 4 d., the old rate, they order to be given to the Fund, but desire that it may be credited "as a donation from the Company."

21. The first rule has not been carried out as regards the Bengal Military Fund since the year 1836, when the Company's rupee was introduced into India. The Bengal Funds from that period have been receiving but 2 s. 2½ d. the Company's rupee, whereas the Funds of Madras and Bombay have received 2 s. 3 d. for the same rupees, which is the rate that ought to have been allowed to the Bengal Funds, that being the just equivalent of 2 s. 4 d. the sicca rupee, with reference to its relative value to the Surat rupee, in which all transactions with Government were formerly carried on. The amount of loss owing to this cause was shown in our letter, No. 1171, of the 30th September 1853. In their Despatch, now acknowledged, the Honourable Court decline to reopen this question. We beg humbly to observe that we did not offer any objection to the exchange paid in 1826, nor ask to reopen the question, but merely showed the indisputable fact that, on the alteration of the currency in 1836, our Fund was put to a heavy loss by an inadvertent departure from the rate of 1826, which rate we begged might be restored retrospectively, as it has now been prospectively since the 1st July 1853.

22. The second rule has not been fulfilled in spirit as regards this Fund, in consequence of the state of the institution. Its capital has never reached the amount it ought to have attained, on account of overpayments to its widows residing in Europe and defalcations from the roguery or incapacity of its officials. Its losses under this head commenced with its birth, and have now swollen to the grand dimensions set forth in Appendix A.

23. Thirdly, the terms on which the Home advances were ordered to be made in the letter of 1832 have never been fulfilled, interest at 5 per cent. having invariably been charged from the date of advance to the day of payment. That this was not intended is evident from the wording of the letter, and from the fact that 1 s. 11 d. the sicca rupee is the outturn of a bullion remittance on which interest at 5 per cent. for 12 months has been charged.

24. Appendix A has been drawn up with a view to show the amount that has been credited during the last five years in the books of the Fund as donation-exchange and donation-interest received from the Company. The first statement gives the amount credited on account of exchange, 1 s. 9 d. $\frac{9}{16}$ the Company's rupee being taken, as ordered by the Court, as the par rate of our transactions with the Government; it also shows the amount that would have been credited had 2 s. been established as the par of exchange. The second statement exhibits the gratuity received by the Fund as additional interest on its balances in the hands of the Sub-Treasurer during the past five years, and the sums that would have been received annually had the funds been solvent. The total grants received are equal to one-fourth of the pensions payable yearly to our widows, whereas the amount that would have been received if the fund were solvent is equivalent to one-half the amount paid yearly to our widows.

25. It is evident from this, that the Bengal Military Fund is not receiving from the Government what the Honourable the Court of Directors originally intended that it should receive, nor is the gratuity granted to it equal in proportion to the Court's grants to the other Indian institutions that are solvent.

26. We annex a statement of the pensions allowed to widows under Her Majesty's Warrant, to which we have above referred; and to it we have appended, by way of contrast, the proportion of the Government gratuity given to the Fund that falls to each widow's share, and the proportion that she would be entitled to if the orders of the Court were carried out in their original integrity.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the PENSIONS of WIDOWS of OFFICERS of HER MAJESTY'S ARMY,
and of the GRANTS in aid of Pensions allowed by the Company.

	Queen's Widows.	Company's Quarter-Pension, the Sum received.	Widows' Half-Pension, the Sum that ought to be received.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
General Officers - - - - -	120 - -	85 10 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	171 1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Colonels - - - - -	90 - -	85 10 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	171 1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lieutenant-Colonels - - - - -	80 - -	68 8 -	136 16 -
Majors - - - - -	70 - -	51 6 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	102 13 -
Captains - - - - -	50 - -	34 4 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 8 9
Lieutenants - - - - -	40 - -	25 5 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ensigns - - - - -	36 - -	20 6 3	40 12 6

27. In making this contrast, we are aware that the widows of Indian officers are entitled to pensions from Lord Clive's Fund, but we are not in a position to say what number of the existing widows of the Bengal Military Fund are in receipt of its benefits.

AMOUNT of PENSIONS payable to WIDOWS from LORD CLIVE'S FUND.

	£. s. d.
General Officers - - - - -	114 1 3
Colonels - - - - -	114 1 3
Lieutenant-Colonels - - - - -	91 5 -
Majors - - - - -	68 8 9
Captains - - - - -	45 12 6
Lieutenants - - - - -	22 16 3
Ensigns - - - - -	18 5 -

As those only who are in indigent circumstances are admitted to this pension, it is presumed that but few of the widows of officer of the higher grades are drawing pensions from this source; and the pensions of the lower grades are so small that, combined with the gratuities these grades receive from the Company, they barely exceed the pensions of corresponding grades in the Royal Army.

28. In estimating the amount of the Court's gratuities, we have treated them as *bonâ fide* grants, and we have considered the whole amount as given to the widows; but it must not be forgotten that, with the exceptions of subaltern officers homeward-bound, the Fund provides the sick and wounded officer proceeding to England with passage-money home and out again, and contributes towards his maintenance and the payment of his doctor's bills when in England. It should also be remembered that the donation by exchange is the difference between two arbitrary rates fixed by the Court which have no existence in reality. An exchange of 1 s. 11 d. and 2 s. 4 d. the sicca rupee is equal to 1 s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 2 s. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. the Company's rupee; and, unless the Court's drawing rate on India is 1 s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., the full donation credited is never actually given. At present the Court's drawing rate on India is 2 s. 2 d. the Company's rupee; the donation, therefore, received under this head is $\frac{1}{4}$ d. on the rupee, or 1 per cent. on the balance of the Home payments, which is equal to about 9,288 rupees per annum. The sum that will be credited in our accounts as a donation will be equivalent to 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. on each rupee, or to 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the balance of the Home payments, viz., to 1,62,540 rupees per annum—this being the average amount of the exchange donation credits of the last five years.

29. In

29. In conclusion, we respectfully solicit a reconsideration of our case, and an entire revision of the rules under which the several gratuities given to the Fund are sanctioned. In lieu of the indirect aid now granted, we would solicit direct assistance in the manner sanctioned by Her Majesty's Regulations to the widows of the Bengal Army. We humbly solicit that the grants to the widows and to the invalids may be distinct and separate, and that all payments be continued to be made as at present from the India House, the money being refunded in India at 60 days' sight, and at the exchange at which the Court may be drawing on Bengal.

30. We would further solicit that we may be permitted to take advantage of the present depressed state of the money market, to invest our cash balance now in the hands of the Sub-Treasurer, in Government four per cent. paper, in the names of any two Government officers as Trustees of the Fund, whom Government may appoint—a measure which will at once increase our capital five lacs of rupees, and give us an addition to our income of 40,000 rupees per annum, without any material detriment to the State.

We have, &c.

H. P. Burn,

Lieutenant Colonel, President.

K. Mackinnon, }
F. D. Atkinson, } Directors.

Major *Hannington* to the Secretary to the Bengal Military Fund.

Sir, .

Chota Nagpore, 9 May 1855.

HAVING some time ago expressed an opinion that the then existing rates of contribution paid by members of the Fund were insufficient, the Directors were pleased to request that I would compute a scale of rates, and they subsequently allowed me to prepare, at the charge of the Fund,* the extensive series of Tables necessary for the object in view. These I have now the honour to submit. They are constructed on the data used by Mr. Neison; but in form they differ materially from his, and from any that have been put forth for the same purpose.

2. It has usually been assumed that all members subscribe under Article 8 of the Fund rules, and consequently that age and rank have fixed relations. By this hypothesis, calculations are shortened, but the result may differ considerably from those deduced in stricter accordance with facts.

3. In the Tables of Messrs. Davies and Neison, the survivorship pension values are encumbered with the accidental amount of the pension which is not uniform, and thus at the lower ages the deferred increments are not readily separable from the pension of the present rank. But the amount of the pensions may at any time be changed, and the alterations be such as to render the Tables useless. I have therefore omitted the pension factors; and these Tables, being applicable to any conditions whatever, will not, I hope, be thought a superfluous addition to those already in our hands. The means of solving the contingent passage money of widows is now for the first time supplied.

4. The first question to be solved is, whether the rates of contribution originally imposed were sufficient. This has been affirmatively answered by Mr. Neison, but it will bear, and indeed requires, further examination.

5. Omitting

* The fund paid the salaries of two writers employed under Major Hannington, at 30 rupees per mensem, for 14 months, to relieve him of part of the manual labour involved in preparing the voluminous Tables appended to the Report.

5. Omitting the deferred increments, the summary at p. 52 of Mr. Neison's report (1849) may be put in the following form :—

Age.	RANK.	Present Value of the				
		Pensions, India.	Payable in Europe at 2s. 6d. per Sicca Rupee.	Contribution, India.	Loss or Gain, India.	Per Cent., Europe.
		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
25	Lieutenant - - -	1,552	1,697	1,229	— 20·80	— 27·58
30	Captain - - -	2,255	2,466	2,046	— 9·27	— 17·03
40	Major - - -	3,576	3,911	3,654	+ 2·18	— 6·57
45	Lieutenant Colonel -	4,764	5,210	5,171	+ 6·44	— 2·67
50	Colonel - - -	5,852	6,433	7,570	+ 29·36	+ 17·68

6. This Table clearly indicates that, under the original rates, the contributions of subalterns and captains were insufficient, and that, when the loss in exchange caused by remitting the pensions at 2s. 6d. the sicca rupee is taken into account, the contributions of all grades below that of colonel were insufficient. But most of the colonels pay the reduced Europe rates. The gain from this class is only an appearance, the supposed case being more favourable than the average.

7. Still, retaining the original rates, a more extensive view of this important branch of the subject is easily obtained. The following Table (constructed by formula 14 of the Appendix) includes a variety of instances within probable limits, and it will be a sufficient guide to general conclusions :—

RANK, and Amount of Actual Subscriptions.		Ages at Marriage.	WIVES :				
			20	25	30	35	40
<i>Rs.</i>			Subscription requisite for present Rank only :				
			<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Lieutenant - - -	120	20	149				
		25	164	171			
		30	172	180	184		
Captain - - -	192	25	200	210			
		30	212	222	226		
		35	216	231	236	235	
		40	228	237	246	244	233
Major - - -	336	35	280	306	312	309	
		40	290	310	326	322	304
		45	313	331	338	344	324
		50	354	372	378	372	361
Lieutenant Colonel - -	432	40	327	353	380	373	347
		45	352	392	389	402	373
		50	402	428	437	431	422
		55	527	539	571	565	535
Colonel - - -	600	45	299	335	352	377	337
		50	353	389	404	399	396
		55	493	538	556	552	518
		60	745	814	846	848	809

Here, as before, we see that the actual subscriptions of subalterns and captains are, in every instance, too low ; those of majors are sufficient till above the age of 45 ; those of lieutenant colonels till 50, and those of colonels till 55. It follows that, by all marriages of subalterns and captains, and of field officers if contracted after the age just mentioned, the Fund has been suffering loss ; and, on the whole, it may certainly be concluded that considerable injury has arisen from an original defect in the assigned rates of contribution.

8. The

8. The following Table is adapted to the new rates of marriage donation :—

RANK, and Amount of Actual Subscriptions.	Age at Marriage.	WIVES :				
		20	25	30	35	40
		Subscriptions requisite for present Rank only :				
		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Lieutenant - - - - 150	20	144	150			
	25	158	166			
	30	167	175	178		
Captain - - - - 240	25	189	198			
	30	200	210	214		
	35	203	219	223	227	
	40	211	223	233	231	220
Major - - - - 420	35	253	278	283	279	
	40	259	269	297	292	273
	45	279	297	310	314	293
	50	317	336	343	342	330
Lieutenant Colonel - - 540	40	268	297	327	318	291
	45	290	332	330	347	316
	50	326	364	375	370	364
	55	454	488	502	497	468
Colonel - - - - 750	45	186	225	245	277	235
	50	232	272	289	287	292
	55	361	409	230	429	397
	60	594	667	702	709	669

It thus appears that, with reference to present rank only, the increased contributions of subscribers are still rather too low ; from the higher grades the Fund will derive some profit ; but in all this it is to be observed that the passage money contingent on widowhood, and the personal benefits claimable by married members, are omitted.

9. The increments payable by officers who are already married, on passing to a new rank, must now be examined. For this purpose, using the new rates, and according to the principles explained in Article 18 of the Appendix, the following Table has been prepared :—

Promoted, and the Actual Increment of Subscriptions.	Age at Promotion.	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
		Requisite Increments of Subscription on Promotion :								
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Captain - - - 90	25	10	11							
	30	13	15	15						
	35	15	17	18	15					
	40	17	19	19	17	13				
Major - - - 180	30	69	74	75						
	35	74	78	79	78					
	40	79	83	84	82	75				
	45	88	92	92	89	82	71			
Lieutenant Colonel 120	35	59	63	64	62					
	40	64	68	69	66	59				
	45	73	76	76	73	65	54			
	50	88	91	91	86	77	64	50		
Colonel - - - 210	40	55	58	59	56	59				
	45	63	66	66	63	55	43			
	50	78	81	80	75	66	53	38		
	55	110	115	115	110	99	83	66	45	
	60	166	176	178	174	161	143	122	96	62

Hence it appears that the incremental rates of subscriptions are now more than adequate. It may here be necessary to explain that, although the increments of pension for the successive grades of major, lieutenant colonel, and colonel be equal, the donations on promotion are unequal, and, consequently, the requisite increments of subscription differ.

10. The application of the preceding Tables may be shown by an example :

A lieutenant, aged 25, marries a lady aged 20 ; besides the prescribed donation or fine, he should pay a subscription of 158 rupees yearly. He does pay 150 rupees, which is rather too small on promotion to successive rank at the ages of 30, 35, 40, 50. He should, besides the established fines, pay the successive increments of 15, 82, 65, 53 rupees, that is to say, the subscription should be 158, 173, 255, 320, 373, but they will be 150, 240, 420, 540, 750. Other cases will give similar results, and thus the general sufficiency of the new rates payable in India is demonstrated.

11. I will not here enter on an examination of the Europe rates. That they are insufficient I have little doubt ; but by what Tables they should be measured is not yet, so far as I am aware, decided.

12. On the 30th June 1853, the condition of the Fund was as follows :—

		Liabilities.	Assets.
IN EUROPE :		£.	£.
52 Colonels - - - - -		51,288·77	13,268·61
35 Lieutenant Colonels - - - - -		20,071·63	7,815·96
62 Majors - - - - -		20,093·93	12,251·87
61 Captains - - - - -		16,398·82	7,532·28
22 Lieutenants - - - - -		4,327·12	1,706·31
35 Permanent Members - - - - -		22,408·23	1,881·46
267	£.	143,588·50	44,446·49
At 2 s. 2½ d. - - - Co.'s Rs.		13,12,809·1	4,06,368·0
IN INDIA ;		Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.
71 Colonels - - - - -		5,47,210·4	3,55,612·4
137 Lieutenant Colonels - - - - -		7,85,744·8	7,38,914·0
197 Majors - - - - -		9,07,773·3	9,70,311·9
405 Captains - - - - -		12,86,659·0	13,55,665·3
366 Lieutenants - - - - -		8,07,979·2	8,28,457·6
23 Ensigns - - - - -		40,645·7	38,361·9
Co.'s Rs.		43,78,009·7	42,87,323·1
			Extra } Donations } 1,39,900·0
1,466 Wives - - - - -		56,90,818·8	48,33,591·1
514 Widows (New Fund) - - - - -		71,69,284·1	Capital - 42,16,177·0
34 Ditto (Old Fund) - - - - -		3,66,692·2	Other Assets, 9,78,046·0
		TOTAL - - -	1,00,27,814·1
		Deficiency -	31,98,981·0
		Co.'s Rs.	1,32,26,795·1

This valuation includes the recent alterations in the rates of contribution and the reduction of the rate of exchange allowed to widows of the new Fund in Europe. For each member whose age was known, a separate computation was made according to the actual circumstances of the case. In the absence of data, a few averages were taken ; but, on the whole, the facts were more clearly followed than heretofore they have been.

13. The contribution of members permanently resident in Europe were taken at the Europe rate, and were valued by the Indian Tables ; therefore, with reference to the remark in para. 11, they are open to further consideration.

14. It is also proper to mention that the residuary subscriptions of widowers have not been brought into account. They are, as it seems to me, a part of the unmarried contributions, and, so far as applicable to the payment of widows' pensions, they are included in the " Excess," from which they cannot be separated,

rated, and are, therefore, in effect, credited above among "Other Contingent Assets."

15. On comparing the foregoing results with Mr. Neison's valuation at page 40 of his Report, a final difference of 11,28,463·5 rupees will be perceived, this valuation being less favourable than his by that amount. The following analysis will show the particulars; the upper figures are Mr. Neison's:—

LIABILITIES.

		<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>
Wives -	- - - - -	{ 69,21,818·3 56,90,818·8	12,30,999·5	12,04,695·9
Widows	- - - - -	{ 75,09,672·7 75,35,976·3		
			26,306·6	
		ASSETS.		
Married	- - - - -	{ 68,71,207·1 48,33,591·1	20,37,616·0	
Unmarried Members, and other sources		{ 11,87,199·4 9,78,046·0		
			2,09,153·4	
Capital on the respective dates	- -	{ 43,02,567·0 42,16,177·0	86,390·0	
				23,33,159·4
Difference of the Valuations - - -		<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>		11,28,463·5

16. Such a disparity as this between two nearly contemporaneous estimates for the same lives, and by the same Tables, is very remarkable. One obvious cause is the application of Europe rates to the members in Europe, and others are the differences of contingent assets from unmarried contributions and of actual capital. Something may also be due to difference of method and of epoch; Mr. Neison having, in the latter case, anticipated the new rates, which only began a half-year after the date of his valuation. However, the full details of the present valuation are before the Directors, and are open to Mr. Neison's inspection or revision. I apprehend that it will be found in the main correct, and that our assets are short by about one-fourth of their proper amount.

17. The following losses have certainly been sustained by the Fund:—

1. Loss by allowing to Widows in Europe a fictitious exchange of 2 s. 6 d. the sicca rupee, the Fund receiving 2 s. 4 d. only - - -	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>
2. Loss by peculations, with interest, till close of 1853, as estimated by Mr. Neison - - - - -	18,56,773·39 11,22,004·12
3. Loss by depreciation of exchangeable value of the Sonauth rupee by the introduction of the Company's rupee, since 1836:	
Widows - - - - -	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i> 3,64,734·63
Miscellaneous payments - - - - -	11,983·82
	3,76,718·45
TOTAL - - -	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i> 33,55,495·96

18. There appear to be two conditions under which an institution, such as the Military Fund, may exist. The first is; that of a mutual assurance society, having its assets and liabilities so balanced that a dissolution, without loss to any one interested, might at any time be effected. The second is, that the continuance of the society, by accession of members during indefinite time, being (as it is in our case) secured, the current income should equal the current outlay, but a dissolution without loss to some or all concerned be impracticable.

19. That the Military Fund is not in the first of these conditions, is manifest.

20. It has often been asserted, and by persons of great ability, that for our Fund the second condition only is requisite. Sounder views now prevail. It is generally perceived that existing members cannot justly impose a burden of debt on their successors. The end, though distant, must come, and provision should be made for it.

21. However, if the Fund were now in the second condition, it would be possible to bring it gradually into the first. A small yearly surplus accumulating at compound interest, would in time raise a sufficient capital. It is, therefore, desirable to ascertain whether the Fund be now in this condition.

22. A glance at the valuation, para. 12, and a comparison of the incumbent liabilities with the cash assets, will show that the bulk of the existing deficiency is a cash deficiency. We ought to have in the Government Treasury, say, 32 lacs more than we have there, and we ought to be realising the interest on it, say 256,000 rupees yearly. Now, it seems obvious that, if we had this additional income, though the capital be wanting, we should be in a state approaching to the second condition; but, failing this, we are not so favourably situated.

23. A similar result may be otherwise obtained. Our present income,

* Years.	Probable Amount of Pension.	Rs.
1855-56	- - -	9,11,808
1860-61	- - -	10,71,691
1865-66	- - -	11,89,914
1870-71	- - -	12,78,562
1875-76	- - -	13,41,882
1880-81	- - -	13,83,040
1885-86	- - -	14,05,202
Limit	- - -	14,46,862
ESTIMATE OF INCOME: Rs.		
Married donations	- - -	81,000
Members' subscriptions	- - -	417,000
Unmarried surplus	- - -	40,000
Gain by reduction of exchange	- - -	22,000
Interest on current receipts	- - -	15,000
TOTAL	- Co.'s Rs.	5,76,000

exclusive of interest on capital, applicable to the payment of pensions, is 576,000 rupees, without apparent tendency to increase. The probable yearly payments to widows at quinquennial periods, are noted in the margin,* to indicate the rate of increase, and the limit to which it will finally reach. Taking the amounts year by year, an easy computation (Appendix III.) shows that, in about fourteen years from the present time, 1855, our capital will be exhausted, and we shall have nothing but the above-mentioned income of 576,000 rupees; and, if we take the average deficiency of income thenceforward at 8 lacs, we may find this sum, to be received after fourteen years, is at present worth $8 \times 34 = 272$ lacs; whence it appears that an increase now of this amount to our annual income, would enable us to proceed for an indefinite period without further damage. This and the conclusion in the preceding paragraph, seem to be each confirmatory of the other, and we desire here a most important caution as to the value of time on this matter. What is practicable now, becomes impracticable by delay.

24. Our position is indeed remarkable. Recurring to the valuation, para. 12, and observing that our future subscriptions ought to belong to the past generation, we may readily perceive that, under existing conditions as to interest and exchange, we, the living members, are solvent.

Our future liabilities are	- - -	56,90,818 rupees.
Our future assets are	- - -	58,11,637 rupees.
Excess	- - -	<u>120,819 rupees.</u>

It is therefore the incumbent liabilities that weigh us down.

25. The advantages conferred on the Fund by the Government, are such as no public assurance office can procure; and, in consideration of these advantages, subscription has been made compulsory. But, owing chiefly to a fatal oversight (para. 17) on the part of the early managers of the Fund, the benevolent intentions of the Government have been frustrated. For, if our subscriptions be further increased, or the pensions of our widows reduced, until the conditions necessary to stability be fulfilled, it will follow that the greater part of the present members, and all future members, will obtain little, if anything, more than might for the same payments be purchased in the public offices.

26. However, to prevent the rapid exhaustion of our funds, and as a temporary measure, I would earnestly recommend that the army at large raise immediately a contribution of $2\frac{1}{2}$ lacs yearly. Let it be understood that this is for the support of the widows already incumbent on the Fund, a charitable aid. The amount should, I think, be made up by a per-centage on pay and allowances,

ances, including therein all staff and civil salaries. In this way, two per cent. would be sufficient.

27. That the army would afford a long sustained effort of this kind may be doubted; consequently, the measure just proposed may fail to find acceptance. In such case we are still bound by honesty and necessity to act, and that with promptitude and decision. We must immediately reduce the pensions to all widows (those of the old Fund and the ensigns excepted) by 20 per cent. or one-fifth. The pensions would then be as in the following Table:

	In India.	In Europe.	Lord Clive's Fund.	TOTAL.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Colonel - - - -	2,238 10 5	260 6 5	144 1 3	364 7 8
Lieutenant Colonel - -	1,835 14 5	201 2 7	95 5 -	292 7 7
Major - - - -	1,373 2 5	150 3 9	68 8 9	218 12 6
Captain - - - -	915 7 2	100 2 6	45 12 6	145 15 -
Lieutenant - - - -	683 7 2	74 15 -	22 16 3	97 11 3

28. This reduction, in so far as it affects the widows now incumbent, is supposed to admit of no remedy; but, as to contingent pensions, any member who may desire to maintain the original rate, should be permitted to do so, on condition that he avail himself of the option within a limited period, say six months from the introduction of the new scale, or at any time on furnishing a health certificate. The contributions may be (with great facility) determined by the Tables for each particular case. The amount of the reduction is noted in the margin,* and an example or two will be instructive. Thus, to make up the difference, a major aged 40, and ten years older than his wife, should pay $\frac{343.3 \times 2.1}{12.3 \times 12} = 4.881$, say five rupees a month; and in like manner a colonel, aged 55, and fifteen years older than his wife, should pay $\frac{572.2 \times 2.5}{7.13 \times 12} = 16.719$, say seventeen rupees a month. By this arrangement, the severity of the measure would be considerably mitigated. I think that subscription in advanced ranks should also be more freely allowed than heretofore, the restrictions as to time served being relaxed, but a health certificate being in all cases required.

* Colonel - - -	572	-	-	1.625
Lieut. Colonel - -	457	-	-	7.250
Major - - -	343	-	-	2.875
Captain - - -	228	-	-	8.625
Lieutenant - - -	170	-	-	8.625

29. That the Government will, at this crisis of our affairs, be disposed to afford some aid, may be hoped; but official delay is, according to all past experience, inevitable, and therefore it is that I would urge the immediate adoption of the measures above suggested.

30. It will now be proper to inquire whether the Fund has, on the Government, any just claims arising out of the engagements voluntarily undertaken by the latter. These engagements were,—

To allow eight per cent. interest on the *bond fide* balances of the Fund paid into the Treasury.

To make advances in England at 2 s. 4 d. the sicca rupee, in respect of which it was afterwards resolved that the advances should be repayable in India at 12 months' date, and at 1 s. 11 d. per sicca rupee, that being full as high as could be realised by a consignment of bullion. The difference between 1 s. 11 d. and 2 s. 4 d. was directed to be credited as a donation from the Company.

31. Of these engagements the first has been fulfilled.

32. The exchange account is, owing to various causes, rather complicated, but a little attention will enable us to comprehend a subject in which there is no real difficulty.

33. In adjusting 12 months after date the advances made in Europe, the Treasury officers have always required the Fund to pay interest at 5 per cent. on the balance due. By what instructions the Treasury has been guided we are ignorant, and on the propriety of the change a decisive opinion can scarcely

be offered, for, after all restrictions, whatever the Fund receives over the market rate of exchange is a free gift. What was the original intention of the Court, though not expressly stated, may be inferred, and it will be safe to conclude that this charge of interest was intentional.

34. Such a charge may or may not be included in the rate of exchange; the following considerations will suggest a probability that, in the instance before us, the interest was included in the rate.

35. The avoirdupois ounce of $437\frac{1}{2}$ grains of pure silver being worth five shillings or 60 pence, the sicca rupee of 176 grains pure is worth $\frac{176 \times 60}{437.5} = 24.137$ pence, the interest on which for 12 months at five per cent. is 1.207 pence; and, by deducting this interest, we have 22.93 pence per sicca rupee, a rate that exactly accorded with the tenor of the Court's despatch of the 4th July 1832, being fully as high as could, under these conditions, be realised by a consignment of bullion. A seemingly strong argument might hence be drawn in proof that the further charge of interest by the Treasury officers was double, and erroneous; but the question may now be left to the judgment of the Honourable Court.

36. Some derangement of the course of exchange prejudicial to the Fund was caused by the introduction of the Company's rupee at par with the Sonat rupee, the former being only $\frac{14.5}{14.8}$ of the latter.

37. The pay of the troops in Bengal was fixed in Sonat rupees, and, by order of the Governor General in Council, dated 29 December 1815, it was directed that the exchange should be effected in cases of remittances to or from the Upper Provinces, at the valuation of 95.11 sicca rupees per 100 Lucknow or Sonat rupees; hence the rate of exchange, clear of fractions, is 111 sicca for 116 Sonats; and hence also it follows that, when the sicca rupee produced in exchange with London 2 s. 4 d., the Sonat rupee produced 2 s. 2 d. $\frac{2.3}{9}$. But the Company's rupee, being only $\frac{14.5}{14.8}$ of the sicca rupee, has, by some oversight of the Treasury, or perhaps of the Fund officers, been passed in exchange with London for its actual value, producing, when the sicca rupee is 2 s. 4 d., only 2 s. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., whereby, since 1836, the Fund has lost $\frac{6.3}{11.6}$ of a penny in each rupee, or 2.07 per cent. on the sums paid into the Treasury.

38. It therefore, on the whole, appears that the engagement to give the Fund 2 s. 4 d. per sicca rupee has not been strictly kept, but that the departure from it has been most probably unintentional; and, if this conclusion be true, an equitable revision of the existing arrangement is desirable.

39. For the heavy loss noticed in item 1, para. 17, the Government is not responsible; but that our loss has greatly lessened the amount of interest heretofore paid by the Government, as compared with what under other circumstances would have been paid, is manifest. The Fund's loss consists of two parts—capital expended 9,87,041 rupees, and interest thereon 13,46,780 rupees, of which interest Government has in a manner saved three-eighths or 5,05,043 rupees; and, as the total sums of 23,33,821 rupees would have been invested in Government notes, the Government is in like manner now saving annually three per cent. interest thereon, or 70,015 rupees.

40. The amount of aid now granted by the Government to the Fund is exhibited in Appendix IV. It is about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lacs of rupees a year, not apparently a large sum, but the extent to which the resources of the State may with propriety be applied to such institutions as the Military Fund is not here to be discussed. The actual amount must necessarily be noticed in any complete inquiry respecting the present condition and prospects of the Fund.

41. The following is a brief summary of the conclusion above set forth:—

I. As to the state of the Fund.

1. That, as compared with the pensions held out to widows, the new rates of contribution by married members are sufficient.

2. That, owing chiefly to the rate of exchange allowed to widows having been higher than the Fund received or could afford to give, our assets are now short by at least thirty lacs of rupees.

3. That, as to living members, the contributions and claims are fairly balanced, and consequently that the deficiency is referable to the liabilities left by deceased members.

II. As

II. As to remedial measures.

1. That a yearly contribution of $2\frac{3}{4}$ lacs of rupees, begun immediately, and continued for an indefinite period, would maintain the practical solvency of the Fund.

2. That, failing such contribution, the pensions of widows, present and future, should immediately be reduced 20 per cent.

3. That a revision of the accounts with Government in respect of interest on advances in Europe, and the rate of exchange allowed for the Company's rupee, is very desirable, it being doubtful whether in these particulars the original benevolent intentions of the Government have been fulfilled.

42. Of remedies we have to choose between increase of contributions and reductions of benefits; either of these will be felt as an evil, but the former affects in the lesser degree the greater number, the latter in greater degree the fewer and more helpless; therefore, the former is the more worthy of adoption, and if adopted, it is at least probable that the Government would grant some further assistance, so that the Fund might in a few years be extricated from its difficulties.

43. Some minor points are noticed in the Appendix; they are not unimportant, but it is unnecessary to introduce them here.

44. That the result of this investigation has not been more satisfactory may be lamented; but in this case to look boldly at the truth is especially needful. In my own mind I am assured that the state of the Fund is not more prosperous than it thus appears to be, for that Mr. Neison's Table XI. assigns the utmost vitality is, I think, indisputable, and by it we have measured our risks without leaving a margin for possibly adverse deviations, a course that no office would venture to pursue, though for us, perhaps, not unsafe.

45. I cannot conclude this Report without mention of the effective manner in which you have prepared and supplied the information that from time to time I have called for, and I would add the expression of my thanks for the assistance that on all occasions you have readily given.

I have, &c.

J. C. Hannington,

Major, 24th N. I.

Appendix I.

FOR MALES.

1. There being three rates of mortality applicable to the Military Fund, let them be indicated by the following symbols:—

Person.	Age.	Number living at that Age.	TABLE.
Officer - - -	x	lx	Neison, xi. Ref., 1849.
Wife - - -	y	ly	Davies, ii. „ 1844.
Widow - - -	w	lw	Neison, xv. „ 1849.

2. Hence—

$lx - lx_{xi} = dx$ — the number of officers now aged x , who die in the next year.

$ly + ly_{xi} = ly + \frac{1}{21}$, the number of wives now aged y , who live till the middle of next year.

3. The present value of a unit of money to be received x years hence, money bearing compound interest at the rate of v per cent. is $\frac{1}{e^{vx}}$, and if the payment be deferred for another half-year, the expression becomes $\frac{1}{(1 + \frac{r}{2})^x} v^u + \frac{1}{2}$.

The rate of interest obtained by the Military Fund is eight per cent.

4. From the foregoing elements the following combination are derived.

$$lx^x = Dx.$$

Sum of Dx from Dxa to the end of the Table = Nx .

$$\frac{Nx}{Dx} = dx, \text{ the present value of an annuity on the life of an officer aged } x.$$

5. If the annuity be payable in equal portions monthly, half a year's purchase may be added. This condition may be usefully symbolized thus:—

$$\frac{Nx + \frac{1}{2} Dx}{Dx} = \frac{1}{2} + dx.$$

6. Annuities on the lines indicated by x and W may be obtained in a similar manner.

7.

$$dx v^x + 1 = Cx.$$

Sum of Cx to the end of the Table = $Mx =$

$$\frac{Mx}{Dx} = Ax \text{ the present value of an assurance on the life of an officer aged } x.$$

8. If the assurance be payable at the instant of death, $vx + \frac{1}{2}$ should be put for $vx + 1$. The assurance on a single life is not among the benefits granted by the Military Fund; but these formulæ are inserted as introductory to the survivorship assurances (x against y), which are applicable to the valuation of passage money.

9.

$$lx v^x ly = Dx ly - Dxy.$$

Sum of Dxy from $D(xy)$ to, to end of the Table = $\frac{N}{xy}$.

$\frac{Nxy}{Dxy} = dxy$ the present value of an annuity to continue during the joint existence of the persons aged x and y ; that is, to cease on the extinction of either.

10.

$$dx v^{x+1} vy + \frac{1}{2} = Cx ly + \frac{1}{2} = C \frac{1}{xy}.$$

Sum of $C \frac{1}{xy}$ to the end of the Table = $M \frac{1}{xy}$.

$\frac{1}{Mxy} = A \frac{1}{xy}$ the present value of an assurance, payable at the end of the year, in which x may die, provided that y have survived x . This is a survivorship assurance, commonly called an assurance on x against y . If payable at the instant of death, $v^x \frac{1}{2}$ must be paid for $v^x + 1$.

11.

$$dx v^x 4 \frac{1}{2} ly + \frac{1}{2} dW + \frac{1}{2} = D \frac{2}{xy}.$$

Sum of $D \frac{2}{xy}$ from $D \frac{2}{xy}$ to the end of the Table = $N \frac{2}{xy}$.

Note.—This is an anomalous expression, but the W derived from it is intelligible, and has all the properties of that symbol.

$\frac{N \frac{2}{xy}}{Dxy} = d \frac{2}{xy}$ the present value of a contingent pension, payable during the widowhood of a wife, aged y , whose husband's age is x .

As the expression $(x + 1)(y + 1)$, denoting that both lives are advanced one year, frequently occurs, it has been contracted into $(xy + 1)$.

12. The present value of a contingent pension of M rupees, to commence with and to continue during widowhood is $Ma \frac{2}{xy}$, and the present value of a subscription of S rupees, payable during marriage, is $Sa xy$.

13. Equating these values, we obtain $Ma \frac{2}{xy} = Sa xy$ and $S = Ma \frac{2}{axy}$.

14. If a donation or fine f be immediately paid, the requisite yearly subscription will be reduced, and will become $S = Ma \frac{2}{axy}$.

15. The present value of a deferred pension of (MM) rupees, to be received in event of an officer dying after that he and his wife have survived of n years is $(Mm) \frac{N \frac{2}{xy} + n}{Dxy}$.

16. The present value of a deferred subscription of (SS) rupees, to commence after that an officer and his wife have survived the term of n years, and to continue during the remaining term of their joint existence, is $(SS) N \frac{xy + xm}{Dxy}$.

17. The present value of a deferred donation or fine of f rupees, payable in event of an officer and his wife surviving the term of n years, is $f \frac{Dxy (1 + n)}{Dxy}$.

18. Equating

18. Equating 15 and 16, we have $(SS) = (MM) \frac{N \frac{2}{xy} + n}{N(xy) + n}$, and if the deferred fine be considered $(SS) = (MM) \frac{N \frac{2}{xy} 1 + m - f Dxy + m}{N(xy) + n}$.

19. The present value of p rupees to be paid at the end of the year in which an officer, now married, may die, leaving a widow, is $p A \frac{1}{xy}$.

20. The present value of a widow's pension of M rupees, yearly, is $M^a m$, and, if the value be taken for the middle of the year of age, it is $M \frac{dw + dw + 1}{2}$: the annuity being corrected for half-yearly or quarterly payments as may be requisite.

21. Should there be occasion to inquire what amount of pension may be granted for a given subscription, we have from 13, $M = \frac{sa xy}{a \frac{2}{xy}}$ and if the donation be included

$$M = \frac{sa xy sf}{a \frac{2}{xy}}$$

22. The subscription being fixed, it appears from the last article that the requisite donation or fine for disparity of age in any given case, is $f = M^a \frac{2}{xy} S a x y$.

Appendix II.

CONSTRUCTION AND APPLICATION OF THE TABLES.

1. To construct the logarithm of Dx :—

Age.	x	Log. vx .	+	Log. vx	=	Log. Dx .
100	- 9	04,13,927	- 6	65,76,245	- 5	69,90,172
99	- 0	00,00,000	- 6	69,10,482	- 6	69,10,482
98	- 0	60,20,600	- 6	72,44,720	- 7	32,65,320
97	- 1	14,61,280	- 6	75,78,957	- 7	90,40,237
96	- 1	54,40,680	- 6	79,13,195	- 8	33,53,875

2. Given logarithm Dx , to construct logarithm Dxy when $xy = 8$.

Age.	x	Log. Dx .	+	Log. Cx .	=	Log. Dxy .
100	- 5	69,90,172	- 1	14,61,280	- 6	84,51,452
99	- 6	69,10,482	- 1	27,87,536	- 7	96,98,018
98	- 7	32,65,320	- 1	41,49,733	- 8	74,15,053
97	- 7	90,40,237	- 1	54,40,680	- 9	44,80,917
96	- 8	33,53,875	- 1	66,27,578	- 9	99,81,453

3. Given the logarithm of Dxy , to construct $1 \frac{1}{u}$ logarithm of Nxy and Dxy , such to five places.

For this purpose we shall employ a Table of addition logarithms, and shall, after the first step, omit the indices.

x					Log. dxy			$dxy.$					
99	-	-	-	N	6,84,515	-	-	-	8,87,535	-	-	-	0,075
					7,96,980								
					0,03,140								
					2								
98	-	-	-	N	00,122	-	-	-	25,971	-	-	-	0,182
					74,151								
					07,245								
					11								
97	-	-	-	N	01,407	-	-	-	36,598	-	-	-	0,347
					44,809								
					09,052								
					19								
96	-	-	-	N	53,880	-	-	-	54,065	-	-	-	0,465
					99,815								
					12,928								
					17								
95	-	-	-	N	12,760								

4. To construct the logarithm of $C \frac{1}{xy}$ when $xy = 8$. We shall here omit the indices, as is usual in practice.

	Log. dx .	+	Log. vx .	+	Log. $vx + \frac{1}{2}$.	Log. $C \frac{1}{xy}$.
100	- - 04,13,927	- -	65,76,245	- -	07,91,812	- - 77,81,984
99	- - 94,43,900	- -	69,10,482	- -	21,74,839	- - 85,79,221
98	- - 50,16,375	- -	72,44,720	- -	35,21,825	- - 57,82,920
97	- - 98,94,312	- -	75,78,957	- -	48,42,998	- - 23,16,267
96	- - 32,59,584	- -	79,13,195	- -	60,74,550	- - 72,47,329

5. Given the logarithm of $C \frac{1}{xy}$, to construct logarithm $M \frac{1}{xy}$.

100	- - -	M	- - -	6	74,777	- - -	2,92,027
					82,450		
					03,470		
					2		
99	- - -	M	- - -		85,922	- - -	31,435
					54,487		
					08,137		
					6		
98	- - -	M	- - -		62,630	- - -	42,810
					19,820		
					10,309		
					2		
97	- - -	M	- - -		30,131	- - -	61,000
					09,131		
					14,841		
					0		
96	- - -	M	- - -		83,972		

From $M \frac{1}{xy}$ we immediately derive $A \frac{1}{xy}$, as follows:—

	Log. $M \frac{1}{xy}$	Log. Dxy	Log. $A \frac{1}{xy}$	$A \frac{1}{xy}$.
100	- - 74,477	- - 84,515	- - 89,962	- - 7,936
99	- - 85,922	- - 96,980	- - 88,942	- - 7,752
98	- - 62,630	- - 74,151	- - 88,479	- - 7,672
97	- - 30,131	- - 44,809	- - 85,322	- - 7,132
96	- - 83,972	- - 99,815	- - 84,157	- - 6,943

6. To construct the logarithm of $D \frac{2}{xy}$ when $xy = 8$.

As a preliminary step, form logarithm $av + \frac{1}{2} \frac{r}{x \frac{1}{2}} 1$, which is readily to be done, by adding the constant 0,01,63,904 to the logarithms of the quantities in Mr. Neison's Table $xx = 111$; the further process is as follows:—

	Log. $C \frac{1}{xy}$	+	Log. $dv \frac{1}{2} \frac{v}{v \frac{1}{2}}$	=	Log. $D \frac{2}{xy}$.
100	- - 74,47,746	- -	36,70,260	- -	11,18,006
99	- - 82,44,984	- -	38,70,885	- -	2,45,869
98	- - 54,48,682	- -	40,75,020	- -	95,23,706
97	- - 19,82,030	- -	42,83,466	- -	62,65,496
96	- - 69,13,091	- -	44,96,801	- -	14,09,893

7. Given the logarithm of $D \frac{2}{xy}$, to construct the logarithm of $N \frac{2}{xy}$.

100	- - -	N	- - -	7	11,180	- - -	$\frac{1}{2}$	90,021
				8	21,159			
					03,320			
					1			
99	- - -	N	- - -		24,480	- - -		29,243
					95,237			
					07,769			
					7			
98	- - -	N	- - -		03,013	- - -		40,358
					62,655			
					09,793			
					12			
97	- - -	N	- - -		72,460	- - -		58,361
					14,099			
					14,077			
					16			
96	- - -	N	- - -		23,192			

From

From $N \frac{2}{xy}$ we immediately derive $d \frac{2}{xy}$, as follows:—

x			$\text{Log. } N \frac{2}{xy}$			$\text{Log. } Dxy$			$\text{Log. } a \frac{12}{xy}$			$a \frac{2}{xy}$
100	-	-	11,180	-	-	84,515	-	-	26,665	-	-	1,848
99	-	-	24,480	-	-	96,980	-	-	27,500	-	-	1,884
98	-	-	03,013	-	-	74,151	-	-	28,862	-	-	1,944
97	-	-	72,460	-	-	44,809	-	-	27,651	-	-	1,890
96	-	-	28,192	-	-	99,815	-	-	28,377	-	-	1,922

8. It will be observed that, in the foregoing examples, we have formed the fundamental values to seven places, but have used five places only. For all practical ends this is sufficient. The error, if any, will rarely exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 in the fifth figure of the logarithm.

9. The processes here exhibited are simple and symmetrical. In forming a series of Tables, many material abbreviations are practicable, and the reader who may desire information on this subject should refer to Mr. Peter Grog's admirable Tables and Formulas, wherein several elegant devices are shown and explained.

10. We have now to show the application of the Tables to the valuation of the assets and liabilities of the fund. A single illustration will suffice, and, for the sake of comparison, it is taken from page 49 of Mr. Neison's Report of 1849.

Lieutenant commencing at age 25:—

For the Donations:

												Value.
25	-	-	2	56,490	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180
30	-	-	7	19,376	-	9	75,866	-	2	56,110	-	208
40	-	-	6	69,591	-	9	26,081	-	2	61,700	-	75
45	-	-	6	43,665	-	9	00,155	-	2	71,096	-	51
50	-	-	6	17,025	-	8	73,515	-	2	76,268	-	31

For the Subscriptions:

25	-	-	2	56,490	-	0	94,158	-	2	07,918	-	3	02,076	-	-	1,048	9
30	-	-	8	12,518	-	0	69,008	-	1	85,733	-	2	54,741	-	-	352	7
40	-	-	7	60,129	-	0	16,619	-	2	18,836	-	2	32,455	-	-	211	1
45	-	-	7	32,617	-	9	89,107	-	1	98,227	-	1	1,87,334	-	-	74	7
50	-	-	7	03,946	-	9	60,436	-	2	22,531	-	1	1,82,967	-	-	67	6

TOTAL of the Contribution - - - £. 2,302 4* * *Sic* in MS.

For the Pensions:

25	-	-	2	56,490	-	0	25,917	-	2	93,162	-	3	19,079	-	-	1,551	7
30	-	-	7	48,834	-	0	05,324	-	2	46,240	-	2	51,564	-	-	327	8
40	-	-	7	01,464	-	9	57,954	-	2	75,754	-	2	33,708	-	-	217	3
45	-	-	6	75,500	-	9	31,990	-	2	75,754	-	2	07,744	-	-	119	5
50	-	-	6	48,329	-	9	04,819	-	2	75,754	-	1	1,80,573	-	-	63	9

TOTAL of the Pensions - - - £. 2,280 2* * *Sic* in MS.

The values of the contributions as here determined visibly correspond with those in Mr. Neison's example. The sum of the pension values also corresponds with that inserted opposite the age, 2,517, in his Table $x x i v$, viz., 2,279. The small difference observable is owing to a slight error in his Table $x v$, which has now been corrected.

11. The foregoing process is given in extreme detail, in order to show clearly how the results are obtained.

In the first compartment, the entry in the first column opposite the age of 25, is the compliment logarithm of d , and, at the higher ages, that of d for those ages. The second column is deduced from the first by merely adding the comp. log. d to the others. The third column contains the logarithm of the successive donations. The fourth is the sum of the second and third, and the last shows the corresponding natural numbers.

In the second compartment, the entry in the first column opposite the age of 25 is the co. log. of d , and, at the higher ages, the log. of $(N \frac{1}{2} d)$ for those ages. In the second column, the first entry is log. $(\frac{1}{2} + dxy)$ for age 25, and the entries for the higher ages are deduced from the preceding column by adding the co. log. d to the others. The third column contains the logarithms of the primary and incremental subscriptions; the fourth is the sum of the second and third; and the last shows the corresponding natural numbers.

The tabular column $(N + \frac{1}{2} d)$ requires a passing remark. The annuities deduced from it are obviously increased by half a year's purchase, and are therefore adapted to monthly subscriptions payable to the date of death. By this modification the formula for the deferred subscriptions is made symmetrical with ordinary forms. See Mr. Neison's note on this subject in page 48 of his first Report.

In the third compartment, the entry in the first column opposite the age of 25, is the co. log. of d , and at the higher ages, the log. of $N \frac{2}{xy}$ for those ages. In the second column, the first entry is log. $d \frac{2}{xy}$ for age 25, and the entries for the higher ages are

deduced from the preceding column by adding the co. log. of d to the others. Third column contains the logarithm of the primary and incremental pensions. The fourth column is the sum of the second and third, and the last shows the corresponding natural numbers.

It will here be proper to observe that the sum of the primary donations and subscriptions values $180 + 1048.9 = 1228.9$, is less than the value of the primary pension 155×7 in the ratio of 20.8 per cent., as noticed in paragraph 6 of this Report.

12. The foregoing computation may seem lengthy, but so many of the quantities are constant, that by various artifices, to explain which in this place would be tedious, the results sought may be obtained with comparatively small labour, and the valuation embodied in this Report was, in fact, made in detail separately for each member, whose age and that of his wife were known. In this way also it is to be hoped that annual or biennial valuations will be made in the Fund office.

13. Of the minor points suggested by the details of the valuation, or otherwise brought to notice, the following claim attention.

1. The operation of rule 8, by which members are under certain restrictions permitted to subscribe in advanced rank. In respect of this, it becomes apparent that, before the age of 50, advance of rank is profitable to the Fund, but afterwards less profitable, and at last injurious. Subscriptions in advanced rank should therefore be allowed without reference to the period served, but in all cases health certificates should be required, and at advanced ages, under such fines or donations as the circumstances of each case may require. For the mode of determining the fine, see the formula, Article 22.

2. The whole of the contributions of married members having been applied to the valuation of reversionary pensions, no surplus to meet personal benefits and the passage-money of widows is at present found to exist. Personal benefits are therefore obtained gratuitously by the married members. It seems desirable that, until the condition of the Fund becomes improved, these benefits should rather be granted in the way of loan without interest.

3. During the low rates of subscriptions in Europe, marriages contracted there by members who have retired from the service being heavy and insufficiently compensated risks on the Fund, some amendment of the existing rules on this head may be recommended.

4. Although the aggregate present values of contingent contributions and benefits exhibit satisfactory relations, yet, in the grade of lieutenant colonel, the subscriptions bear a less proportion to the increase of benefit than they do in the other grades.

5. It seems necessary to determine the rate of mortality by which the value of the contributions in Europe should be measured. The choice at present lies between Mr. Christie's Table for retired officers and Mr. Neison's Table. As it stands on the present occasion, the latter has been used, and of its sufficiency for this purpose I have little doubt.

6. A question has been made, whether under Article 8, widowers should continue to pay the unmarried rates of the advanced rank? In answer to this, it may be stated that there is no theoretical necessity for such a payment, and therefore that it should not be required.

7. It has also been asked, on what terms a member subscribing under Article 8 should be permitted to revert to a lower grade? The answer to this is, that the permission should be unconditional. A subscriber in such case can have no claim to a refund of his extra contributions. They must be supposed to have just covered the risk undertaken (*ad interim*) by the Fund.

Appendix III.

SHOWING the probable Progress of the Fund under existing Conditions.

Middle of Year.		Account.	Middle of Year.		Account.
		<i>Rs.</i>			<i>Rs.</i>
1853	Capital - -	38,70,000	1855	Capital - -	39,37,378
	Interest - -	3,09,600		Interest - -	3,14,990
	Contribution - -	5,76,000		Contribution - -	5,76,000
	Sum - -	47,55,600		Sum - -	48,28,368
	526 Pensions - -	8,82,658		576 Pensions - -	9,11,808
1854	Capital - -	39,22,942	1856	Capital - -	39,16,560
	Interest - -	3,13,835		Interest - -	3,13,324
	Contribution - -	5,76,000		Contribution - -	5,76,000
	Sum - -	48,12,777		Sum - -	48,05,884
	553 Pensions - -	8,75,399		599 Pensions - -	9,48,217

Showing the probable Progress of the Fund under existing Conditions—*continued.*

Middle of Year.		Account.	Middle of Year.		Account.
		<i>Rs.</i>			<i>Rs.</i>
1857	Capital - -	38,57,667	1863	Capital - -	26,54,061
	Interest - -	3,08,613		Interest - -	2,12,324
	Contribution - -	5,76,000		Contribution - -	5,76,000
	Sum - -	47,42,280		Sum - -	34,42,385
	618 Pensions - -	9,78,294		728 Pensions - -	11,42,424
1858	Capital - -	37,63,986	1864	Capital - -	22,99,961
	Interest - -	3,01,118		Interest - -	1,83,996
	Contribution - -	5,76,000		Contribution - -	5,76,000
	Sum - -	46,41,104		Sum - -	30,59,957
	639 Pensions - -	10,11,537		743 Pensions - -	11,66,169
1859	Capital - -	36,29,567	1865	Capital - -	18,93,788
	Interest - -	2,90,365		Interest - -	1,51,503
	Contribution - -	5,76,000		Contribution - -	5,76,000
	Sum - -	44,95,932		Sum - -	26,21,291
	659 Pensions - -	10,43,197		758 Pensions - -	11,89,914
1860	Capital - -	34,52,735	1866	Capital - -	14,31,377
	Interest - -	2,76,218		Interest - -	1,14,510
	Contribution - -	5,76,000		Contribution - -	5,76,000
	Sum - -	43,04,953		Sum - -	21,21,887
	677 Pensions - -	10,71,691		770 Pensions - -	21,08,910
1861	Capital - -	32,33,262	1867	Capital - -	9,12,977
	Interest - -	2,58,661		Interest - -	73,038
	Contribution - -	5,76,000		Contribution - -	5,76,000
	Sum - -	40,67,923		Sum - -	15,62,015
	695 Pensions - -	11,00,185		784 Pensions - -	12,31,072
1862	Capital - -	29,67,738	1868	Capital - -	3,30,943
	Interest - -	2,37,419		Interest - -	26,475
	Contribution - -	5,76,000		Contribution - -	5,76,000
	Sum - -	37,81,157		Sum - -	9,33,418
	712 Pensions - -	11,27,096		795 Pensions - -	12,48,485
			1869	Deficit - -	3,15,067

This Account, without pretending to any minute accuracy, indicates very clearly the course that the Fund must run, if not relieved by addition to its income, or by reduction of its expenditure.

The number of pensions to be paid in each year has been deduced from Mr. Neison's Table *x y*, the agreement of which with the actual experience of the Fund is remarkable. Both are here exhibited.

Years.	Fund Experience.	Neison's Table <i>x y</i> .	Years.	Fund Experience.	Neison's Table <i>x y</i> .
0 - -	0 4,933 - -	0 4,882	16 - -	12 5,477 - -	11 5,557
1 - -	1 4,532 - -	1 4,077	17 - -	13 1,553 - -	12 0,430
2 - -	2 3,602 - -	2 2,972	18 - -	13 7,505 - -	12 5,119
3 - -	3 2,391 - -	3 1,477	19 - -	14 3,323 - -	12 9,632
4 - -	4 0,828 - -	3 9,622	20 - -	14 8,954 - -	13 3,974
5 - -	4 8,831 - -	4 7,480	21 - -	- - - -	13 8,149
6 - -	5 6,503 - -	5 4,971	22 - -	- - - -	14 2,163
7 - -	6 4,022 - -	6 2,113	23 - -	- - - -	14 6,019
8 - -	7 1,458 - -	6 9,023	24 - -	- - - -	14 9,721
9 - -	7 8,738 - -	7 5,664	25 - -	- - - -	15 3,272
10 - -	8 5,825 - -	8 2,049	26 - -	- - - -	15 6,676
11 - -	9 2,766 - -	8 8,183	27 - -	- - - -	15 9,934
12 - -	9 9,588 - -	9 4,088	28 - -	- - - -	16 3,052
13 - -	10 6,313 - -	9 9,769	29 - -	- - - -	16 6,030
14 - -	11 2,908 - -	10 5,235	30 - -	- - - -	16 8,872
15 - -	11 9,287 - -	11 0,495			

The meaning of this Table is, that, if one widow of any age above 17 were admitted yearly, the number of pensions to be paid in the first and following years would be as therein entered: The limit to which this number tends is the expectation of widowhood at the age of 18 being 20.767, whence, with 44 entries yearly, the ultimate number of pensions payable yearly would be 914; and, since the average amount of pensions is 1,583 rupees, we have for the pecuniary limit $1583 \times 914 = 14,46,862$ rupees, as is stated in para. 23 of this Report.

PAPERS RELATING TO THE

As to the number of entries, the actual experience of the Fund is as follows :—

	Married Pairs at Risk.	Widows entered.
Colonel - - - - -	2,189	101
Lieutenant Colonel - - - - -	2,695	101
Major - - - - -	4,048	113
Captain - - - - -	9,343	230
Subaltern - - - - -	7,434	155
TOTAL - - - - -	25,806	700

which gives a mean per cent. of 31,123; and, with 1,467 married pairs constantly at risk, the yearly accession of widows will be 44.

The average amount of pension is $\frac{1108260}{700} = 1,583. 13.$

Appendix IV.

MEMORANDUM OF EXCHANGE ACCOUNT from 1850-1853.

	1. Amount of Advances adjusted in the following Years.	2. Amount paid in Settlement of Advances at 2 s. 4 d. per Sicca Rupee.	3. Equivalent of preceding Column in Co.'s Rupees.	4. Amount that would have been paid, if adjusted at 2 s. per Rupee.	5. Difference between the two last Columns, being Gain on the Settlement of Europe Advances.	
	£. s. d.	Sa. Rs. a. p.	Co.'s Rs. a. p.	Co.'s Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1850 -	51,509 10 11	4,41,510 6 2	4,70,944 6 7	5,15,095 7 3	44,151 - 8	Three quarters advances adjusted.
1851 -	78,128 9 4	6,69,672 9 1	7,14,317 6 6	7,81,284 10 8	66,967 4 2	Four quarters advances adjusted.
1852 -	81,773 8 9	7,00,915 2 9	7,47,642 13 7	8,17,734 6 -	70,091 8 5	Four quarters advances adjusted.
1853 -	107,392 12 6	9,20,508 3 5	9,81,875 6 10	10,73,926 4 -	92,050 13 2	Five quarters advances adjusted.
				Rs.	2,73,260 10 5	
			Average per Annum - - -		68,315 2 7	
			Average Interest per Annum - - -		1,63,218 - 7	
					2,31,533 3 2	
			Annual Donation - - -		24,000 - -	
			TOTAL DONATION from Exchange Interest, &c. - - -	Rs.	2,55,533 3 2	

MEMORANDUM OF INTEREST ACCOUNT from 1850-1853.

Y E A R S.	Amount of Interest credited.	Five-eighths Portion constituting Ordinary Interest.	Portion forming Donation Interest.	Amount of Interest credited by Transfer Debit of Sub-Treasurer.	Total Donation Interest.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1850 - - - - -	4,19,279 15 2	2,62,049 15 6	1,57,229 15 8	- - -	1,57,229 15 8
1851 - - - - -	4,36,544 14 -				
Deduct amount of ordinary interest included	8,915 15 11				
	4,27,628 14 1	2,67,861 12 9	1,59,767 1 4	5,349 10 8	1,65,116 12 -
1852 - - - - -	4,29,483 4 8				
Deduct amount of ordinary interest included	4,122 3 10				
	4,25,361 - 10	2,65,850 10 5	1,59,510 6 5	2,474 5 6	1,61,984 11 11
1853 - - - - -	4,30,824 15 11				
Deduct amount of ordinary interest included	11,170 3 6				
	4,19,654 12 5	2,62,284 4 -	1,57,370 8 5	11,170 2 6	1,68,540 10 11

Average per annum - - - Rs. 6,52,872. 2. 6 ÷ 4 = 1,63,218. 0. 7.

N.B.—It may be mentioned that, up to about April 1853, the ordinary interest on the Treasury notes used to be considered 5 per cent. per annum; but since that time 4 per cent. has been called the ordinary interest, and consequently the donation interest, which was formerly deemed to be 3 per cent., has, subsequent to the time alluded to, been held to be 4 per cent.

Appendix V.

TABLE exhibiting the Fund's losses by exchange on Widow Pensions only. When the Sonauth rupee (*a*) was the standard, the Fund gave to the evidence $2\frac{1}{4} \frac{4}{8}$, but got only $2\frac{1}{2} \frac{4}{8}$. When the Company's rupee (*b*) was introduced, the Fund gave as before, but got only $2\frac{1}{4}$. In the former case the Fund lost on each rupee $1\frac{5}{8}$ pence, and in the latter $2\frac{5}{8}$ pence—

Hence $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{wg } \frac{17}{440} \text{ wg } \frac{259}{2320} = 7 \quad 90,16,837 - 9 \quad 04,78,117 = 8 \quad 85,38,720 \text{ (a)} \\ \text{wg } \frac{19}{1856} \text{ wg } \frac{7}{64} = 8 \quad 01,01,756 - 9 \quad 03,89,180 = 8 \quad 97,12,576 \text{ (b)} \end{array} \right\} \text{log. ratio.}$

Years.	(a) Original Conditions prior to 1836.		(b) New Conditions from 1836.		Additional Loss since 1836.	
	Principal Amount of Loss.	Principal and Interest till the close of 1853.	Principal Amount of Loss.	Principal and Interest till the close of 1853.	Principal.	Principal and Interest till the close of 1853.
	£.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1826	785.71	6,276.33				
1827	979.71	7,246.31				
1828	1,091.28	7,473.64				
1829	1,173.21	7,439.56				
1830	1,314.28	7,716.78				
1831	1,445.50	7,858.52				
1832	1,515.21	7,627.34				
1833	1,612.29	7,514.80				
1834	1,767.59	7,630.16				
1835	1,941.57	7,758.56				
	13,626.35	74,542.00	13,626.35	74,542.00		
1836	2,111.79	7,813.64	2,767.20	10,238.57	655.41	2,424.93
1837	2,357.64	8,077.15	3,089.35	10,583.85	731.71	2,506.70
1838	2,608.36	8,274.15	3,417.88	10,841.99	809.52	2,567.84
1839	1,187.93	3,489.18	1,556.61	4,572.03	368.68	1,082.85
1840	5,552.43	15,100.75	7,275.62	19,786.86	1,723.19	4,686.11
1841	1,523.21	3,835.71	1,995.93	5,026.17	472.72	1,190.46
1842	3,094.31	7,214.76	4,054.58	9,453.84	960.27	2,239.08
1843	3,360.56	7,255.05	4,403.41	9,506.66	1,042.85	2,251.61
1844	4,463.08	8,921.56	5,848.10	11,690.39	1,385.02	2,768.83
1845	3,958.57	7,327.04	5,187.09	9,600.96	1,228.52	2,273.92
1846	3,270.93	5,605.82	4,286.08	7,345.53	1,015.15	1,739.71
1847	4,332.01	6,874.34	5,676.41	9,007.87	1,344.40	2,133.53
1848	4,772.36	7,012.16	6,253.51	9,188.42	1,481.15	2,176.26
1849	4,976.36	6,770.28	6,520.77	8,871.43	1,544.41	2,101.15
1850	3,679.32	4,634.84	4,821.13	6,073.29	1,141.81	1,438.45
1851	5,552.22	6,476.05	7,275.43	8,485.09	1,723.21	2,009.94
1852	5,805.78	6,270.25	7,607.67	8,216.26	1,801.89	1,946.01
1853	7,589.86	7,589.86	9,945.33	9,945.33	2,355.47	2,355.47
	70,196.72	1,28,542.59	91,982.10	1,68,435.44		
TOTAL £.	83,823.07	2,03,084.59	1,05,608.45	2,42,977.44	21,785.38	39,892.85
TOTAL Co.'s Rs. $2\frac{1}{4}$	18,56,773.39	-	-	22,21,508.02	-	3,64,734.63

TABLE showing the Loss by difference of Exchange on Miscellaneous Home Disbursements from 1836.

Years.	Amount.	(1). Log. : Amount.	(1) + Log. : $\frac{3}{148}$ = 8,30,68,595	(2) + Log. : 108 $\frac{1}{1}$	w. Principal.	Principal Amount Interest till the Close of 1853.
	£.					
1836	6,235	3 79,48,365	2 10,16,960	2 66,98,998	17 126'38	467'64
1837	647	2 81,09,043	1 11,77,638	1 65,25,439	16 13'11	44'93
1838	1,972	3 29,49,069	1 60,17,664	2 10,31,227	15 39'97	126'80
1840	4,834	3 68,43,066	1 99,11,661	2 42,56,749	13 97'99	266'49
1841	1,595	3 20,27,607	1 50,96,202	1 91,07,053	12 32'33	81'42
1842	2,504	3 39,86,343	1 70,54,338	2 07,31,551	11 50'76	118'34
1843	1,665	3 22,14,142	1 52,82,737	1 86,25,113	10 33'75	72'86
1846	1,778	3 24,99,318	1 55,67,913	1 79,07,576	7 36'04	61'77
1847	846	2 92,73,704	1 23,42,299	1 43,47,724	6 17'15	27'23
1851	397	2 59,87,905	0 90,56,500	0 97,24,975	2 8'05	9'39
1852	492	2 69,19,651	0 99,88,246	1 03,22,484	1 9'97	10'77
1853	1,140	3 05,69,049	1 36,37,644	1 36,37,644	0 23'11	23'11
TOTAL £.	24,105	- - -	- - -	- - -	488'61	1,310'73*

* Sic in MS.

TOTAL Company's Rupees at $2\frac{1}{4}$ - - - - - 11,983'82
 To which add Loss on Widows' Account - - - - - 3,64,734'63

TOTAL Loss for difference of Exchange from 1836 - Rs. 3,76,718'45

(A.)

STATEMENT showing the Amount of DONATION by Exchange, credited to the Honourable the Court of Directors in the Accounts of the Bengal Military Fund, for the Five Years from 1850 to 1854 inclusive, and the Amount that may be deemed actual Donation, the par of Exchange being 2/ the Company's Rupee.

	Amount of Europe Advances, ad- justed from 1850 to 1854, inclusive.	Amount of difference of Exchange re- ceived thereon be- tween $1/11$ and $2/4$ per Sicca Ru- pee, or $1/9 \frac{2}{16}$ and $2/2\frac{1}{2}$ per Com- pany's Rupee.	Portion of Donation considered nomi- nal, being differ- ence between $1/9 \frac{2}{16}$ and $2/$ per Com- pany's Rupee.	Portion deemed ac- tual Donation, be- ing difference be- tween $2/$ and $2/2\frac{1}{4}$ per Company's Rupee.
	£. s. d.	Co.'s Rs. a. p.	Co.'s Rs. a. p.	Co.'s Rs. a. p.
	408,891 2 9	8,12,702 14 9	4,62,224 13 4	3,50,478 1 4
		Annual Average.	Annual Average.	Annual Average.
		1,62,540 9 4	92,444 15 5	70,095 9 11
If the above amount had been ad- justed with reference to the ex- change prevailing prior to the introduction of the Company's rupee, say $2/2 \frac{1}{16}$ per rupee, in place of $2/2\frac{1}{4}$ per rupee, there would have been paid to Govern- ment a less sum on the adjust- ment of advances, to the extent of Sonat Rs. 74,242. 15. 6., and the donation would be as follows :	- - -	7,96,229 3 -	4,52,855 7 7	3,43,373 11 5
		Annual Average.	Annual Average.	Annual Average.
		1,59,245 13 4	90,571 1 6	68,674 11 10

Showing that as compared to the original terms of adjustment there has been a loss of Rs. 74,242. 15. 6., and a nominal donation of Rs. 4,52,855. 7. 7. during the five years alluded to; or in other words, that if the full original rate of exchange had been given, and the full difference of five-pence per rupee granted with reference to the average exchange that has of late years been obtaining, the Fund should have got Rs. 5,27,098. 7. 1. more than it has, or on the average Rs. 1,05,419. 11. per annum, which, being added to the actual donation deemed to be realized,—

Of Rs. 3,43,373. 11. 5., or on the average annually - - - - - Rs. 68,674. 11. 10., gives
 A yearly donation, receivable by exchange, equal to - - - - - Rs. 1,74,094. 6. 10.

STATEMENT showing the Amount of DONATION INTEREST received from and remitted to the Court of Directors by the Bengal Military Fund during the five years from 1850 to 1854 inclusive, and the Amount that would have been received had the Fund possessed Assets to the Value of its Incumbent Pensions.

YEARS.	Amount of Interest Credited.	Portion thereof considered Ordinary Interest.	Amount constituting Donation Interest.	Amount of Donation Interest Credited by Transfer to Debit of Sub-Treasurer.	TOTAL Donation Interest.	Additional Amount of Donation Interest that would have been received, had the Fund been possessed of the Value of the Incumbent Pensions.	TOTAL of Two last Columns.	YEARS.	Number of Widows on Old and Present Fund.	Annual Amount of Pensions, taking the Loss of Exchange into account, as respects Pensions of the present Fund, up to July 1853, and of the late Fund for the whole Period
1850 -	Rs. a. p. 4,19,279 15 2	Rs. a. p. 2,62,049 15 6	Rs. a. p. 1,57,229 15 8	Rs. a. p. - - -	Rs. a. p. 1,57,229 15 8	Rs. a. p. 67,777 10 2	Rs. a. p. 2,25,007 9 10	1850 -	531	Rs. a. p. 8,94,605 - -
1851 -	4,27,628 14 1	2,76,777 12 8	1,59,767 1 4	5,349 10 8	1,65,116 12 -	73,365 10 -	2,38,482 6 -	1851 -	521	8,81,872 - -
1852 -	4,25,361 - 10	2,69,972 14 3	1,59,510 6 5	2,474 5 6	1,61,984 11 11	71,743 2 7	2,33,727 14 6	1852 -	544	9,23,950 - -
1853 -	4,19,854 12 5	2,73,454 6 6	1,57,370 8 5	11,170 2 6	1,68,540 10 11	84,266 10 -	2,52,807 4 11	1853 -	567	9,38,227 - -
1854 -	3,83,869 2 9	1,97,508 1 5	1,91,934 9 5	5,673 8 1	1,97,508 1 6	92,705 4 9	2,90,213 6 3	1854 -	579	9,37,966 - -
					For 5 years	Rs. - - -	12,40,238 9 6	Average of 5 years -	2,742	45,76,620 - -
					Average annual donation by interest	- - -	2,48,047 11 6		548	9,15,324 - -
					Ditto - ditto - by exchange	- - -	1,74,094 6 10			
					Cash	- - -	24,000 - -			
					Divided by average number of widows during the 5 years, 548	-	4,46,142 2 4			
					Gives an average of	Rs. - - -	817 - -			

1,669 for each widow.

for each widow.

The average number of widows during the five years having been 548, and the average amount of their pensions 1,669 rupees, the full donation, if received, would have given about half the pension of each widow. But the donation deemed to have been actually received by exchange and interest, &c., during the five years, averaged annually about 2,64,000 rupees, which gives for each widow 482 rupees, or somewhat more than a fourth of the amount of average pensions of an annuitant during the last five years.

(B.)

YEARS.	Value of Pensions, supporting those of the Military Fund to be equalised in Europe and India, as per Mr. Neilson's Estimate.	Value of Pensions, supporting them to be equalised in Europe and India, as per Mr. Neilson's Estimate up to the End of December 1852.	Value of Pensions, supporting them to be equalised in Europe and India, as per Major Hannington's Estimate up to June 1853.	Estimate Net Capital.	Deficiency as compared with Fund Estimate.	Deficiency as compared with Mr. Neilson's Estimate.	Deficiency as compared with Major Hannington's Estimate.	Annual Increase in Deficiency with reference to Incumbent Pensions and Estimated Capital.
1852 -	Rs. a. p. 74,91,584 6 9	Rs. a. p. - - -	Rs. a. p. - - -	Rs. a. p. 43,02,567 - -	Rs. a. p. 31,89,017 6 9	Rs. - - -	Rs. - - -	Rs. - - -
1853 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	43,02,567 - -	- - -	32,07,105 - -	- - -	- - -
1853 -	- - -	75,09,672 - -	- - -	42,16,177 - -	- - -	- - -	31,19,799 - -	- - -
1854 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	43,10,335 - -	35,78,196 - -	- - -	- - -	3,89,178 9 3
	- - -	- - -	- - -	43,21,900 - -	38,02,195 - -	- - -	- - -	2,23,999 - -

The Directors of the Bengal Military Fund to the Officiating Secretary
to the Government of India.

Military Department.

Sir,

Calcutta, 29 September 1855 (No. 1117.)

IN continuation of our letter, No. 1023, of the 7th instant, we have the honour to solicit the favour of your submitting, for the consideration of the Honourable the President in Council, the following further representation connected with the transactions of the Fund with Government.

2. In our Secretary's letter, No. 1171, of the 30th September 1853, paras. 20 to 25, we requested that the book debt system, by which the necessity would be obviated of remittances being forwarded by drafts on account of subscriptions realised from members by paymasters and collectors, might be introduced, and that a standard of 2 *s.* per Company's rupee, instead of 1 *s.* 11 *d.* per sicca rupee, be taken as the standard of exchange between England and this country, with reference to which the donation granted to the Fund might be reckoned in future; but, finding no allusion to either subject in the Honourable Court's Financial Despatch, No. 32, of 18th April last, acknowledged in our first-mentioned letter of the 7th current, we referred to the Accountant to the Government of Bengal in the General Department, to ascertain whether any instructions had been communicated to him with respect thereto.

3. From a reply just received from that functionary, it does not appear that he is able to afford us any information on the points alluded to; but he incidentally intimates that, when adjusting the Honourable Court's advances on behalf of the fund, 1 *s.* 11 *d.* per sicca rupee is still to be assumed as the standard of exchange, and that we are expected to grant receipts for the difference between this rate and 2 *s.* 3 *d.* per Company's rupee, as a donation granted to the Fund on its exchange account.

4. Under these circumstances, we would respectfully beg to bring the question of donation by exchange again under the notice of Government, and to repeat our hope that, instead of adhering to a nominal standard of conversion with reference to a currency no longer in use, a standard may be fixed in regard to the Company's rupee, more in accordance with the actual rate ruling of late years between this country and England; which, while it would render the nominal donation now received a real one, would at the same time enable us to discard the sicca rupee from our accounts altogether.

5. Pending the Honourable Court's orders on the application made in our letter of the 7th instant for the commutation of the present indirect gratuity to a direct one, we would therefore again venture to suggest, that 2 *s.* per Company's rupee may be adopted as the standard exchange, and that the difference between it and 2 *s.* 3 *d.* per Company's rupee be alone regarded as the donation by exchange, for which we shall be called on to grant receipts. In proof that 2 *s.* is not too high a standard to assume, we beg to refer to the annexed synopsis of average rates of exchange on London for the last 17 years, which has been carefully prepared, and which shows $2/0 \frac{33}{100}$ to be the mean for the period adverted to.

6. As relates to the book debt system, we would likewise beg respectfully to repeat our solicitation that Government may be pleased to authorise its adoption in the case of this Fund, in like manner as it is already in operation in that of several other Service Funds; for we conceive the measure is one that, without being detrimental to the State, would prove of advantage to the institution under our management.

We have, &c.

H. P. Burn, Lieut. Col., President.

K. Mackinnon, M.D.

T. D. Atkinson.

SYNOPSIS of the Average Rates of Exchange upon London current in Calcutta, from the Years 1838 to 1854 inclusive.

Years to 31st December.	Bullion, &c.		January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Annual Aggregates.		Annual Averages.		per Co.'s Rs.
	Import.	Export.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	
1838	-	-	2	0-04	2	0-86	2	1-29	2	1-30	2	1-44	2	1-66	2	1-50	2	1-62	2	1-46	2	1-43	2	1-45	2	1-80	25	4-15	2	1-35	"
1839	-	-	2	1-73	2	1-73	2	1-57	2	1-72	2	1-76	2	1-75	2	1-84	2	1-98	2	1-75	2	1-75	2	1-55	2	1-25	23	8-38	2	1-70	"
1840	-	-	2	1-31	2	1-60	2	1-25	2	1	2	0-70	2	0-31	2	0-06	2	0-45	2	0-56	2	0-75	2	1-12	2	1-62	24	10-73	2	0-89	"
1841	-	-	2	1-35	2	0-81	2	0-25	2	0-75	2	1	2	1-21	2	1	2	0-56	2	1-11-97	2	1-11-97	2	0-58	2	1	24	8-45	2	0-70	"
1842	-	-	2	1-02	2	1-68	2	1-75	2	2-06	2	1-75	2	1-22	2	1-35	2	1-75	2	1-81	2	1-20	2	0-92	2	0-95	25	5-46	2	1-46	"
1843	-	-	2	0-13	2	0-37	2	0-56	2	0-78	2	0-69	2	0-50	2	0-02	2	1-11-97	2	-	2	1-11-83	2	1-11-81	2	0-05	24	2-71	2	0-23	"
1844	-	-	2	0-25	2	0-06	2	1-11-44	2	1-11-03	2	1-11-31	2	1-11-50	2	1-11-28	2	1-10-85	2	1-10-60	2	1-10-50	2	1-10-39	2	1-10-75	23	2-06	2	1-11-17	"
1845	-	-	2	1-06-9	2	1-10-32	2	1-10-50	2	1-10-38	2	1-10-77	2	1-11-13	2	1-11-19	2	1-10-95	2	1-11-09	2	1-10-96	2	1-11-04	2	1-11-54	22	10-57	2	1-10-88	"
1846	-	-	2	0-84	2	0-76	2	0-92	2	1-15	2	1-10	2	2-38	2	2-20	2	0-50	2	1-11-04	2	1-11-22	2	1-11-56	2	0-09	24	7-76	2	0-65	"
1847	-	-	2	0-35	2	0-72	2	1-19	2	0-54	2	0-66	2	0-56	2	0-40	2	1-11-66	2	1-11-54	2	1-11-56	2	1-11	2	1-10-79	24	0-97	2	0-08	"
1848	-	-	2	1-09-1	2	1-10-94	2	1-10-70	2	1-10-36	2	1-10-24	2	1-10	2	1-9-86	2	1-9-44	2	1-9-44	2	1-9-54	2	1-9-80	2	1-10-28	22	1-56	2	1-10-13	"
1849	-	-	2	1-10-50	2	1-10-60	2	1-10-20	2	1-10-12	2	1-10-34	2	1-10-49	2	1-10-31	2	1-10-40	2	1-10-39	2	1-10-41	2	1-10-81	2	1-11-21	22	5-86	2	1-10-49	"
1850	-	-	2	1-11-43	2	1-11-45	2	1-11-77	2	0-18	2	0-73	2	0-23	2	0-31	2	0-50	2	0-89	2	1-46	2	1-84	2	2-30	24	7-29	2	0-61	"
1851	-	-	2	2-26	2	2-45	2	2-14	2	0-12	2	0-60	2	1-36	2	0-84	2	0-94	2	1-43	2	1-43	2	2-41	2	2-35	25	5-63	2	1-47	"
1852	-	-	2	1-89	2	1-11-36	2	1-11-36	2	1-11-73	2	0-32	2	0-96	2	1-12	2	0-79	2	0-54	2	0-82	2	0-85	2	0-92	24	7-12	2	0-59	"
1853	-	-	2	1-13	2	1-02	2	0-57	2	1-25	2	1-42	2	1-37	2	0-98	2	1-01	2	1-05	2	1-51	2	0-98	2	0-95	25	1-24	2	1-10	"
1854	-	-	2	1-05	2	0-84	2	0-77	2	0-83	2	0-65	2	0-24	2	-	2	1-11-79	2	1-10-96	2	1-11-09	2	1-11-67	2	0-16	24	2-05	2	0-17	"
	Monthly Aggregate	-	34	8-88	34	8-04	34	5-53	34	5-30	34	7-48	34	8-87	34	6-84	34	3-26	34	0-57	34	1-43	34	3-78	34	8-01	413	7-99	34	5-67	"
	Monthly Average	-	2	0-52	2	0-47	2	0-33	2	0-31	2	0-44	2	0-52	2	0-40	2	0-19	2	0-03	2	0-08	2	0-22	2	0-47	-	-	2	0-33	"

Thus, it appears that the average rate of Exchange upon London for the past year is 2 s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per rupee lower than it has been since the closing of the Company's Export Warehouse, and not only considerably under the average of 1853 (2 s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.), but also below the aggregate average of the past 17 years, which is 2 s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per rupee. As the published accounts of our commerce for 1854 do not present any adverse balance of trade, but actually the reverse (excess of Exports in 1854 being 4,39,73,002 rupees against 3,78,14,212 rupees in 1853), we must look for an explanation of this apparent anomaly to the extensive withdrawal of European capital from the Government stocks of this country, consequent upon the reduction of the rate of interest from five to four per cent. There is little further worthy of notice. The lowest point of Exchange was in September, when some purchases of coin were made for remittance, only, however, to a small extent. In the months of September, October, and November, the stock of gold lying in the Treasury, consisting of bars and mohurs, and valued at 32,96,018 rupees, was shipped by the Government per Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers to London. The alterations in the Company's rates of Exchange on Bengal are as follows:—

	s.	d.
30 December 1853	-	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ per rupee.
15 March 1854	-	2 - "
17 May 1854	-	- - - - - 1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ per rupee.
26 July 1854	-	- - - - - 1 11 - "

And the Bank of England's minimum rate of interest was raised from five to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on 11th May, and reduced again to five per cent. on 3d August 1854.

Up to 1848, bills were drawn at 10 months' date; since that period, the usance has been six months' sight. The bullion operations are with Europe and the United States only.

The Directors of the Bengal Military Fund to the^a Officiating Secretary to the Government of *India*.

(Military Department.)

Sir,

Calcutta, 15 October 1855 (No. 1191.)

IN advertence to our letter, No. 1023, of the 7th ultimo, we have the honour to annex copy of a Resolution agreed to at the annual meeting of subscribers to this Fund, held on the 10th instant, expressive of concurrence in our application for the commutation of the present indirect and indefinite donation to a fixed and definite one; and we would respectfully solicit that the Honourable the President in Council will be pleased to bring this Resolution to the favourable notice of the Honourable the Court of Directors, in connexion with our application above alluded to, as being indicative of the general wish entertained on the subject by the members of the Fund.

We have, &c.

H. P. Burn, Lieut. Colonel, President.

K. Mackinnon,
T. D. Atkinson, } Directors.

Copy of Resolution referred to.

THAT this meeting cordially supports the Directors of the Bengal Military Fund in their appeal to Government for a revision of the rules under which the donations in aid of pension are granted; and it earnestly solicits that a direct grant, of such amount as the Honourable the Court of Directors may deem suited to the wants of the widows of their officers, may be given to the Fund in future, in lieu of the donations by exchange, and additional interest; the real value of which depends, in the one case on the current rate of exchange, and in the other on the amount of *bonâ fide* capital that may be available for deposit in the General Treasury.

Resolution of the Government of *India*.

29 October 1855, No. 4315.
(Financial.)

THE Honourable the President in Council is unable to comply with the prayer of the Directors of the Bengal Military Fund, that the monies of the institution trusted to their management should be regarded for the future as a book-debt of the Government, and that they should be allowed, with a view to enable them to accumulate additional capital, to take advantage in the meanwhile of the present depressed state of the money market to invest the cash balances of the Fund, now in the hands of the Sub-Treasurer, in Government 4 per cent. paper: his Honor in Council considers the book-debt plan is opposed to paras. 4 and 5 of the Despatch from the Honourable Court of May 1854 above referred to, and that the project of investing in 4 per cent. paper is totally inadmissible.

The application of the Directors for greater favours to the Fund than those conceded by the Honourable Court in their Financial Despatch, No. 32, datad the 18th April last, will be referred for the orders of the Honourable Court.

[The two following Despatches are those referred to in the Letter from the Government of India, No. 146.]

The Court of Directors to the Government of *India*.

18 April 1855, No. 32.
(Financial.)

Para. 1. The first letter mentioned in the margin announces the measures which have been adopted by the subscribers to the Bengal Military Fund for improving the financial condition of that institution; the second letter communicates the sanction of Government to carry out the Resolution of the subscribers for increasing the donations and subscriptions of the members from 1st July 1853; and the third letter forwards for our consideration an application from the Directors of the Fund to Government to "undertake the management of that institution."

Letter, dated 12 January 1854, No. 2, forwarding copies of papers on the affairs of the Bengal Military Fund, in reference to the measures adopted by the subscribers for the improvement of its financial condition.

Military Letter, dated 1 February 1854, No. 30, reports the sanction by Government of the resolution of the subscribers for increasing the rates of contribution to the Fund, and solicits the favourable attention of Court to the request of the Directors of the Fund for the allowance of the same rate of interest on the increased as on the former subscription.

Military Letter, dated 14 March 1854, No. 60, submits for consideration and orders an application from the Directors of the Fund, that Government would undertake the management of the Fund.

2. With respect to the measures which have at length been adopted for the improvement of the financial condition of the Fund, we observed, in our Despatch, dated the 20th August 1845, No. 84, that we had no doubt there was an alarming deficiency in the means of the Fund, "and we can therefore have no hesitation in sanctioning such measures as may be just and necessary to put the Fund on a sound footing; but whether this shall be done wholly by increasing the amount of subscriptions and donations of the service, or partly by diminishing the pensions, will require serious consideration."

3. It is admitted by the Directors that, according to the most correct valuation which they have been able to obtain of the assets and liabilities of the Fund, the deficiency of the assets "amounted in December 1851, in round numbers, to about 37 lacs of rupees." With a view of remedying this state of things, the Directors submitted certain propositions for the votes of the subscribers at large, the object being to increase the contributions of the married class 25 per cent., and the unmarried class 12½ per cent., and to reduce the pensions payable in Europe about 9 per cent., by paying them at the exchange at which they are remitted, instead of at 2 s. 6 d. the rupee, as formerly.

4. The propositions of the Directors were agreed to by a very large majority of the subscribers who voted on the occasion. It is to be lamented, we think, that the retrogressive state of the Fund was not arrested at an earlier period, as soon in fact as it was discovered, when measures of a less stringent character than those now adopted might have sufficed. Presuming, however, that the measures which the subscribers have agreed to were absolutely necessary to uphold the integrity of the Fund, we have no hesitation in confirming them.

5. Various circumstances are referred to by the Directors to account for the deteriorated condition of the Fund. Defalcations on the part of the subordinate officers before the year 1840, to the extent of 2,50,000 rupees, would appear to have occurred from the want of proper check and audit, as it was not until that year those necessary measures were established. This serious loss to the Fund, with interest, cannot be less than 50,000 l. It is of little use now to offer any observations on the inattention of the Directors, who appear to have neglected even the ordinary means for preventing this disaster, the recollection of which, however, we hope will operate as a warning to their successors, and make them mindful of the importance of the trust reposed in them by their brother officers.

6. The next drawback on the Fund appears to have been the payment of the pensions in Europe at the exchange of 2 s. 6 d. the sicca rupee, whilst the remittances for that purpose have been made at only 2 s. 4 d. the rupee, being a difference of nearly 7 per cent., or a loss of about 5,500 l. per annum, reckoning

the amount of remittances at about 80,000 *l.* per annum. Upon the establishment of the Fund, the Directors appear to have expected that the Court would accede to their request to grant the necessary advances to pay the pensions in Europe at the rate of 2 *s.* 6 *d.* the sicca rupee. This was, however, refused in a Military Despatch, dated 30th August 1826, para. 96; and a rate of 2 *s.* 4 *d.* only was allowed, being the rate previously granted to the Orphan Society and the Military Widows' Fund. This should have led to the immediate substitution of a lower scale of pensions, instead of that based upon the higher rate which was previously established by the Directors.

7. Another cause to which the Directors attribute the deteriorated position of the Fund, is the alteration of the currency in 1836 by legislative enactment, which declared the Company's rupee as equivalent to the Sonat, and the consequent adjustment since that time of the Government donation for difference of exchange on more disadvantageous terms to the Fund than previously.

8. Our advances have been made at an exchange of 2 *s.* 4 *d.* the sicca rupee, in conformity with our Orders of the 30th August 1826, and we cannot after such a lapse of time reopen this question.

9. Approving, however, of the earnest desire recently evinced by the members of the Fund to restore it to a sound position, we allow the advances made in this country to be repaid to Government at the exchange of 2 *s.* 3 *d.* the Company's rupee, instead of 2 *s.* 4 *d.* the sicca, from 1st July 1853, the date from which the additional contributions of the Army and the reduction in the widows' pensions commenced.

10. We are also disposed to remit for a time the interest on advances in England, to meet the pensions and other home payments of the Fund; this remission of interest to take place from the 1st July 1853, and the continuance of this boon to be periodically taken into consideration when the accounts of the Fund are annually submitted to the Court. The yearly account of the Fund to be regularly sent for the information of the Court.

11. The next point to which, in your Military Letter of 4th February 1854, No. 30, you solicit our "favourable attention," is "the representation of the Directors regarding the rate of interest to be allowed on the additional sums which will now accrue to the Fund." Considering that those contributions are not levied for any new objects, but solely to enable the Fund to fulfil its obligations under the existing rules, without endangering its permanent security, we are willing to allow the same rate of interest on the whole of the contributions.

12. Having given our best consideration to the several claims urged by the directors on behalf of the Fund, and authorised as large a pecuniary concession in respect of them as we think can be fairly expected or justified, it only remains for us to communicate our decision upon the application to Government to undertake the management of the affairs of the Fund, a measure which we declined in our Military Despatch, dated 19th March 1851, No. 11, on the application of an individual member.

13. The present application is, however, founded on a proposition circulated by the Directors, for ascertaining the views of the subscribers at large on the subject; and the result is certainly conclusive as to their wishes, 1,335 votes having been recorded in favour of placing the management of the Fund in the hands of Government, and only 52 against it. We are not surprised at this result: for years past reports have been widely spread of mismanagement, and doubts entertained of the solvency of the Fund, while the opinions of actuaries have not allayed the anxiety of the subscribers on the latter point; hence they are no doubt desirous that Government should undertake the management of the Fund.

14. We do not consider it is the province of Government to interfere to that extent. It is true that, in consideration of the praiseworthy object for which those institutions

institutions are established, we patronise them and afford them pecuniary assistance; in return, we have a right to expect that they shall be properly managed; and, in reference to that question, you observe in your Military Letter, dated 14th March 1854, No. 60, that you "have no objection to offer to the Military Fund being put on the same footing as the Civil Fund, with regard to a certain number of *ex-officio* members being appointed to the management."

15. We will not, therefore, object to the nomination by the Government of *ex-officio* directors for the Fund, as obtains in the Civil Service Fund, but we do not at present see any valid argument to induce us to interfere to a greater extent in the management of the Fund: we, however, recommend the appointment by the Directors of two auditors, unconnected with the service, to examine the accounts and books of the Fund prior to the annual general meeting of the subscribers, held in accordance with the regulations, and that the accounts laid before such meeting, and subsequently published for general information, as required by Article 28 of the Regulations, should be authenticated by the signatures of the auditors.

We are, &c.

E. Macnaghten.

W. H. Sykes, &c.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from the Court of Directors to the Government of India, dated 15 August 1855, No. 75 (Financial).

Para. 4. MR. NEISON's Report on the state of the Bengal Military Fund was before us when we addressed your Government on the subject, in our Despatch dated 18th April last, No. 32; it must not, however, be understood that we acquiesced in Mr. Neison's views regarding the Fund, or admitted the justice of his observations on the claims of the Fund on your Government.

Letter from, dated 9 March 1855, No. 29, in continuation of letter dated 12 January 1854, No. 2. Forwards copy of papers on the subject of the affairs of the Bengal Military Fund, comprising a Report on the state of the Fund by Mr. F. G. P. Neison.

The Court of Directors to the Government of India.

25 June 1856, No. 50.
(Financial.)

Para. 1. FROM the papers now transmitted, we learn that the Directors of the Bengal Military Fund have determined to submit to the Army certain further proposals (including another reduction of the widows' pensions), in view to placing the institution in a perfectly solvent state.

Letter from, dated 29 October 1855, No. 146. Transmits further communications from the Directors of the Bengal Military Fund, soliciting the concession of greater favours than those granted in the Court's Despatch of 18 April 1855, and reports proceedings in connection therewith.

2. We observe, however, from the statement of the estimated income and expenditure for the year 1855, which accompanied the Report of the Directors of the Fund, dated 10th August 1855, that the effect of the measures which received our sanction in our Despatch of the 18th April 1855, No. 32, has been to convert an estimated deficiency of 67,539 rupees into an estimated surplus of 6,546 rupees.

3. If, notwithstanding this ameliorated condition of the Fund, it be considered by the Directors and the Army that more stringent measures are required, we are decidedly of opinion that any further reduction of the pensions should be prospective only, as affecting widows hereafter admitted.

4. We cannot recognise on the part of the Fund any claim, as of right, to receive further assistance from the public revenues, especially after the concessions which we have recently made towards its support. Nevertheless, if, after the experience of two more years (from the 1st January 1856), it shall be found

that the income of the Fund is not equal to the charge upon it, we shall be prepared, upon condition of the Army determining still further to increase their donations and subscriptions, to take into consideration whether it will not be proper that we should make an additional contribution to the Fund.

5. In accordance with the views expressed in our Despatch of 30th May 1854, No. 19, we approve of your declining to open a book-debt account for the reception of the funds of the institution; and we also entirely concur in the propriety of your refusing to entertain the proposal for investing the cash balance of the Fund, by purchasing 4 per cent. paper in the market at a discount.

We are, &c.

W H. Sykes.

R. D. Mangles, &c.

EAST INDIA (BENGAL MILITARY FUND).

COPY of CORRESPONDENCE between the Government of *India* and the Honourable the Court of Directors, on the subject of a LETTER from the Directors of the BENGAL MILITARY FUND, No. 1028, of 7 September 1855, to the Secretary to the Government of *India*, Military Department.

(*Sir FitzRoy Kelly.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
31 May 1864.

EAST INDIA (BULLION).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 8 February 1864;—for,

“RETURN of the Value of BULLION, GOLD and SILVER, Imported into and Ex-
ported from each Presidency of *India* in each Year from 1800 to the Latest Date for
which it can be given; showing the Excess of Import or Export in each Year; also
the Value of BULLION, GOLD and SILVER, Coined at the several Mints within
each Presidency respectively for the like Period, in the following Form :—

Years.	Imports.						Exports.						Total Balance.	Coinage.						Total.
	Bengal.		Madras.		Bombay.		Bengal.		Madras.		Bombay.			Bengal.		Madras.		Bombay.		
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.		Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	
1800.																				
1801.																				
&c.																				

India Office, }
14 March 1864. }

M. HORNIDGE,
Statistical Reporter.

(Colonel Sykes.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
16 March 1864.

RETURN of the Value of Bullion, Gold and Silver, Imported into and Exported from each Presidency of India, in each Year from 1800 to the Latest Date for which it can be given; showing the Excess of Import or Export in each Year; also, the Value of Bullion, Gold and Silver, Coined at the several Mints within each Presidency respectively, for the like Period.

Years ending 30 April.	I M P O R T S.						E X P O R T S.						TOTAL BALANCE.	C O I N A G E.						TOTAL.	
	BENGAL.			MADRAS.			BOMBAY.			BENGAL.				MADRAS.			BOMBAY.				
	Gold.	Silver.		Gold.	Silver.		Gold.	Silver.		Gold.	Silver.			Gold.	Silver.		Gold.	Silver.			
		£.	Rs.		£.	Rs.		£.	Rs.		£.	Rs.			£.	Rs.		£.	Rs.		£.
1801 -	116,715	618,132	-	No information	-	-	21,941	76	19,502	No information	6,594	734,847	-	-	-	-	No information	-	£.		
1802 -	54,137	669,384	223,539	298,920	123,183	-	41,881	812	37,385	15,713	1,321,050	1,321,050	8,314	307,323	-	-	229,174	37,998			
1803 -	81,376	1,087,474	34,450	497,949	464,888	-	25,101	None	8,181	1,473	2,070,346	2,070,346	12,785	466,474	-	-	22,765	11,400			
1804 -	91,635	946,308	67,673	248,721	369,816	-	12,952	None	3,033	1,504	1,689,398	1,689,398	8,950	774,167	-	No information	72,554	24,423			
1805 -	89,520	1,068,865	29,018	440,343	1,027,585	-	None	None	3,582	225	2,637,842	2,637,842	12,694	1,269,620	-	-	208,338	100,357			
1806 -	163,089	1,127,694	48,079	148,903	1,181,312	-	None	None	-	-	3,706,156	3,706,156	13,045	1,619,654	-	-	26,566	27,765			
1807 -	2,764,813	-	36,732	175,828	-	-	None	None	151	-	2,977,222	2,977,222	9,177	2,171,495	-	-	70,667	212,623			
1808 -	164,699	1,199,200	10,780	121,026	706,156	-	None	None	650	14,809	3,442,207	3,442,207	23,175	2,177,355	-	-	73,857	219,983			
1809 -	57,882	589,387	6,610	35,814	466,620	-	None	None	487	3,086	1,768,213	1,768,213	5,080	1,759,308	-	171,515	898,024	93,179			
1810 -	58,999	1,736,202	14,398	193,480	617,303	-	None	2,830	4,983	4,451	2,824,336	2,824,336	3,189	1,545,280	-	-	22,039	56,814			
1811 -	76,070	1,758,004	9,633	237,160	512,715	-	None	-	6,340	1,965	2,585,277	2,585,277	102,966	1,866,260	-	453,600	679,699	191,036			
1812 -	112,051	562,619	21,329	298,894	503,165	-	61,467	None	6,830	95,083	1,855,278	1,855,278	185,470	1,298,661	-	-	341,216	528,188			
1813 -	90,336	665,217	7,473	139,783	236,204	-	6,009	None	39,933	52,958	1,183,813	1,183,813	125,632	1,330,466	-	261,472	478,148	61,189			
1814 -	79,105	469,299	25,823	116,320	207,822	-	4,275	12,989	17,747	181,043	682,315	682,315	109,185	1,188,249	-	-	305,064	152,950			
1815 -	139,031	829,613	18,560	82,262	297,170	-	15,482	2,130	7,935	65,168	1,275,941	1,275,941	150,196	1,482,420	-	-	-	No information.	-		
1816 -	134,592	1,668,815	19,799	91,460	604,788	-	1,575	None	10,587	7,505	2,499,727	2,499,727	93,499	2,280,706	-	346,851	918,700	94,989	17,543		
1817 -	146,419	3,038,780	18,372	155,741	801,274	-	16,900	350	24,067	4,216	4,990,371	4,990,371	136,320	3,599,003	-	-	81,191	51,119	-		
1818 -	185,754	3,016,949	28,552	144,232	1,166,679	-	None	31,725	None	26,417	4,574,722	4,574,722	156,728	1,935,879	-	-	-	No information.	-		
1819 -	237,604	4,481,645	48,362	189,573	1,831,409	-	3,800	24,154	6,309	5,763	6,941,733	6,941,733	36,310	2,627,669	-	855,937	1,113,400	100,758	34,513		
1820 -	368,128	3,696,474	180,505	-	705,903	-	20,763	289,129	18,928	61,639	4,824,624	4,824,624	53,767	3,435,427	-	-	107,032	238,645	-		
1821 -	243,833	2,117,891	32,886	206,336	670,232	-	410	113,526	None	1,425	3,230,921	3,230,921	82,605	2,814,993	-	-	895,325	-	-	No information.	
1822 -	113,490	2,791,964	20,872	232,627	520,276	-	None	1,239,639	75	16,915	484,159	484,159	42,633	2,132,513	-	-	920,825	-	-	-	

EAST INDIA (BULLION).

RETURN of the Value of Bullion, Gold and Silver,
Imported into and Exported from each Presidency
of *India* in each Year from 1800 to the Latest Date
for which it can be given; showing the Excess of
Import or Export in each Year; also the Value of
Bullion, Gold and Silver, Coined at the several
Mints within each Presidency respectively for the
like Period.

(Colonel Sykes.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
16 March 1864.*

EAST INDIA (MR. BURGASS).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 8 July 1863;—for,

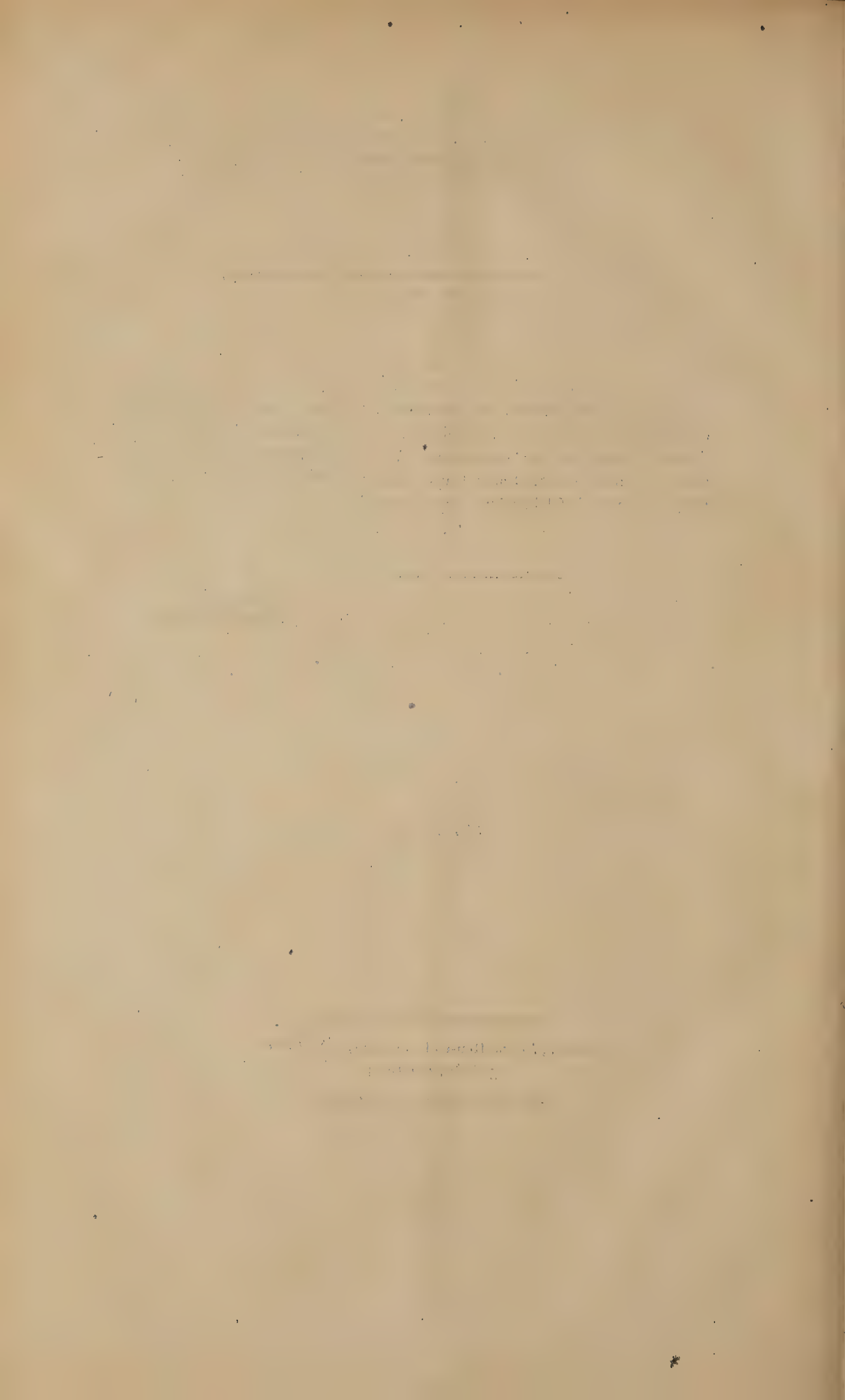
“ COPY of all MINUTES of the Government and Members of Council at *Madras*, of all DESPATCHES between the Government of *Madras* and the Government of *India* and the late Court of Directors, and all MEMORIALS and REPLIES thereto, relating to the Appointment of *Richard Burgass*, Esquire, to the Office of Judge of the Small Causes Court at *Madras*, and his Removal therefrom, and his Claims for Compensation.”

India Office, }
27 July 1863. }

T. L. SECCOMBE,
Secretary Financial Department.

(*Mr. Ayrton.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
5 February 1864.



COPY of all MINUTES of the Government and Members of Council at *Madras*, of all DESPATCHES between the Government of *Madras* and the Government of *India* and the late Court of Directors, and all MEMORIALS and REPLIES thereto, relating to the Appointment of *Richard Burgass*, Esquire, to the Office of Judge of the Small Causes Court at *Madras*, and his Removal therefrom, and his Claims for Compensation.

COPY JUDICIAL LETTER from the Government of India, dated 6th December 1850, (No. 16.)

WE have the honour to transmit the accompanying correspondence with the Government of Fort St. George, relative to the measures which are in contemplation for bringing into effect at that Presidency the provisions of Act IX. of 1850, for the more easy recovery of small debts and demands; and we beg to recommend for the favourable consideration of your Honourable Court the application preferred by the Madras Government in favour of Mr. E. F. Elliott, the first Commissioner of the present Court for the recovery of small debts, which is about to be superseded by the new Court, viz., that he should receive a personal allowance of 1,000 rupees per mensem from the date on which the new Court may be established.

(No. 493.—Home Department Legislative.)

From *W. Grey*, Esquire, Under Secretary to the Government of India, to Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, dated 9th August 1850.

Sir,

THE President in Council is desirous of ascertaining what steps have been taken by the Government of Fort St. George for bringing into operation at the Madras Presidency the provisions of Act IX. of 1850, for the more easy recovery of small debts and demands; and I am directed therefore to request that, with the permission of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, you will furnish the necessary information on the subject.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Grey*,
Under Secretary to the Government of India.

(No. 565.—Judicial Department.)

From *T. Pycroft*, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, to *F. J. Halliday*, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India, dated 4th September 1850.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Under Secretary Grey's letter of the 9th ultimo; and in

PAPERS RELATING TO THE

reply, to inform you that measures are in progress for bringing into operation at this Presidency the provisions of Act IX. of 1850, for the more easy recovery of small debts, and that the Government hope to be able to complete the arrangement at an early date.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. Pycroft*,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 711.—Judicial Department.)

From *T. Pycroft*, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, to *F. J. Halliday*, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India, dated 7th November 1850.

Sir,

Para. 1. WITH reference to my letter of the 4th September last, No. 565, I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit, for the information of the Government of India, the accompanying Extract Minutes of Consultation under this day's date, with the correspondence and communications therein alluded to, showing the arrangements which have been proposed for the establishment of the Madras Court of Small Causes. The completion of the arrangements will be duly reported.

2. In forwarding these papers, I am desired, on the grounds stated in the Extract Minutes of Consultation now submitted, and more at large in the Minutes of the Members of Government,* earnestly to solicit the favourable consideration of the Supreme Government to the application for granting to Mr. E. F. Elliott, First Commissioner of the Court for the recovery of Small Debts, which is about to be superseded by the Courts of Small Causes, a personal allowance of 1,000 rupees per mensem from the date on which the latter Court may come into operation.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. Pycroft*,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 710.—Judicial Department.)

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Consultation under date 7th November 1850.

READ the following papers:—

From the Honourable the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.	(Here enter 29 May 1850.)
From the Secretary Government of Bengal	- (Here enter 26 June 1850.)
From the Secretary Government of Bengal	- (Here enter 27 July 1850.)
Minute by the Honourable Mr. Elliott	- (Here enter 20 May 1850.)
Minute by the Right Honourable the President	- (Here enter 23 October 1850.)
Minute by the Honourable Mr. Elliott	- (Here enter 25 October 1850.)
Minute by the Honourable Mr. Thomas	- (Here enter 26 October 1850.)

Para. 1. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council has had under his anxious consideration the preliminary measures for establishing the proposed Court of Small Causes at this Presidency, agreeable to Act IX. of 1850, and he proceeds to record the following observations upon the arrangements which will be required for the purpose:—

2. From the correspondence which has passed between Government and the Honourable the Judges of the Supreme Court of Madras, it will be seen that their Honors first intimate

* Minute by the Honourable Mr. Elliott, 20 May 1850.
Minute by the Right Honourable the President, 23 October 1850.
Minute by the Honourable Mr. Elliott, 25 October 1850.
Minute by the Honourable Mr. Thomas, 26 October 1850.

intimated their willingness to take, under Section XI. of the Act, cognizance of all suits filed in the new court for an amount exceeding 100 rupees, which it might be the wish of the parties to have submitted to their adjudication, and that on a subsequent reference, they further consented to take upon themselves "the trial of any causes involving demands of and below 100 rupees, which the Judges of the Small Cause Court may, in consequence of any difficulty, deem it advisable to send up to us for trial."

To the Judges,
25 May 1850.
From ditto, 29 May
1850.

3. The returns of suits filed in the existing Court of Commissioners for the recovery of small debts at Madras show an annual average, for the last three years, of 12,562; and from what has come to the knowledge of Government respecting the feeling generally of the native population, they are led greatly to doubt whether any diminution of the number of suits of that class is likely to attend the arrangement described in the foregoing para., whilst there is every reason to conclude that the extended powers and uncontrolled jurisdiction, to a certain extent, over all questions of law and fact, which the new court is to exercise, will bring, irrespectively to the increased amount adjudicable by it, and which will probably cause but a trifling augmentation of suits, and immediate and heavy influx of various cases into the new court far exceeding anything that has hitherto been submitted for decision.

4. Esteeming these impressions, which have been derived from various concurrent testimonies, to be nearly demonstrated by the able report of the First Commissioner of the Court for the Recovery of Small Debts, under date the 30th April 1849; also adverting expressly to the facts set forth by Mr. E. F. Elliott, whose competency and opportunities of forming a sound judgment are undeniable; and looking to the great changes and increase of labour which must unavoidably arise from the new court being one of record, instead of adhering to the verbal and summary process which obtains in that which it is meant to replace, the Government feel themselves imperatively called upon, after the most mature and lengthened reflection, and fully bearing in mind the great urgency for economy in whatever may be done, so far as is consistent with efficiency, to record their conviction that the Small Cause Court of Madras should be of the same strength as to judges as that which has been just instituted at Calcutta.

5. It is to be remembered that the native population of Madras is larger than that of Calcutta; that the mass of the inhabitants are notoriously litigious and prone to disputes and chicanery; that a large portion of them have hitherto been debarred from the means which are now about to be afforded to them, of asserting their rights and injuries (real or fancied); and when to these well-understood facts the Government add their belief, that there will be very few, if any, exceptions to the preference that will be given to the adjudication of the new inferior court in comparison with that of the Supreme Court, they cannot but consider themselves bound to make the most ample provision for this much-desired tribunal, for the attainment of which end they conceive that fewer than three judges, with concomitant establishments, will not suffice.

6. The peculiar merits and claims of the First Commissioner of the existing court for the recovery of small debts have been clearly set forth in the Honourable Mr. Elliott's Minute of 20th May 1850. In those remarks the Government unanimously and most cordially concur; and, assured as they are of his entire fitness for the office, they would have esteemed themselves fortunate had circumstances permitted his nomination as one of the judges of the new court. The unceasingly laborious and responsible functions devolving upon Mr. E. F. Elliott, as chief magistrate and head superintendent of police, must, however, they apprehend, render such an arrangement impracticable, due regard being had to the public tranquillity and the maintenance of the excellent and efficient system which Mr. Elliott has so long superintended and enforced in the above joint capacity.

7. Mr. E. F. Elliott at this time draws a monthly salary of 1,075 rupees as First Commissioner of the Small Debt Court, and one of 1,500 rupees as Chief Magistrate and Head Superintendent of Police. The officer at Bombay, who performs the latter conjoint duties, receives 2,500 per mensem. At Calcutta, the Superintendent of Police is vested in a distinct officer, and the Chief Magistrate receives a salary of 2,500 rupees for his services in that capacity alone. The Government cannot perceive the slightest cause for the salary being fixed on a lower scale at Madras, where the duties may be safely asserted to be at least as urgent and weighty as at either of the other two Presidencies. Leaving, however, the ultimate decision of the permanent salary of the Chief Magistrate and Superintendent of Police at this Presidency to be hereafter discussed on the occurrence of a vacancy, it appears to the Government to be just, and in accordance with the spirit of the orders of the Honourable Court, in their despatch of 28th August 1844, that Mr. E. F. Elliott should be granted, whilst he continues his valuable services to the Government, on his removal from the situation of First Commissioner of the Court for Small Debts, a personal stipend of 1,000 rupees, making his aggregate emoluments 2,500 rupees per month; and they resolve strongly to recommend the measure to the favourable consideration of the Government of India.

No. 24, in Letter from Government of India in the Financial Department, dated 1 November 1844.

No. 1680 (Revenue Consultation, 7 February 1845, Nos. 76, 77.)

"In the case of individuals displaced by the abolition or the consolidation with others, of the offices they held, we shall not object to the continuance to the officer while he remains entirely unemployed, of such portion of his former salary as the circumstances of his case may appear to you to justify, to an extent not exceeding two-thirds of its amount. The earliest opportunity must be embraced of appointing such officer to a permanent situation. But if the emolument of the new appointment be inferior to that of the office previously held, you are at liberty to grant, if you think fit, the difference between the salaries of the two situations, or any portion of it, as an extraordinary allowance."

Act, Sect. 9.

8. Turning now to the salaries to be assigned to the judges of the new court, for the reasons already stated, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council considers that they should be on a similar scale to those which have been fixed at Calcutta; namely, the chief or first judge, 1,500 rupees; and the second and third judges, 1,000 rupees each. The post of First Commissioner in the existing Court of Small Debts, has for many years past been, as already shown, held conjointly with another office. The present Second and Third Commissioners, draw severally only 850 rupees, and 600 rupees, but with liberty to practice in their respective professions as barrister and solicitor of the Supreme Court. These gentlemen, or any others, who may be nominated to any of the judgeships in the new court, will, however, be debarred from following their avocations, or from engaging in commercial pursuits, and will be required to devote their whole time and energies to the duties of their office; under which circumstances, the rates now proposed seem no more than an adequate remuneration, or than are required to secure the exclusive services of efficient officers.

9. The letters and their enclosures, of the dates noted in the margin,* which have come from Calcutta, in reply to the several references on the subject, appear to contain ample information as to the rules and forms to be adopted in the new court. The Right Honourable the President, having in his minute of 23rd ultimo named the parties whom he proposes to appoint to be judges of the court, the Government resolve to furnish those gentlemen with copies of the papers above referred to, and to request them, in communication with the First Commissioner of the present court, to take into their consideration the under-mentioned points, and to submit the result of their deliberations to Government.

1st. By far the most momentous question left by the Act to the consideration of the judges, subject to the approval of Government, is the appointing of a clerk to the court; as there cannot be a doubt but that on that functionary's able and efficient discharge of his share of the business, the satisfactory working of the proceedings of the new tribunal will mainly depend. The special attention of the judges should therefore be directed to that point, and also to the following:—

2d. The preparation, for submission to the judges of the Supreme Court, under Section XLI. of the Act, of the rules and forms of court, corresponding, as nearly as circumstances will admit and render desirable, with those in force at Calcutta, including the regulations which will be required for the safe keeping of all moneys paid into court, and the auditing of the accounts, to which latter duty it will be necessary that Government should in due time name two auditors.

3d. The additions which will be indispensable to the establishment of the present Court for Small Debts, so as to admit of each judge sitting separately for the disposal of business; care being taken to include in the establishment of the new court all persons now in employ who may be found fit.

4th. The amount and nature of the security to be demanded from the clerks, the judges' clerks, the cashkeeper, the European and Native bailiffs, and all other subordinate officers of the new court.

5th. The holidays to be granted in the new court, as also the hours for which the court is to sit, which should be such as to give the public the benefit of a full day's work from each judge.

The judges will be pleased to submit their opinions on the above questions as early as practicable. Meanwhile, the Government would wish to know, as soon as a judgment can be formed, what time is likely to be required for completing the above, or any other preliminary arrangements necessary for establishing the new court; as also for closing the accounts for the present Court of Small Debts; and what day may conveniently be fixed for opening the new court, which it is hoped may be by the 1st December next. On receipt of this information the necessary proclamation will be issued, and the appointments of the judges will be notified in the official gazette.

10. In addition to the preceding points, which rest chiefly on the judges' sentiments, the under-mentioned additional arrangements require immediate attention:—

1st. The Mint-master will be directed to prepare a seal for "the Madras Court of Small Causes," following the model impression that has been transmitted from Calcutta.

2d. Authority will be granted to the judges to frank letters on the *bonâ fide* business of the court.

3d. The superintendent of the Government press will be instructed to strike off all blank forms that may be needed for the use of the Court, on a written requisition signed by the chief judge and receiving payment for the same from the court.

4th. Early measures will be taken to provide suitable accommodation for the three judges of the Court of Small Causes, which should be such as to afford every facility both for

* From the Government of Bengal, dated 26 June 1850, No. 776, with six Enclosures and two printed books.

From ditto - ditto - - 27 July 1850, No. 894, with three Enclosures.

for their sitting in full court, or for their sitting apart in their respective chambers, when they find it expedient to do so, for the quicker despatch of business. The Military Board will be instructed to place themselves in communication on the subject with the judges of Messrs. Burgass, Fullerton, and Rose.

11. In conclusion, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to name Her Majesty's jail of Madras, as the place of confinement to which the court will be empowered agreeable to the LX. section of the Act, to commit prisoners. *

(A true extract.)

(signed) *T. Pycroft,*
Secretary to Government.

(No. 258—Judicial Department.)

The Honourable Sir *Christopher Rawlinson*, Knight, Chief Justice; and the Honourable Sir *W. W. Burton*, Knight, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.

Honourable Sirs,

WITH reference to Section XI. of the recent Act No. IX., of 1850, an Act for the more easy recovery of small debts, we have the honour to request that you will inform us whether you are desirous of affording your assistance in the execution of the Act. Should it be your wish to aid in its execution, we would then beg the favour of your acquainting us whether you would be prepared to dispose of all the business which would probably come before you under its provisions; and if not, what further arrangements you would suggest for the purpose of bringing the Act into full operation at Madras.

We have, &c.

(signed) *Henry Pottinger,*
G. H. Berkeley,
J. F. Thomas.

Fort St. George, 22 April 1850.

From the Honourable the Judges of the Supreme Court, Madras, to the Right Honourable Major General Sir *Henry Pottinger*, Bart., Governor in Council, Fort St. George, dated 2 May 1850.

Right Honourable Sir,

IN answer to your letter of the 22d ultimo, requesting to be informed whether we are desirous of affording our assistance in carrying into execution Act IX. of 1850, "an Act for the more easy Recovery of Small Debts," we have the honour to inform you, that we shall be ready to try, under the Act, all causes in which the debt or demand shall exceed the sum of 100 rupees; and for the further bringing the Act into operation at Madras, we would suggest the appointment of a judge or judges for the trial of the remaining causes, viz., those of 100 rupees and under, in addition to all those of higher amount which the litigant parties may elect to bring before the inferior court.

I have, &c.

(signed) *C. Rawlinson,*
W. W. Burton.

(No. 330.)

From the Government of Madras to the Honourable Sir *Christopher Rawlinson*, Knight, Chief Justice, and the Honourable Sir *W. W. Burton*, Knight, Puisne Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, dated 25 May 1850.

Honourable Sirs,

WE have had the honour of receiving your letter of the 2d instant, informing us that you will be ready to try, under Act IX. of 1850, all causes in which the debt or demand shall exceed the sum of 100 rupees, and suggesting "the appointment of a judge or judges for the trial of the remaining causes, viz., those of 100 rupees and under, in addition to all those of higher amount which the litigant parties may elect to bring before the inferior court."

2. From the last clause of the above sentence, which we have quoted from your letter, we perceive that you propose to allow suits for debts or demands exceeding 100 rupees to be tried before the ordinary judges of the Small Cause Court, if the parties wish it.

3. We beg to offer you our thanks for your ready consent to aid in the execution of the new Act, by taking upon yourselves a certain part of the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court. We would, however, with all deference, request you to consider whether it would not be more beneficial to the public that certain classes of causes should be reserved for your cognizance, rather than all causes, whatever may be their character, above a certain amount.

4. Hitherto, as you are aware, the Court of Requests has exercised jurisdiction in cases of debt to the amount of 420 rupees. Act IX. of 1850 gives jurisdiction to the Court of Small Causes, not in cases of debt only, to which that of the Court of Requests was confined, but in all suits where the debt or damage claimed, or the value of the property in dispute is not more than 500 rupees, whether on balance of account or otherwise. What we would now suggest to you is, whether it would not be more for the public advantage that you should employ the time and labour which you are willing to devote to the trial and adjudication of causes instituted in the new court, in dealing with those especially which may probably involve questions for the solution of which legal learning is needed, causes other than those of simple debt which the extended jurisdiction of the Court of Small Causes embraces.

5. We need not observe that cases of simple debt above 100 rupees will generally be found as easy to decide as those within that limit, whereas difficult questions of law or equity may as well arise in causes where the matter in dispute is of a value not exceeding 100 rupees as where the value is greater. It would, we conceive, be almost a waste of your valuable time and labour, to employ them in the trial of cases of debt without a point worthy of your interposition, merely because the amount exceeded an arbitrary limit. It seems to us, therefore, that it would be advisable to leave to the ordinary judges of the Small Cause Court all suits for debt such as the Court of Requests has heretofore dealt with, and to reserve for the cognizance of the judges of the Supreme Court sitting under Act IX. of 1850, all suits other than for debt, which by the extended jurisdiction given to the new court, will fall to be instituted therein, with power to the judges, if the number of suits thus coming before them shall be more than they can conveniently dispose of, to return some of them at their discretion, to be tried by the ordinary judges, or with some other provision to be suggested by the judges, to prevent their being overburdened with causes, and to keep for their decision those causes in which their interposition is most needed.

6. By a statement furnished by the Chief Commissioner, it appears that the number of causes instituted in the Court of Requests in the three years, from 1847 to 1849, were as follows, viz. :—

In 1847	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,520
In 1848	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,421
In 1849	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,747

whereof there were, not exceeding 100 rupees—

In 1847	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,134
In 1848	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,800
In 1849	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,389

leaving, above 100 rupees—

In 1847	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	386
In 1848	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	621
In 1849	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	358

Average - - - - - 455

In the last year, the number of absolute judgments after trial was 41.

It is of course impossible, from want of data, to form any estimate of the increase of business which will flow from the extension of the jurisdiction.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Pottinger,*
G. H. Berkeley,
D. Elliott,
J. F. Thomas.

From the Honourable the Judges of the Supreme Court at Madras to the Right Honourable Major General Sir *Henry Pottinger*, Bart., Governor in Council, &c., &c., Fort St. George, dated 29 May 1850.

Right Honourable Sir,

1. WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th instant, respecting the causes proposed to be tried by the Supreme Court, under the Small Cause Court Act, No. IX. of 1850.

2. Upon

2. Upon a full consideration of your letter, it appears to us that the substance of your suggestion, viz., the trial of causes to the amount of 500 rupees by the inferior court, with liberty also to the public to try all causes involving any difficult point of law or equity before the Supreme Court, is secured to the suitors by our late proposal, save in cases where the amount in dispute may not exceed 100 rupees, inasmuch as the judges of the Small Cause Court are not deprived of their jurisdiction to try causes to the amount of 500 rupees, by the Supreme Court having concurrent jurisdiction over all above 100 rupees.

3. With regard to the causes between one rupee and one hundred, we observe in the Chief Commissioner's report, referred to in your letter, that during the last year no less a number than 7,972 actions were instituted, in which the demand did not exceed 15 rupees, and that considerably more than a third of this whole number, viz., 3,009, were for sums under five rupees. We will confess, also, that though agreeing in your observation that difficult points of law or equity may be found in cases involving only a few rupees, we do not think it expedient, on the possibility of such points arising, to withdraw from the judges of the inferior court (which, it must be borne in mind, is to sit die in diem with a barrister as the senior judge) this last-mentioned class of cases, into the consideration of which the more refined points of law or equity ought seldom, if ever, to be allowed to be introduced.

4. In order, however, to meet your views as far as possible, we will consent to take upon ourselves, in addition to what we proposed in our letter of the 2d instant, the trial of any causes involving demands of and below 100 rupees, which the judges of the Small Cause Court may in consequence of any difficulty deem it advisable to send up to us for trial, and we will cause a rule to be prepared, giving them the power to do so, this power it will be observed, is quite independent of that which they already possess under section 55 of the Act, of reserving any question of law or equity, on which they may entertain doubts, or which they shall be requested by either of the parties to the suit to reserve for the opinion of the Supreme Court.

5. We think that the above plan will effectually secure the decision of difficult points of law and equity in all causes by the Supreme Court, and at the same time retain to the suitors the privilege of trying in the Supreme Court all actions for amounts exceeding 100 rupees, which they may deem it more expedient and satisfactory to try in the Supreme than in the Small Cause Court.

(signed) Chr. Rawlinson,
W. W. Burton.

MINUTE by the Honorable Mr. Elliott.

IN pursuance of the suggestion which I offered at the last meeting of council, I have sent in circulation, the draft of a letter to the judges of the Supreme Court, in answer to theirs of the 2d instant, proposing to them that, instead of taking to themselves the jurisdiction of all causes filed in the new Court of Small Causes, for an amount exceeding 100 rupees, they shall take cognizance of all causes not heretofore subject to the jurisdiction of the Court of Requests; leaving to the ordinary judges of the new court, all causes of simple debt, such as have hitherto been dealt with by the Court of Requests.

I proceed to consider what number of ordinary judges will be required to work the new court, should this arrangement be acceded to.

If the judges of the Supreme Court shall take all the causes of the new jurisdiction as proposed, the remainder will probably be little more than the average amount of business which is now before the Court of Requests, according to the statement given in the letter to the judges, *videlicet*, 12,562 causes. The amount adjudicable will indeed be increased from 420 rupees to 500 rupees; but seeing that the number of suits between 350 and 420 rupees, instituted in the Court of Requests in the last three years averaged only sixteen and two-thirds, it may be presumed that this extension of jurisdiction will not add twenty suits to the file in the year. We may take the number of causes, therefore, at about 12,580. The Commissioners now sit two days in the week, and two Commissioners always sit together; the Chief Commissioner being one of them. Under the new Act, the judges are intended to sit singly, but may sit together occasionally. The court is to sit daily. The court is to be a Court of Record, and though the suits are to be heard and determined in a summary way, it will be impossible, I conceive, to proceed with the trial so expeditiously as the Petty Court now proceeds. In 1849, the Petty Court passed 1,521 absolute judgments after trial, besides *ex parte* judgments and nonsuits; supposing that 100 courts were held in the year, there must have been 15 absolute judgments passed on every court day.

If 300 courts were held in the year under the new system, at each of them five judgments must be passed after trial, besides *ex parte* judgments, and nonsuits, to equal what has been done by the Petty Court proceeding in the more summary manner that has been followed by it, the court not being a Court of Record.

Two efficient judges, entirely free from other occupations arranging between them to hold a court daily for the trial of causes; the one not sitting in court carrying on in his chamber

52 weeks.	
2 courts weekly.	
104	
Deduct	
4 holidays.	
100	

chamber the other business requiring the intervention of a judge, and being ready to hold an extra court when the state of business required it, would, I conceive, be competent to perform the work now done by the Petty Court, with any addition that might accrue from the new jurisdiction, beyond what might be undertaken by the judges of the Supreme Court.

Of the present Commissioners, one is a practising attorney, and therefore not eligible as a judge under Section IX. of the Act, unless he elect to relinquish his practice, another is a barrister not practising, of whom I shall only say that I believe he is not of the quality that the Act contemplated, in providing that one of the judges shall always be a barrister or advocate. The Chief Commissioner is also Chief Magistrate and Superintendent of Police. I had Mr. Elliott particularly in my view, in remarking in my Minute, under date the 8th May 1849, that while it appeared to be highly expedient that one of the members of the court should be a person versed in law professionally I did not think it followed as a matter of course that this person should be at the head of the court, considering as I did that, for the mass of business before the court, experience of the habits, manners, customs, relations, and dealings of the people in every day life, and practised skill in investigating those dealings, and in the determination of disputes arising out of them, conjoined with a practical knowledge of the laws administered by the Supreme Court, which bear upon the ordinary transactions between man and man, in a community such as exists in our Indian Presidencies, were more fitting qualifications than the possession of even a high degree of legal lore without them.

Mr. Elliott has been 30 years a Commissioner of the Court of Requests, and during 20 years he has been at the head of the court. Through all the time he has presided, by far the largest share of the business has fallen to him, he sitting as the ordinary practice on every court day, and not only sitting, but conducting the proceedings, while the other judges sit alternately.

The court, I believe, is held in credit by the natives; but it is certain that this credit has a personal respect to the presiding judge, and I am convinced it will be regarded by the inhabitants of Madras as a public loss, if Mr. Elliott shall not be one of the judges of the new court. But I am constrained to say that I deem it impossible for Mr. Elliott with only one colleague, even supposing that colleague to be in every way efficient, to discharge the duties of the first judge of the Court of Small Causes, and to fulfil all the requirements of the office, in addition to the onerous and responsible duties of Chief Magistrate and Superintendent of Police; duties urgent and pressing, to which none other can be preferred, and with which, indeed, none other ought to be put in conflict or competition. Mr. Elliott has held the office of Chief Magistrate and Superintendent of Police for 16 years.* It is out of the question that he should be withdrawn from this most important office, for which he has a peculiar aptitude, and in which his administration has been most successful and satisfactory, to preside in the Court of Small Causes. If the duties of the two offices are incompatible, he must necessarily be withdrawn from the latter. To render it possible for him to officiate as the presiding judge in the Court of Small Causes, it would be necessary to give him two colleagues, that is, to make the establishment consist of three judges, when two judges of efficient quality would be adequate, if they could give their whole time and energies to the work, a measure which would, probably, be deemed objectionable.

Indeed, the time appears to be come when necessity requires that to be done which expediency has always dictated, and which considerations of economy alone, I imagine, have hitherto prevented. The duties of Chief Magistrate and Superintendent of Police, and of chief judge of the court for the recovery of small debts, are in truth much more mighty, and more responsible, than ought to be imposed upon any one man. Mr. Elliott has indeed, by extraordinary exertion, been able to perform them satisfactorily; but the burden has been a very grievous one. The expediency of separating these offices, has been kept back from consideration, I apprehend, solely under the impression that so long as Mr. Elliott continued his services in them, the work would be well done, at the same time that it would be cheaply done; the aggregate of the two salaries affording a personal allowance, considerable in itself, though out of proportion to the labour and responsibility of the two offices, taken severally. The question has been staved off, as one that could not be entertained without raising another question of increased expense, it being evident that the salary of the Chief Magistrate and Superintendent of Police was inadequate by itself to induce a qualified person to devote himself to it permanently. I believe the office has never been held but temporarily by any person who has not had some other emolument in addition to the salary of the office. The salary at Madras is 1,500 rupees a month. At Bombay it is 2,500 rupees. It has been reduced lately to the same at Calcutta. It ought not I think, to be less at Madras. It ought to be sufficient to enable Government to command for this office the services of a member of the Civil Service, of standing and experience enough to entitle him to the appointment of a Sessions-Judge, and not less than 2,500 rupees will be sufficient for that object.

If Mr. Elliott is precluded from sitting in the Court of Small Causes by the operation of the new Act, he will no doubt be considered entitled to compensation from the length of his past service in the Court of Requests, extending to 30 years, with a special regard to the excellence of his administration during the 20 years he presided over it, and that compensation

* From 1834, having been a magistrate from 1820, and in the mean time having repeatedly officiated Superintendent of Police twice, for periods of six and seven months.

compensation would be most gratefully afforded in the form of a personal allowance, bringing up his salary as Chief Magistrate and Superintendent of Police, to the standard of Bombay, even should it be expedient to reserve the consideration of the permanent allowance of the office till a vacancy shall occur.

Supposing the Court of Small Causes to be composed of two ordinary judges, it will be necessary that they devote themselves entirely to the duties of it, and they must be paid accordingly. The salary of the Junior Judge, I conceive should be the same as that of a sitting magistrate, 1,000 rupees. That of the First Judge ought to be at least 1,200 rupees, if not 1,500 rupees, as at Calcutta. The barrister, now a commissioner of the Petty Court being as I take it, unqualified to take the lead in the administration of the new court, wanting especially in the decisive energy necessary to give effectual action to the system of procedure contemplated by the Act, it will I conceive, be necessary to meet the view of the Act, to appoint another barrister or advocate to the place of First Judge, if one can be found with the requisite qualifications who will give up all other employment for the sake of the remuneration to be assigned to the office unless indeed it be held that if the judges of the Supreme Court shall take the jurisdiction proposed which will embrace all the causes in which questions of law are likely to arise the necessity for the appointment of a professional judge will be dispensed with except *pro forma*.

20 May 1850.

(signed) D. Elliott.

Vide Letter from H. C. of D. 28 August 1844. Financial Department, No. 24, at page 59 of civil rules.

1st Judge	-	1,200
2d Judge	-	1,000
		2,200

Present Establishment of Court of Requests.

Chief Commissioner	-	1,075
2d Commissioner		850
3d Commissioner		600
		2,525
		2,200

Excess of pre-	}	325
sent estab-		
lishment	-	

P.S.—The answer of the Judges of the Supreme Court to the suggestion made to them by Government that they should leave to the ordinary judges of the Small Cause Court the trial of all suits for simple debt such, as have hitherto been subject to the jurisdiction of the Court of Requests, and reserve to themselves the trial of all other causes of whatever amount, which may be instituted in the Small Cause Court under the new jurisdiction, has just come to me in circulation, and I perceive that though they do not agree entirely to the suggestion of the Government, they offer to take upon themselves in addition to what they proposed in their letter of the second ultimo, the trial of any causes involving demands of and below 100 rupees, which the judges of the Small Cause Court may in consequence of any difficulty, deem it advisable to send up to them for trial.

This will practically secure one of the objects I had in view in proposing the reference to the judges; namely, that the public should have the advantage of their learning and professional experience in the decision of difficult points of law and equity in all causes and not only in causes for amounts exceeding 100 rupees. The other object of preventing the judges of the Supreme Court being occupied to an inconvenient extent by causes of simple debt, which will rarely present a point of any difficulty will not be attained unless the suitors generally shall prefer the decision of the ordinary judges of the Small Cause Court to that of the more learned judges of the Supreme Court. It is not likely at any rate that all will prefer the decision of the judges of the Supreme Court; supposing that the total number of causes for an amount exceeding 100 rupees be divided between the judges of the Supreme Court and the judges of the Small Cause Court; the deduction to be made from my estimate of the number of causes likely to fall to the Small Cause Court will not probably exceed 250, leaving upwards of 12,300.

(signed) D. Elliott.

1st June.

Dated 29 May 1850.
Received 31st.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the President.

THE Members of the Council Board are aware that I have had under consideration for some time past the required preliminary measures for establishing the proposed Court of Small Causes at this Presidency, agreeable to Act IX. of 1850, and I now send in circulation the whole of the papers connected with this most important question, together with my own views and such observations as I am competent to offer on it, for the information and advice of my honourable colleagues.

From the correspondence which has passed between Government and the Honorable the Judges of the Supreme Court of Madras, it will be seen that their Honors first intimated their unwillingness to take under Section XI. of the Act, cognizance of all suits filed in the new court, for an amount exceeding 100 rupees which it might be the wish of the parties to have submitted to their adjudication, and that on a subsequent reference they further consented to take upon themselves "the trial of any causes involving demands of and below 100 rupees, which the judges of the Small Cause Court may in consequence of any difficulty, deem it advisable to send up to us for trial."

The return of suits filed in the existing Court of Commissioners, for the recovery of small debts at Madras shows an annual average for the last three years of 12,562, and from what I have learned by sedulous inquiry as to the feeling generally of the native population, I entertain very strong doubts whether any diminution of the number of suits of that class, is likely to attend the arrangement described in the foregoing paragraph, whilst I, on the other hand, see every reason for thinking that the extended powers and uncontrolled jurisdiction to a certain extent, over all question of law and fact which the new court is to exercise, will bring, irrespectively of the increased amount adjudicable by it, and which

will probably cause but a very trifling augmentation of suits, an immediate and heavy influx of varied cases into the new court, far exceeding anything that has hitherto been submitted for decision.

Esteeming these impressions, I think I have imbibed from various concurrent testimonies to be nearly demonstrated by the able report of the First Commissioner of the Court for the Recovery of Small Debts under date the 30th of April 1849, also advertng expressly to the facts set forth by Mr. E. F. Elliott, on whose competency and opportunities of forming a sound judgment I need not dilate, and looking to the great changes and, increase of labour which must unavoidably arise from the new court being one of record, instead of adhering to the verbal and summary process which obtains in that which it is meant to replace, I consider it to be my bounden duty after the most mature and lengthened reflection, and fully bearing in mind the great urgency for economy in whatever may be done, so far as is consistent with efficiency, to record my personal conviction that the Small Cause Court of Madras should be of the same strength as to judges as that which has been just instituted at Calcutta.

I observe that the Honourable Mr. Elliott, in his Minute of the 20th May 1850, speaks of two efficient judges entirely free from other occupations, being sufficient to perform the work now done by the Court for the Recovery of Small Debts, with any addition that may accrue from the to be increased jurisdiction, beyond what may be undertaken by the judges of the Supreme Court; but when I bear in mind that the native population of Madras is at least equal to, if not larger than that of Calcutta, that the mass of the inhabitants are notoriously litigious, and prone to disputes and chicanery, that a large portion of them have hitherto been debarred from the means which is now about to be afforded to them of asserting their rights and injuries (real or fancied) and couple these well-understood facts with any individual belief that there will be very few, if any, exceptions to the preference that will be given to the adjudication of the new inferior court in comparison with that of the Supreme Court, I cannot but consider that this Government is bound to make the most ample provision for the much desired tribunal, and to secure that end, I repeat, that I do not conceive that fewer than three judges with concomitant establishments will suffice.

I deem it to be quite needless for me to recapitulate at any length the sentiments recorded by the Honourable Mr. Elliott, in his Minute already quoted, with regard to the unquestioned merits and undeniable claims of Mr. E. F. Elliott, the first Commissioner of the existing Court for the Recovery of Small Debts. I most cordially and unqualifiedly subscribe to every syllable of those sentiments, and assured as I am, of that gentleman's entire fitness for the office, I should have been too happy to have included Mr. E. F. Elliott's name as one of the judges of the new court, did I not apprehend that his being appointed to it whilst fulfilling the increasingly laborious and responsible functions of Chief Magistrate, and Head Superintendent of Police, must not be thought of with due regard to the public tranquillity, and that good management, the continuous result of the excellent and efficient system by which Mr. Elliott has always discharged the important and onerous duties devolving upon him in the above joint capacity.

Mr. Elliott, at this time, draws a monthly salary of 1,075 rupees, as first Commissioner of the Small Debt Court, and one of 1,500 rupees as Chief Magistrate and Head Superintendent of Police. The officer both at Calcutta and Bombay, who performs the latter conjoint duties, receives 2,500 rupees per mensem, and I cannot, myself, perceive the slightest cause for the salary being fixed on a lower scale at Madras, where the duties may be safely asserted to be at least as urgent and weighty as at either of the other two Presidencies. Leaving, however, the ultimate decision of the permanent salary of the chief magistrate and superintendent of police at this Presidency, to be hereafter discussed on the occurrence of a vacancy, I have no hesitation in warmly seconding the Honourable Mr. Elliott's suggestions, that Mr. E. F. Elliott should be granted whilst he continues his valuable services to this Government on his removal from the situation of first Commissioner of the Court for Small Debts, a personal stipend of 1,000 rupees, making his aggregate emoluments 2,500 rupees per month.

I now turn to the salaries to be assigned to the judges of the new court, and for the reasons I have already stated, I am of opinion that they should be on a similar scale to those which have been fixed at Calcutta, namely, the chief or first judge 1,500 rupees, and the second and third judges 1,000 rupees each. The gentlemen whom I would propose to appoint to those situations are, Messrs. Burgass, Fullarton, and Rose. The two latter are now the second and third Commissioners of the existing Court for Small Debts, and draw severally 850 rupees and 600 rupees, but as their nomination to the new court will thenceforward prevent their practising in their usual avocations of a barrister and attorney of the Supreme Court, I am led to believe that the increase of emolument which I have recommended, will be required to secure their exclusive services.

Respecting the chief judge of the new court, I think it right with reference to the delay that has occurred, and which was noticed in a recent letter from Bengal, to state the difficulty I have experienced in finding a gentleman qualified according to my ideas, of its importance, for that responsible trust. I had long looked to Mr. Burgass who had most ably and satisfactorily officiated as my "legal adviser," during the whole period I was Governor of the colony of Hong Kong, and whom I had also employed most beneficially for the public weal at the Cape of Good Hope, but he had been obliged to go to England last year, owing to a severe accident which befell him, and I was apprehensive that his health would have precluded his early return. Fortunately, however, his rapid recovery

recovery enabled him to come back by the last mail, and in now proposing him to fill the situation of chief judge, I can only reiterate what I wrote in a private form some months ago to my honourable colleague, Mr. Elliott, viz.:—"I know of no man, either in this country or elsewhere, who I consider fitter for the trust than Mr. Burgass, and I can most conscientiously declare, that had I a doubt of his efficiency, I would not propose him, as I hold the public good paramount to all else." I may further observe, that Mr. Burgass is a barrister of 15 years' standing, and must be already well known to the Legislative Council of India, by the able remarks which he furnished in a letter dated the 1st of January 1849, on the proposed draft of the Act No. IX., of 1850.

The letters and their enclosures, of the dates noted in the margin,* which have come from Calcutta in reply to our several references, appear to me to contain such ample information as to the rules and forms to be adopted in the new court, that I have only to advise that copies of them should be sent to the judges as soon as they shall be appointed, for their general guidance. By far the most momentous question left by the Act to the consideration of the judges, subject to the approval of Government, is the appointing of a clerk to the court, as there cannot be a doubt but on that functionary's able and efficient discharge of his share of the business, the satisfactory working of the proceedings of the new tribunal will mainly depend. I therefore think the special attention of the judges should be directed to that point, and also called to those following, which I have noted in my examination of these papers.

1st. That the judges be called on to submit rules and forms of court, corresponding as nearly as circumstances will admit, and render desirable with those in force at Calcutta, including the regulations which will be required for the safe keeping of all monies paid into court, and the auditing of the accounts to which latter duty will be necessary, that Government should name two auditors.

2d. That the judges be likewise called on to report, as early as convenient, what additions will be indispensable to the establishment of the present court for small debts, taking care to include in the establishments of the new court, all persons now in employ who may be found fit.

3rd. That the judges be further called on to report their opinion as to the security to be demanded (and in what shape) from the clerk, the judge's clerk, the cash-keeper, the European and native bailiffs, and all other subordinate officers of the new court.

4th. That the judges be further requested to submit their advice as to what holidays shall be granted in the new court.

In addition to the preceding points which rest chiefly on the judge's sentiments, the undermentioned additional arrangements require immediate attention:

1st. The Mint Master to be authorised to prepare a seal for "The Madras Court of Small Causes," agreeable to the model impression that has been transmitted from Calcutta.

2d. That authority be granted to the judges (or chief judge) to frank letters on the *bonâ fide* business of the court.

3rd. That the manager of the Government Press be instructed to strike off all blank forms that may be needed for the use of the court, on a written requisition signed by the chief judge, and receiving payment for the same from the court.

4th. That early measures be taken to provide suitable accommodation for the three judges to sit apart either in open court or their chambers, when they find it expedient to do so for the quicker dispatch of business.

So soon as the preceding arrangements are so far advanced as to admit of a day being fixed for bringing the new court into operation, I shall be prepared to issue the necessary proclamation; and I trust that that will be found practicable for the 1st of December 1850.

In conclusion, I propose to name Her Majesty's gaol of Madras as the place of confinement to which the court will be empowered, agreeable to the 60th Section of the Act, to commit prisoners.

23 October 1850.

(signed) *Henry Pottinger.*

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. Elliott.

THE Right Honourable the President has so fully and clearly stated and discussed all the points requiring attention in regard to the establishment of the Small Cause Court, and the reasons he has given for the conclusions he has arrived at, and the measures he proposes are so convincing, that it might be sufficient for me to express my entire concurrence with him. But I think it proper to explain particularly the grounds on which I yield to the opinion of the President, that the new court should be composed of three judges.

In

* 1. Letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, dated the 26th June 1850, with six Enclosures, and two printed books.

2. Letter from the Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal, dated the 27th July 1850, with three Enclosures.

In my Minute dated the 20th May last, I ventured a conjecture that two efficient judges might be competent to perform the work now done by the Petty Court, with any addition that might accrue from the new jurisdiction, beyond what might be undertaken by the judges of the Supreme Court; upon more mature consideration, I am led to think that I did not make a sufficient allowance for the greater length of time that trials will occupy under the practice which must be followed in the new court as a court of record, which it seems involves "the taking down in writing the examination of all witnesses." I observed that it would be impossible to proceed with the trial under the new system so expeditiously as under the summary system of the Petty Court. But I did not give so much weight to this consideration as it now appears to me to deserve. I think also that I underrated the amount of business likely to come before the court when I estimated it, exclusive of what might be undertaken by the judges of the Supreme Court, at about the same amount as now comes before the Petty Court. I have just read a pamphlet by Mr. Amos, now the judge of a County Court in England (with whom I was formerly associated as a member of the Indian Law Commission, of which he was president), describing the operation of the County Courts, and showing how eagerly they were resorted to, to an extent beyond all expectation by parties, who, before they had this cheap and easy judicature to apply to, would rather have sacrificed their rights than have sought to establish them at the cost of a lawsuit. Seeing the multitude of causes which came before the County Courts, that never otherwise would have been submitted to judicial decision, I am disposed to join in the anticipation of the President, that there will be a considerable increase of business for suits being brought before the new court, which would otherwise have been suppressed, from the inability of the parties to bear the expense of an action in the Supreme Court. I agree also with the President in estimating at but a small amount the number of suits cognizable in the Small Cause Court, which will preferably be taken for trial before the judges of the Supreme Court, sitting for the purpose under section XI. of Act IX. of 1850. I am thus brought to the conclusion that three judges, the complement allowed to the Petty Court, are really necessary to work effectively that which is to be substituted for it.

I have every confidence from what the President has stated of the qualifications of Mr. Burgass, and from the proof which he gave of his ability while he officiated temporarily for the Chief Commissioner of the Petty Court, that his appointment as chief judge of the new court will be very conducive to its success.

With respect to Mr. E. F. Elliott, whose services will be lost to the public in this department in consequence of the new arrangement, I have read with great satisfaction the powerful testimony borne by the President to his high merits, and to the claim which he has undeniably established to the most favourable consideration on this occasion, when, after having sat 30 years as a Commissioner of the Court of Requests, and 20 years of that period as Chief Commissioner, and given the most perfect satisfaction to the Government and the public, he is displaced, because it is impossible for him to sit in the new court daily, as the Act requires, and still discharge the duties of chief magistrate and superintendent of police as he has hitherto done.

It is agreed that it is a paramount object to retain Mr. Elliott in this most important office, and no doubt the public will gain by his being able to concentrate his attention upon the duties pertaining to it. Having already expressed my opinion as to the necessity of raising the salary of the office permanently to an equality with the salary of the chief magistrate in Calcutta and Bombay respectively, in which the President concurs, I need not dwell upon that point. It is proper, however, to observe that the superintendence of the police at Calcutta is vested in a distinct officer, and that the chief magistrate receives the salary of 2,500 rupees for his duties in that capacity alone. But whatever may be the determination upon this question, I trust that it will be considered by the Government of India to be but just to Mr. Elliott, and agreeable to the spirit of the Honourable Court's orders, in their Despatch, dated 28th August 1844,* to accede to the strong recommendation of the President, that in lieu of the salary † of First Commissioner of the Court of Requests, hitherto enjoyed by him, which will cease on the establishment of the new court, to be granted a present stipend of 1,000 rupees in addition to 1,500 rupees, the present salary of chief magistrate, to make up the aggregate of his emoluments to 2,500 rupees per mensem.

I suppose the appointment of the new judges will pass on the same date that the proclamation of the establishment of the new court is published to take effect from the date appointed for opening the new court as soon as their appointments are communicated to the new judges, they may be called upon to give their attention to the preparation of the rules, &c. But it may be well beforehand to consult them as to the time they will require for this preliminary work, and to fix the date for opening the new court accordingly. It appears that the rules for the Calcutta Court had been prepared by Mr. Riddie, and were ready before the proclamation of its establishment was issued. But the day appointed for opening

† Rs. 1,075.

* To Government of India, No. 24, Financial Despatch. In the case of individuals displaced by the abolition or the consolidation with others of the offices they held, we shall not object to the continuance to the officer while he remains entirely unemployed of such portion of his former salary as the circumstances of his case may appear to you to justify, to an extent not exceeding two-thirds of its amount. The earliest opportunity must be embraced of appointing such officer to a permanent situation. "but if the emolument of the new appointment be inferior to that of the office previously held, you are at liberty to grant, if you think fit, the difference between the salaries of the two situations, or any portion of it, as an extraordinary allowance."

opening the court was only a week after the date of the proclamation. In Calcutta the Commissioners of the Court of Requests were all transferred to the new court. But here the Chief Commissioner of the Court of Requests will have no connexion with the new court, and he ought to have time to close all the books, and to bring up everything he is responsible for. Perhaps it would be most expedient to put him and Mr. Burgass in communication, in order that they may in concert propose the day on which they think it will be most convenient to commence the new régime.

25 October 1850.

(signed) *D. Elliott.*

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Thomas.*

I CONCUR entirely in the views expressed by the Right Honourable the President, and on the several propositions submitted in his Minute of the 23d inst., for bringing into operation at this Presidency, Act IX. of 1850.

There can be no doubt that Mr. Burgass's standing at the bar, and his varied experience, will peculiarly fit him for the office of First Commissioner, and I am decidedly of opinion that the salary proposed by the President for the office is by no means too ample, nor more than will be required under ordinary circumstances to secure for so important a post the necessary acquirements and high character. I should make the same observation on the proposed salary for the second and third judges of the court, and the only points on which I entertain any doubt as to the satisfactory working of the court under the proposed arrangements, is in the loss of Mr. E. F. Elliott's intimate knowledge of the habits and usages of all classes of the native community of Madras, and in his acquaintance with the several languages in use, and his ability to communicate with the suitors without an interpreter. In the new court constituted of the judges named, this peculiar qualification will, I fear, not in the first instance exist, and I should be glad to learn that the judges themselves were prepared to qualify themselves more fully for their duties, by the acquisition of the native languages, at all events to such an extent as to free them from entire dependence upon an interpreter.

I need scarcely add my unqualified concurrence in the testimony borne to Mr. E. F. Elliott's public merits and claims. In stating the opinion that both as Chief Commissioner and Superintendent of Police, Mr. Elliott has proved himself a remarkably efficient and able officer, and that he has on more than one occasion rendered the most signal services, I am only stating that which is known to all. I do not hesitate to add, as the experience of a long residence at Madras enables me to do, that the security of person and property in this large and scattered population, so fully recognized by all classes, is due in a great degree to the efficiency of the police under his management, and that he has a most just demand upon the consideration of Government. I cordially support, therefore, the proposed grant of a personal allowance to that officer on removing him from the office of Chief Commissioner which he has so long held.

I do not think it necessary to enter upon the points of details touched upon in the Minute of the President, but as I have little doubt that the influx of business will be immense, knowing as I do that the want of a court of this nature has been so long and seriously felt, I should urge that the accommodation and establishment provided for the judges be such as to afford every facility for the judges sitting alone, and that the hours of attendance at the court be so regulated as to secure a full day's work from each judge.

26 October 1850.

(signed) *J. F. Thomas.*

(No. 72g.—Home Department, Judicial.)

From *W. Grey*, Esq., Under Secretary to the Government of India, to *T. Pycroft*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, dated the 6th December 1850.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 711, dated the 7th ultimo, with its enclosures, and to state that a communication has this day been made to the Honourable the Court of Directors respecting the allowances of Mr. E. F. Elliott, with the recommendation of the President in Council, in support of the measure proposed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. Grey,*

Under Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCIAL DESPATCH to the Government of India, No. 20, dated 2d April 1851.

Letter from, in Judicial Department, dated 6th December 1850, No. 16.

Transmits correspondence with the Government of Fort St. George, and recommends the grant of a personal allowance of 1,000 rupees per month to Mr. E. F. Elliott, the First Commissioner of the Court for the Recovery of Small Debts at that Presidency.

1. THIS correspondence with the Madras Government refers generally to the proceedings to be adopted for the purpose of bringing into operation at that Presidency the provisions of Act IX. of 1850, for the more easy recovery of small debts and demands. The recommendation in favour of the grant of a personal allowance to Mr. E. F. Elliott, which is the special object of your letter, is so mixed up with the general question, that we deem it necessary to call your attention to the entire subject, as presented in the correspondence before us.

2. The existing Court of Requests at Madras is under the control of three commissioners. Messrs. E. F. Elliott, Fullerton, and Rose, who receive salaries of 1,075 rupees, 850 rupees and 600 rupees per month respectively. The Chief Commissioner, Mr. Elliott, also holds the conjoint office of Head Magistrate and Superintendent of Police, with a salary of 1,500 rupees per month. The average annual number of cases brought before the Court of Requests for the last three years was 12,562. Under the new Act, the jurisdiction of the court is extended to demands of the amount of 500 rupees, instead of 420 rupees as heretofore, and the court is constituted a Court of Record. Without experience, it is impossible to determine precisely what amount of additional business the first of these changes will produce; but the Honourable Mr. D. Elliott estimates that the extension of jurisdiction will not add 20 suits to the file in the year. With regard to the other change, there can be no doubt that the progress of business will be in a measure retarded by requiring a record of all cases to be made.

3. The first point which the Government of Madras had to consider was, whether, with the existing machinery of the Court of Requests, the provisions of the new Act could be carried out. In a Minute, dated the 20th May 1850, the Honourable Mr. Elliott, after giving his opinion that two efficient judges, free from other occupations, would be competent to perform the work, proceeds to speak of the present commissioners in the following terms:—

* Mr. Rose.

† Mr. Fullerton.

“One is a practising attorney,* and therefore not eligible as a judge under Section IX. of the Act, unless he elect to relinquish his practice; and another† is a barrister not practising, of whom I shall only say that I believe he is not of the quality that the Act contemplated, in providing that one of the judges shall always be a barrister or advocate. The Chief Commissioner is also Chief Magistrate and Superintendent of Police. Mr. Elliott has been 30 years a Commissioner of the Court of Requests, and during 20 years he has been at the head of the court. Through all the time he has presided, by far the largest share of the business has fallen to him; he sitting as the ordinary practice on every court day, and not only sitting, but conducting the proceedings, while the other judges sit alternately. The court, I believe, is held in credit by the natives, but it is certain that this credit has a personal respect to the presiding judge, and I am convinced it will be regarded by the inhabitants of Madras as a public loss if Mr. Elliott shall not be one of the judges of the new court.” The Honourable Mr. Elliott then proceeded to state his doubts whether under the new arrangement, with only one colleague, Mr. E. F. Elliott would be able to fulfil the requirements of the office, in addition to the duties of Chief Magistrate and Superintendent of Police, and he suggested that if he quitted the Court of Requests, a personal allowance of 1,000 rupees per month should be granted to him, to bring up his income to its present amount.

4. No step appears to have been taken till the Governor of Madras, in a Minute dated the 23d October, expressed his opinion that the new court should be of the same strength as that at Calcutta, viz., three judges, with salaries of 1,500 rupees per month for the first judge, and 1,000 rupees per month each for the second and third judges. Sir Henry Pottinger concurred in all that the Honourable Mr. Elliott had said with regard to the present First Commissioner. He observed as follows:—“I should have been too happy to have included Mr. E. F. Elliott's name as one of the judges of the new court, did I not apprehend that his being appointed to it whilst fulfilling the increasingly laborious and responsible functions

of chief magistrate and Head Superintendent of Police must not be thought of with due regard to the public tranquillity, and that good management, the continuous result of the excellent and efficient system by which Mr. Elliott has always discharged the important and onerous duties devolving upon him in the above joint capacity." Adverting to the salary of 1,500 rupees per month drawn by Mr. Elliott as Chief Magistrate and Superintendent of Police, Sir H. Pottinger contrasts it with the salary received by the similar functionary at Bombay (2,500 rupees), and with that attached to the separate office of head magistrate at Calcutta (2,500 rupees), and states that he cannot perceive why it should be less at Madras. He has, therefore, "no hesitation in warmly seconding the Honourable Mr. Elliott's suggestion, that Mr. E. F. Elliott should be granted, whilst he continues his valuable services to this Government, on his removal from the situation of First Commissioner of the Court for Small Debts, a personal stipend of 1,000 rupees, making his aggregate emoluments 2,500 rupees per month."

5. Sir H. Pottinger proposes to appoint Messrs Burgass, Fullerton, and Rose, to be respectively, 1st, 2d, and 3d Judges of the New Court, with salaries to the first, of 1,500 rupees, and to the two others of 1,000 rupees a month each, as at Calcutta. The two latter are the gentlemen adverted to in the Honourable Mr. Elliott's minute of the 20th May, as occupying the same position in the present Court. Of the first-mentioned gentleman, Sir H. Pottinger writes, "I had long looked to Mr. Burgass who had most ably and satisfactorily officiated as my legal adviser during the whole period I was Governor of the Colony of Hong Kong, and whom I had also employed most beneficially for the public weal, at the Cape of Good Hope."

6. In a subsequent minute recorded on the 25th October, the Honourable Mr. Elliott stated, that upon consideration of the reasons given by the Governor, he yielded to his opinion that the New Court should be composed of three Judges, and he concurred generally in the other suggestions of Sir H. Pottinger.

7. Such are the circumstances attending the specific proposition, which, without further comment, you recommend in your letter under reply.

8. Before we can sanction an arrangement entailing, besides other additional expense, an extraordinary and unusual charge of 1,000 rupees per month as a personal grant, we should wish to be informed whether you consider it essential to the efficiency of the public service at Madras, that Mr. E. F. Elliott should be separated from the Small Cause Court, where his services appear to be of so much value. It was the opinion of the Honourable Mr. Elliott, that the business of the New Court would not be much greater than that brought before the present Small Debt Court. In this view, with the same complement of Judges, we should have imagined that as Mr. E. F. Elliott has been able for so many years to perform his combined duties with efficiency, taking heretofore by far the largest share of the entire business of the Court, his removal would not only be very inexpedient, but unnecessary.

9. It appears to us, that if the Court is to be reconstructed, the services of two efficient Judges, one of them being a barrister of standing and experience, will be sufficient. But looking to the high qualifications of Mr. E. F. Elliott, and to his lengthened experience, and adverting to the original opinion of the Honourable Mr. Elliott, which experience may prove to have been well founded, that the business of the Court will not be materially augmented by the new arrangement, we think it will be desirable, if possible, to retain Mr. E. F. Elliott's services without altering the construction of the Court. In this case, if Messrs Fullerton and Rose be both required to sit daily instead of alternately, as heretofore, the additional business devolving upon the Court under the new Act, might, in our opinion, be discharged without further change.

10. We certainly cannot regard the opinions given in support of the measures suggested, as sufficiently cogent to justify the increased expense. We, therefore, refer the subject for your consideration and report, before we come to a final decision respecting it.

11. You will take care to enjoin upon the Madras Government the exercise of the utmost practicable economy in framing the establishment of the Court, and you will inform them of our desire that it may be submitted through your Government for our ultimate sanction.

FINANCIAL DESPATCH to the Government of Madras.—No. 1, dated 2d January 1852.

1. We await the receipt from the Government of India of the report, which you state it is your intention to render to that authority, of the working of the New Court of Small Causes, so soon as time will allow you to form a reasonable judgment upon the subject.

Letter from, in Judicial Department, dated 12 August 1851, No. 19.

Forwarding a memorial from Mr. E. F. Elliott, Chief Magistrate and Superintendent of Police, and late Chief Commissioner of the Court of Requests, representing the reduction of allowances (from 2,575 rupees to 1,500 rupees per month), to which he has been subjected by the loss of the latter office, and praying that his late full emoluments may be granted to him from the date of such reduction taking effect. The Government recommend that a personal stipend of 1,000 rupees per month may be allowed to Mr. Elliott, together with arrears of the same.

2. In the meanwhile we can find nothing in your present letter to induce a change of the opinion intimated in our Despatch to the Government of India in this Department, dated 2d April last, No. 20, as to the inexpediency of separating Mr. E. F. Elliott from the Small Cause Court. On the contrary, that opinion appears to gather weight from expressions which you make use of: as for example, in paragraph 3: "It should be remarked, that Mr. Elliott's disconnection from the Petty Court arose from no wish on the part of that officer, for he would cheerfully have continued his services, and would no doubt have displayed the same zeal and activity in the New Court, as he always exhibited in the old; but was the act of this Government, rendered necessary in their judgment on public grounds."

3. Entertaining so high an opinion of Mr. Elliott's character and services, we are the more surprised that you did not give a fair trial to ascertain whether the Small Cause Court, under its revised constitution, might not retain the benefit of his experience and talents without detriment to the other branch of the public service in which he was employed. That course should, in our opinion, have been adopted, whereas, without previous communication with us, you carried into operation another arrangement, one effect of which has been to deprive Mr. Elliott of his situation, and a salary of 1,075 rupees per month.

4. We cannot accede to your proposition, that Mr. Elliott may receive a personal stipend of 1,000 rupees per month, in arrear, on condition that it shall merge in his salary as Judge of the Small Cause Court, should he be hereafter re-employed in that capacity. There are many objections to our entertaining this proposal; objections of a financial nature, as well as upon the ground of rule and precedent.

5. The legitimate way of relieving Mr. Elliott, is to reinstate him in the office of Judge of the Small Cause Court. This part of the question does not require delay. It is admitted to be doubtful whether the business of the New Court will be greatly increased. If not, Mr. Elliott, whom you allow to be highly qualified for the duty, is as competent as heretofore to fill the office. At all events, by giving him a trial, you will afford a practical solution of the question of his capability to continue efficiently to discharge his joint labours, and if the experiment should fail of success, you will then be free to resort to other arrangements.

6. We accordingly desire you, immediately on the receipt of this Despatch, to re-instate Mr. Elliott in the office of First Judge of the Small Cause Court.

EXTRACT JUDICIAL LETTER from Madras, dated 12th March 1852, No. 13.

Para. 1. "By the Mail of 8 January, we had the honour of receiving your Despatch, in the Financial Department, dated 2 January 1852, No. 1.

2. "In this Despatch your Honourable Court express your disapproval of the separation of Mr. E. F. Elliott from the Small Cause Court; and with reference to his memorial representing the reduction of allowances to which he had been subjected by the loss of his office of Chief Commissioner of the late Court of Requests, you observe that the legitimate way of relieving him is to re-instate him in the office of Judge of the Small Cause Court, and you accordingly direct, that immediately on the receipt of this Despatch, Mr. Elliott shall be re-instated in the office of First Judge of the Small Cause Court.

3. "It

3. "It would appear to have escaped the attention of your Honourable Court that there is no provision in Act IX. of 1850 for the removal of a Judge of the Small Cause Court, duly appointed, except by the Governor General of India in Council, on the application of the Governor of the Presidency in Council. In order to the appointment of Mr. Elliott to the office of First Judge of the Small Cause Court, it is necessary that the office be vacated by the authority of the Governor General in Council. We have, however, on the receipt of your Honourable Court's Despatch, lost no time in applying to the Government of India, and requesting that the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, will be pleased to take measures for the removal of the present incumbent in the office of First Judge of the Madras Court of Small Causes, and will thus enable this Government to comply with the requisition of your Honourable Court for the appointment of Mr. E. F. Elliott to that situation.

4. "While, however, we have deemed it our duty to render implicit obedience to the commands of your Honourable Court, which are peremptory, leaving us no ground for delay or for the exercise of any discretion, we have felt constrained in our letter to the Government of India to state that we have made the application in deference to your emphatic orders, and against our own judgment. We beg to forward copy of that letter, of the Minutes recorded by us severally on the subject, and of the Extract from our Minutes of Consultation, together with copies as per margin, of the correspondence therein alluded to, and which has recently passed between us and the Government of India relative to the Small Cause Court. We cannot but entertain a strong opinion that, on perusal of these papers, your Honourable Court will arrive at the same conclusion as ourselves, as to the impossibility of Mr. Elliott discharging efficiently the office of First Judge of that Court, and giving adequate attention to the duties of the Chief Magistrate and Superintendent of Police, or in the terms of the Despatch, of the impossibility of the Small Cause Court retaining the benefit of his experience and talents, without detriment to the other branch of the public service.

Diary 27th January 1852, No. 3, at 5.
 " 2d March " 27, " 31.
 " 9th " " "

5. "We beg most urgently to solicit the attention of your Honourable Court to the concluding part of our letter to the Government of India, and to paragraph 8 of our Extract Minutes of Consultation, relative to the loss to which Mr. E. F. Elliott has already been subjected since the establishment of the Court of Small Causes, and to express our earnest hope that the personal allowance—1,000 rupees per mensem—which has been recommended for him, by the Government of India, may be made good to him, until he shall enter upon the duties of Judge of the Court of Small Causes."

12th December 1851,
 No. 773.

EXTRACT, Fort St. George, Judicial Diary to Consultations, 27 January 1852.

23 December.—Received the following Letter:

(No. 773.)

From *F. J. Halliday*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, to *T. Pycroft*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, dated 12 December 1851.

No. 3.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 567, dated the 11th September last, with its accompaniments, having reference to matters connected with the Small Cause Court at Madras.

2. The President in Council observes, that it is stated in the 3d paragraph of your letter that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council considers that he will not be in a condition to notice satisfactorily the suggestions of the Court of Directors, on which his opinion was requested in my letter dated the 30th May last, until he has had before him full information in regard to the general working of Act IX. of 1850, on which a report was called for in my previous letter, dated the 6th idem, and that this information cannot be obtained before the close of the current year.

3. It appears, however, to His Honor in Council, that the returns for the six months ending 30th June last, and other papers which accompany your letter under reply, afford information sufficient for the purpose of forming an opinion in regard to the arrangement proposed by the Court of Directors. These show that the business of the Court of Small Causes has so greatly increased under the new Act, that it is estimated at "nearly three-fold the number of cases that were before the late Court of Requests." The Honourable Mr. Elliott, too, the original proposer of the plan which the Court desired to be recon-

sidered, expresses his confirmed conviction that the whole time of three Judges is necessary for the disposal of the business which now comes into the Court. Under these circumstances, and adverting to the loss which Mr. E. F. Elliott is represented to be suffering by delay in the Honourable Court's decision on the matter, the President in Council proposes at once, and without waiting for any further report, to submit the papers now under notice for the final orders of the Honourable Court, in regard to this part of the arrangements.

4. There are some other points noticed in the papers which have now been submitted by you, and also in your former letters dated the 1st and 2d May last, No. 263 and 264, on which the President in Council thinks it necessary to remark. From the correspondence, it appears that the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court at Madras has hitherto been shared by Mr. Justice Burton, that hereafter both the Judges of the Supreme Court intend to hear causes under the Small Cause Court Act, and that there is to be a division of the jurisdiction; all causes of 100 rupees and upwards, being transferred to the Supreme Court, and all causes of lower amount tried in the Small Cause Court. The President in Council desires me to state that it was never intended by Act No. IX. of 1850, that under any circumstances there should be more than three officers in any one place exercising the jurisdiction and powers of Judges of the Small Cause Court, whether they be Judges of the Supreme Court, or individuals specially appointed as Small Cause Court Judges. If, his Honor in Council observes, the Judges of the Supreme Court, or any of them, are disposed to aid in the execution of the above Act as Small Cause Court Judges, they are at liberty to do so, and in that case it was expected that the appointment of separate Judges would not be necessary. It was never intended that there should be two Courts of Small Causes constituted under this Act with separate establishments and separate jurisdiction; the one taking cognizance of cases below, the other, those above a certain amount; neither indeed can the jurisdiction of the inferior Court be restricted in this manner. The Judges of the Small Cause Court at Madras, as elsewhere, must ordinarily exercise the whole jurisdiction, and as three Judges have been appointed, his Honor in Council cannot suppose that the assistance of the Supreme Court Judges can be necessary for the disposal of causes coming within that jurisdiction. The whole number of cases which would, under the arrangement which was proposed to be tried by the Supreme Court Judges, is estimated at only 944 rupees per annum. For the disposal of this amount of business the extra establishment maintained at a cost of Rs. 1,878. 8. seems disproportionately large, and need not of course be any longer continued; or should the Supreme Court Judges desire still to try cases under this Act, the remuneration to their officers must be limited under section 12 to what can be paid to them out of the fees levied in the causes tried by themselves.

5. Adverting to the objection of the Judges of the Supreme Court to allow fees or remuneration under the above Act to any mere agents, or in fact, to any other than barristers and solicitors of the Supreme Court, and regularly admitted vakeels of the Sudder Court, the President in Council thinks it not improbable that if the Judges of the Supreme Court do not themselves take part in the trial of Small Cause Cases, they may not object to the practice in this respect being, as the Government of Madras is desirous it should be, assimilated to that of the Calcutta Court. If, however, the scale of fees established in the Small Cause Court at Madras be not higher than an agent would receive, and if vakeels of the Sudder Court, counsel and solicitors, can be induced to practice in that Court, receiving such low scale of remuneration, then his Honor in Council thinks there would be no objection to restricting the right of practising in the Small Cause Court to such professional persons. They would be likely, indeed, to assist the Court in the administration of justice, and a certain standard of respectability would thereby be secured among the practitioners. If, on the other hand, this restriction as to practitioners in any way raises the fees of practitioners, and thereby renders justice expensive, the President in Council is of opinion that the Act should be amended, and that agents should be allowed to plead in the Small Cause Court.

I have, &c.
(signed) *F. J. Halliday,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

(No. 55.)

No. 4.

1. THE Right Honourable the Governor in Council resolves to furnish the Judges of Her Majesty's Supreme Court with copy of para. 4 of the above letter, and to ascertain from them whether they are willing, both or either of them, to aid in the execution of Act IX. of 1850, as Small Cause Judges, in the manner pointed out by the President in Council, to such an extent as to admit of one or two of the present Judges being dispensed with.

2. It is observed, that the probable number of causes which may be expected to come annually before the Supreme Court Judges under the present arrangement, is stated at 944, according to the calculation made in para. 2 of the Extract Minutes of Consultation of 11th September last. Copy of this paragraph will be communicated to the Judges as exhibiting the data upon which this result has been arrived at.

3. With

3. With reference to the concluding part of para. 4 of Mr. Secretary Halliday's letter, it is remarked, that the establishment under the Puisne Judge who heard small causes in the Supreme Court in the first six months of 1851, was paid from the fees upon the causes. The Government are not aware whether any change has since taken place.

4. The Government likewise resolve to furnish Her Majesty's Judges with copy of para. 5 of Mr. Halliday's letter, and to request them to state whether they are now disposed to adopt the rules of the Small Cause Court at Calcutta respecting fees to agents.

Fort St. George, 26 January 1852.

(signed) *T. Pycroft*,
Secretary to Government.

Sent in consequence the following Letter:—

(No. 56.)

From Government, to the Honourable Sir *C. Rawlinson*, Knight, Chief Justice, and the Honourable Sir *W. W. Burton*, Knight, Puisne Justice of Her Majesty's Supreme Court at Madras.

No. 5.

Honourable Sirs,

Dated 26 January 1852.

1. WE have the honour to forward to you the accompanying extract paras. 4 and 5 from a letter from the Government of India, respecting the Small Cause Court at Madras. 12th December 1851.

2. We beg to solicit your attention to the remarks made in para. 4 of this letter, relative to the intended constitution and jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court, and in reference thereto, to request that you will inform us whether both, or either of you, are willing to aid in the execution of Act IX., 1850, as Small Cause Judges, in the manner pointed out by the President in Council to such an extent as to admit of one or two of the present Judges being dispensed with. If your other important avocations will preclude you from rendering such assistance, you will observe that the President in Council does not deem it desirable to maintain the present divided jurisdiction, and considers it preferable that the whole business arising under the Act, should devolve upon the Small Cause Court Judges.

3. You will observe that the number of cases which may be expected to come annually before you under the present arrangement is estimated at 944. We beg to forward an extract para. 2 from our Minutes of Consultation of the 11th September last, showing the data on which this calculation has been made.

4. With regard to the remarks of the Government of India, that "should the Supreme Court Judges desire still to try cases under the Act, the remuneration to their officers must be limited under section 12 to what can be paid to them out of the fees levied in the causes tried by themselves;" we beg to observe, that we perceive from the accompaniments to Mr. Justice Burton's letters of 12th August last, that this has been the case in the suits tried before him during the first six months of the past year, and we are not aware whether any change has since taken place in this respect.

5. With regard to para. 5 of the letter, the rules for the guidance of the Small Cause Court* approved by you, restrict the grant of fees to counsel, attornies, and to, regularly admitted vakeels of the Court of Sudder Adawlut.

We beg to forward copies of the correspondence which passed on this question between ourselves and the Judges of the Small Cause Court, and to state that we only refrained from addressing you on the subject at an earlier date, in consequence of the representation made by the Judges in their letter of 24th March 1851. We would now solicit your attention to the remarks made on this head by the Supreme Government, and would press upon your consideration the propriety of assimilating the rule on this point to that† which obtains at Calcutta, which, as you will perceive by the margin, allows remuneration, subject to the taxation of

Ex. Minutes Consultation, 24 December 1850.	
From Small Cause Court - 7 January 1851.	
Ex. Minutes Consultation, 21 " "	
From Small Cause Court - 23 " "	
From " - 27 February " "	
Ex. Minutes Consultation, 18 March " "	
From Small Cause Court - 24 " "	
Ex. Minutes Consultation, 1 May " "	

* Rule XXI. In adjudicating upon costs between party and party, fees to counsel, attornies, or regularly admitted vakeels of the Court of Sudder Adawlut, shall not be allowed, unless the Judge shall certify at the time of trial that the case was a proper one for the employment of counsel or other such persons as above-named, when allowed, 15 rupees shall be the fee for counsel, 10 for an attorney, five for a vakeel, and no fee whatsoever shall be allowed for the assistance of any other persons.

† 49. All parties shall be liable to appear in person before the Court, but when any person shall appear with leave of the Court, not in person nor by any relative or servant of his, or any member of his establishment, but by some person previously unconnected with him, such person shall not only be constituted in writing, the agent for the party for the conduct of the case, but be subject to the jurisdiction of the Court, and to summary taxation of any sum claimed as remuneration.

of the Court, to any person, who, by its permission, may be constituted by a party, the agent for conducting his case. We believe that the fees which are now payable to the recognized practitioners in the Small Cause Court, are higher than would be received by ordinary agents or vakeels, and that to restrict remuneration to these practitioners, cannot but have the effect apprehended by the Government of India, of rendering justice more expensive, and limiting the usefulness of the Court.

(signed) *T. Pycroft,*
Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT, Fort St. George, Judicial Consultation, 2 March 1852.

15 January.—Received the following Letters:—

From the Judges of the Madras Court of Small Causes, to the Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, Fort St. George, dated 14 January 1852.

Sir,

IN obedience to the instructions of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council contained in the Minutes of Consultation under date the 11th day of September 1851, we have the honour to forward to you the accompanying returns. No. 5 is an account of the sums received by the appraiser, the whole of which we have awarded to him as remuneration for his labour.

Presuming, as we do, that the last three or four months are a fair criterion of the number of suits likely to be instituted in the Madras Court of Small Causes, we do not consider that any addition to the present establishment will be required.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Richard Burgass,*
J. V. Fullerton,
W. H. Rose,
Judges.

Court House, 14 January 1852.

No. 1.

RETURN, showing the Number of Causes instituted, and the Fees received thereon, in the Madras Court of Small Causes, from 6 December 1850, to 31 December 1851.

MONTHS.	No. of Summons.	No. of Subpoened.	No. of Executions.	Fees Realized.		
				<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
December 1850 - - - - -	210	38	119	516	11	-
January, 1851 - - - - -	900	184	288	1,902	6	6
February " - - - - -	1,140	186	279	1,628	5	6
March " - - - - -	1,611	257	369	2,406	3	-
April " - - - - -	1,517	275	366	2,317	3	6
May " - - - - -	1,876	329	432	2,865	12	-
June " - - - - -	2,402	416	472	3,661	14	6
July " - - - - -	2,334	455	474	3,994	15	-
August " - - - - -	2,253	512	421	3,768	2	3
September " - - - - -	2,757	599	559	4,431	-	6
October " - - - - -	2,615	627	594	3,998	13	6
November " - - - - -	2,556	595	555	3,805	2	3
December " - - - - -	1,707	419	507	2,634	8	6
TOTAL* - - - - -	23,878	4,892	5,435	37,934	2	-

* Of this number, 732 summons have been issued in the month of December, and will be decided in January 1852.

(signed) *G. E. Cover.*

No. 2.

RETURN, showing the Number of Causes Tried, Decided (distinguishing those Defended from those *Ex-parte*) and otherwise disposed of in the Madras Court of Small Causes, from 6 December 1850 to 31 December 1851.

	December 1850.			January 1851.			February.			March.			April.		
	Number of Ex-parte Cases.	Number of Defended Cases.	Otherwise Disposed of.	Number of Ex-parte Cases.	Number of Defended Cases.	Otherwise Disposed of.	Number of Ex-parte Cases.	Number of Defended Cases.	Otherwise Disposed of.	Number of Ex-parte Cases.	Number of Defended Cases.	Otherwise Disposed of.	Number of Ex-parte Cases.	Number of Defended Cases.	Otherwise Disposed of.
Judgments for plaintiffs -	43	44	-	245	99	-	375	172	-	581	191	-	557	240	-
Judgments for defendants -	-	6	-	-	21	-	1	46	-	-	29	-	2	44	-
Nonsuited - - - -	7	7	-	3	23	-	5	15	-	11	29	-	8	43	-
Compromised - - - -	-	-	48	-	-	274	-	-	396	-	-	673	-	-	613
Not served - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	10	-	-	1	-	-	11
Undecided - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL Number of Suits -	50	57	48	248	143	278	381	233	406	592	249	674	567	327	624

	May.			June.			July.			August.			September.		
	Number of Ex-parte Cases.	Number of Defended Cases.	Otherwise disposed of.	Number of Ex-parte Cases.	Number of Defended Cases.	Otherwise Disposed of.	Number of Ex-parte Cases.	Number of Defended Cases.	Otherwise Disposed of.	Number of Ex-parte Cases.	Number of Defended Cases.	Otherwise Disposed of.	Number of Ex-parte Cases.	Number of Defended Cases.	Otherwise Disposed of.
Judgments for plaintiffs -	608	235	-	760	308	-	797	351	-	673	270	-	763	333	-
Judgments for defendants -	-	54	-	-	51	-	1	84	-	27	79	-	1	98	-
Nonsuited - - - -	8	47	-	16	58	-	9	66	-	18	65	-	26	109	-
Compromised - - - -	-	-	669	-	-	1,026	-	-	1,051	-	-	885	-	-	1,203
Not served - - - -	-	-	16	-	-	184	-	-	114	-	-	35	-	-	18
Undecided - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL Number of Suits -	616	336	685	776	417	1,210	807	501	1,165	718	414	920	790	540	1,221

	October.			November.			December.			TOTAL.	
	Number of Ex-parte Cases.	Number of Defended Cases.	Otherwise Disposed of.	Number of Ex-parte Cases.	Number of Defended Cases.	Otherwise Disposed of.	Number of Ex-parte Cases.	Number of Defended Cases.	Otherwise Disposed of.	Total of each.	Grand Total.
Judgments for plaintiffs -	770	361	-	708	269	-	648	259	-	10,660	
Judgments for defendants -	5	97	-	-	88	-	2	86	-	822	
Nonsuited - - - -	43	118	-	14	108	-	20	102	-	978	
Compromised - - - -	-	-	1,240	-	-	1,030	-	-	1,008	10,116	
Not served - - - -	-	-	40	-	-	85	-	-	82	600	
Undecided - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	48	
TOTAL Number of Suits -	818	576	1,280	722	465	1,115	670	447	1,138	-	*23,224

* The above total includes 78 cases, which stood over from the old Court of Commissioners, and which were tried in the Small Cause Court in the month of December 1850.

(signed) G. E. Cowar.

No. 3.

RETURN of CAUSES instituted in the COURT of SMALL CAUSES, and cognizable by the late Court of Commissioners, from 6 December 1850 to 31 December 1851.

MONTHS.	Not above 10 Rupees.	Above 10, not above 20 Rs.	Above 20, not above 50 Rs.	Above 50, not above 100 Rs.	Above 100, not above 200 Rs.	Above 200, not above 300 Rs.	Above 300, not above 420 Rs.	Undecided.	TOTAL of Each.	Grand TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
December 1850 - -	72	36	30	9	2	-	-	-	149	
January 1851 - - -	441	105	80	22	9	1	-	-	658	
February „ - - -	695	149	92	36	16	1	2	-	991	
March - „ - - -	1,167	167	121	33	16	2	3	-	1,509	
April - „ - - -	1,121	188	120	25	16	5	2	-	1,477	
May - „ - - -	1,163	232	154	38	20	2	-	-	1,609	
June - „ - - -	1,669	346	248	53	29	7	4	-	2,356	
July - „ - - -	1,718	356	222	78	31	9	2	-	2,416	
August - „ - - -	1,430	269	196	61	20	11	2	-	1,989	
September „ - - -	1,768	316	237	92	36	7	3	-	2,459	
October „ - - -	1,920	330	232	80	22	6	1	-	2,591	
November „ - - -	1,626	329	190	64	29	4	2	-	2,244	
December - - -	1,546	311	218	66	22	5	2	48	2,218	
TOTAL - - Rs.	16,336	3,134	2,140	657	268	60	23	48*	-	22,666

* The cases undisposed of consist of those which have been adjourned for the convenience of the parties for the translation of documents, or the production of some important witnesses.

(signed) G. E. Cower.

No 4.

RETURN of CAUSES instituted in the COURT of SMALL CAUSES, but not cognizable by the late Court of Commissioners, from 6 December 1850 to 31 December 1851.

MONTHS.	Not above 10 Rupees.	Above 10, not above 20 Rs.	Above 20, not above 50 Rs.	Above 50, not above 100 Rs.	Above 100, not above 200 Rs.	Above 200, not above 300 Rs.	Above 300, not above 400 Rs.	Above 400, not above 500 Rs.	Undecided.	TOTAL of Each.	Grand TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
December 1850 - -	4	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	6	
January 1851 - - -	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	5	
February „ - - -	13	3	4	3	-	-	-	2	-	25	
March „ - - -	14	-	5	2	-	1	-	-	-	22	
April - „ - - -	14	4	1	4	1	-	1	1	-	26	
May - „ - - -	12	3	6	4	6	-	1	1	-	33	
June - „ - - -	33	8	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	51	
July - „ - - -	33	5	11	4	2	-	-	2	-	57	
August - „ - - -	24	9	9	3	2	1	-	1	-	49	
September „ - - -	34	16	8	4	3	-	-	2	-	67	
October „ - - -	47	16	18	4	3	1	-	2	-	91	
November „ - - -	30	8	19	7	1	1	-	2	-	68	
December „ - - -	30	9	12	4	2	-	-	1	-	58	
TOTAL - - Rs.	289	83	100	42	22	4	2	16	-	-	558

(signed) G. E. Cower.

No. 5.

RETURN showing the Amount of FEES received on the Valuation of Property seized under the Warrant of Execution, from 6 December 1850 to 31 December 1851.

MONTHS.				MONTHS.			
				</			

consideration to what you have urged against the rule; we still are of opinion that the rule as approved of by us is better, both for the public and the Court, than that suggested as an improvement. In fact, we can fully subscribe to the reasons relied on by the Small Cause Court judges in their letter addressed to you on the 7th January 1851, as well as to those suggested by the Secretary to the Government of India in para. 5 of his letter. Even trying the fitness of such a rule by the mere test of money or expense, we think it preferable to that of Calcutta, as we are of opinion it will not make the conduct of suits more expensive, but on the contrary, less so; while it will at all events afford some protection to ignorant native suitors, by not encouraging (though not forbidding) them to employ that class of persons, who, both in this country as well as in England, are a nuisance to the suitors as well as to the Courts, well described, we think, by one of the judges at home, according to the "Standard" of the 24th December last, as "Scoundrels, called 'touters,' who prowled about the Courts, and got their money from them (poor prisoners) under pretence of affording them legal assistance."

(signed) C. Rawlinson.
W. W. Burton.

From Messrs. *J. H. Nowill* and *W. H. Marshall*, Madras European Inhabitants, to
Sir *Henry Montgomery*, Bart., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George,
Madras.

No. 29.

Sir,

WE have the honour to enclose a memorial addressed to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, and shall feel obliged by your laying the same before them at an early date.

No. 24, Second Line Beach, Madras,
9 February 1852.

(signed) J. H. Nowill.
W. H. Marshall,
Memorialists.

To the Right Honourable Sir *Henry Pottinger*, G. C. B., Governor of Fort St. George,
Madras, in Council.

The humble Memorial of John Huddleston Nowill and William Hawkes Marshall,
of Madras, European Inhabitants.

Showeth,

THAT your memorialists carry on business in the Presidency as accountants and general agents, and in those capacities undertake the recovery of outstanding debts due to their respective clients, frequently by reference to the Madras Court of Small Causes. Your first-named memorialist has conducted his operations as aforesaid ever since the organization of the present Court, under Act IX. of 1850, and his transactions have been very extensive, he, having in the course of his business, carried upwards of 650 cases before the Court.

Your other memorialist has also, since the month of June last, been somewhat extensively engaged in a similar way, and both have obtained a very large share of public confidence, by the integrity and industry which it has always been their endeavour to exhibit in the conduct of their business.

That from constant practice in the Court of Small Causes, your memorialists are led to believe that they have acquired an aptitude as respects the mode in which causes involving troublesome litigation ought to be conducted, which tends very materially to relieve the judges from much that would otherwise, perhaps, cause them some little embarrassment and perplexity. For it will doubtless be conceded, that a straight forward representation of the facts of a case on behalf of either party to a suit by intelligent and competent persons, and the exercise of a knowledge how to examine witnesses, acquired by considerable experience and practice, as in the case of both your humble memorialists, would be calculated materially to assist the due administration of justice; and it may not be out of place here for your memorialists to state, that it is owing to the popular appreciation of this principle that they attribute the enjoyment of their present extensive share of public support and countenance. It may be necessary here to mention, that of late the business of your memorialists has not been confined to the mere collection of outstanding accounts: both have been very frequently specially retained as pleaders on the part of either plaintiffs or defendants, even in cases wherein the very best available legal skill and ability has been employed in antagonism with their own efforts. It may not be amiss to add, that the judges of the Madras Court of Small Causes evince their sense of the general ability displayed by your memorialists in the exercise of their vocation, and of the value with which their interference in suits is frequently regarded by the Court, by exhibiting towards them the greatest courtesy, and by the attention which they invariably pay to your memorialists' representations on behalf of their clients.

That your memorialists act in their operation in the Madras Court of Small Causes as agents, under the duly attested authority of their respective clients, as allowed by the terms of Act IX. of 1850. It cannot of course be supposed, that they are wholly disinterested in their advocacy of other people's causes, or that they render their services gratuitously, and

it

it happens not unfrequently, that in a case of a suit defended by either of your memorialists, the verdict of the Court runs in favour of the clients of either of them, and in such cases your memorialists are not allowed their costs by the Court, consequently, their respective clients are thereby, as it seems to them in many instances, very unjustly the losers.

Your memorialists beg to represent that in Calcutta, as they have been informed, there are a number of pleaders admitted as regular practitioners in the Small Cause Court established under the same Act, and their clients are allowed the fees (according to a regulated scale) which they pay to those pleaders. Your memorialists may also refer to the practice of the Honourable Company's Courts of the Mofussil, wherein vakeels, recognised by those Courts, are permitted to enjoy the same privileges. It may be remarked, that in both instances, candidates for such privileges are mostly non-professional men, but necessarily the judges who recognise the claims of such persons, distinguish with regard to their capabilities for such a vocation, and accord their favours only to such as may be found intelligent and competent to fulfil their engagements with the Courts in which they are permitted to plead, and with the public.

Your memorialists beg distinctly to state, that it has never been their wish to trench upon the legitimate privileges of professional men. Cases involving intricate points of law are never undertaken by them, but are invariably referred to an attorney of the Supreme Court; if they ever should trespass beyond the boundaries prescribed them, they are willing to forfeit any of those advantages which may be accorded them after due consideration of this memorial.

Your memorialists submit for the consideration of your Honor in Council, that attorneys of the Supreme Court practising in the Madras Court of Small Causes are allowed their fees as pleaders, and judgment is recorded for those fees against the party who is defeated in any action in which such gentlemen may be retained, be he plaintiff or defendant.

Your memorialists do not pretend to urge any right to be allowed fees as pleaders, equalling in amount those usually awarded to the members of the legal profession; but they feel assured that it will be conceded that their exertions on behalf of suitors, who entrust them with the conduct of their cases, are entitled to a reward in proportion to their ability to act as advocates in the said Court as before explained.

Your memorialists therefore humbly pray, that your Honor in Council will be pleased to consider these their humble representations, and cause such a rule to be adopted with respect to your memorialists' claims as to your Honor in Council may seem meet.

And your memorialists will ever pray, &c., &c.

(No. 158.)

No. 30.

WITH the first of the letters above recorded, the judges of the Court of Small Causes at Madras have submitted returns of the causes which have come before them from the opening of the Court on the 6th December 1850, to the end of the past year. These statements appear to the Government fully to prove that the business of the Court cannot be efficiently carried on with less than three judges. It is observed that the number of causes tried, decided, and otherwise disposed of, during the last year, was little less than double the average which came before the Petty Court; but this mere numerical increase but inadequately represents the extent of work performed by the judges of the Court of Small Causes, in excess of that discharged by their predecessors in the Petty Court. The labours of the former, and the time occupied by them being greatly enhanced by the suits having been made matter of record, and by the wider range of causes brought under their jurisdiction. The increased number of suits instituted in the new Court is not surprising; for it is to be borne in mind that there was no adequate provision for judicial business in the late Petty Court, sitting but two days in the week, and with many classes of suits excluded from its jurisdiction. These causes necessarily led to a limited number of actions, whilst the ample provision now made, affording full means of redress for all wrongs, numerous parties now institute suits, and seek their remedy for all injuries they may sustain, which was practically denied to them previously.

Statement, No. 2.	
Total of Causes	23,224
Deduct Causes } in Dec. 1850 }	155
	23,069
Average No. disposed of by Petty Court for 3 years	-12,562
	25,124
	23,069
Difference	- 2,055

2. It would seem from the letter from the judges of Her Majesty's Supreme Court, under date 6th instant, that their Honors do not purpose acting up either to the letter or spirit of the instructions of the Government of India, as intimated in their Secretary's letter of the 12th December 1851. Their letter may indeed be taken as a virtual refusal to aid in the execution of the Act IX. 1850, in the manner pointed out by the President in Council. The Government are unable to perceive any force in the remarks contained in this letter. The trial of small causes in the manner followed by the judges for the last four months is, in the view of Government constituting in effect, two Small Cause Courts, and is not in accordance with the law. Their Honors speak throughout of causes tried, or to be tried, by them in the "Supreme Court," which seems to be a term wholly inapplicable to the Small Cause Court in any form.

3. The Government can perceive in the observations of the honourable the judges, no reason for concurring in their opinion, that the more troublesome and lengthy cases will probably be disposed of in the Supreme Court, whether by that term be meant the Court as established by Royal Charter, or the same Court acting, as it now does under their Honors, in the capacity of a Court of Small Causes.

Para. 2.

4. With reference to a passage in para. 4 of Mr. Secretary Halliday's letter, of 12th December last, and in para. 3 of the letter from the judges of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of the 6th instant, it may be noticed that Her Majesty's judges do not exercise exclusive jurisdiction under Act IX. 1850, in cases of a value exceeding 100 rupees; but that parties who prefer it, may bring such causes before the inferior tribunal.

5. The Government adhere to their opinion, that Rule XXI. of the Small Cause Court should be cancelled, and any person of respectability permitted to plead in the Court in behalf of either a complainant or a defendant, and to have reasonable remuneration allowed him for his services. It will be easy for, and the obvious duty of, the judges of the Small Cause Court to discourage improper characters, such as those referred to in the quotation at the end of Her Majesty's judges' letter. The hardship entailed, both on parties and agents, by the present exclusive system peculiar to Madras, well described in the memorial submitted by Messrs. Nowill and Marshall, which the Government resolve to forward to the judges of the Small Cause Court, for any observations that they may have to offer on its contents.

6. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council determines to forward the letter from Her Majesty's judges, with the returns furnished by the Small Cause Court judges, to the Government of India, and, in reference to the former, to submit his opinion that it is not expedient to continue the present arrangements; but that he will await their further instructions.

(signed) *T. Pycroft*,
Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George, 2d March 1852.

[Sent, in consequence, the following Letter.]

(No. 159.)

From *T. Pycroft*, Esq., Secretary to Government, to *F. J. Halliday*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India; dated 2d March 1852.

No. 31.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter of the 11th September last, and in reply to your letter of the 12th December last, I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to forward for submission to the Government of India, the accompanying communication (14th January 1852,) from the judges of the Court of Small Causes at Madras, with its enclosures, showing the amount of business which has come before that Court from its opening on the 6th December, 1850, to the end of the past year. A letter from the judges of Her Majesty's Supreme Court at this Presidency (of the 6th instant), on the subject of the part taken by them in trying causes under the Act IX. 1850, and of the parties to be allowed remuneration for pleading before the Court of Small Causes; and an Extract Minutes of Consultation of this date, containing the views of this Government on both these communications.

2. It will be observed, that in the judgment of this Government, the returns furnished by the judges of the Court of Small Causes fully prove that the business of that Court cannot be adequately discharged by less than three judges.

3. It will likewise be seen, that the Government do not consider that the arrangements which the judges of Her Majesty's Court have adopted, and express their intention of continuing for the trial of causes under the Act, are proper, or in accordance with the law, and I have therefore to solicit the further instructions of the Supreme Government on the subject.

4. It will further be remarked, that Her Majesty's judges are averse to any modification of Rule XXI. of the Rules for Madras Court of Small Causes, or the rule which prescribes the parties entitled to remuneration for pleading in that Court; but that in the opinion of this Government, their Honors have failed to show sufficient reason for the continuance of the present exclusive system which this Government still think should be abolished, and the practice assimilated to that which obtains in Calcutta.

(signed) *T. Pycroft*,
Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT, Fort St. George Judicial Consultation of 9th March 1852.

READ the following papers:—

From the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated 2d January 1852 (No. 1).

Minute by the Right Honourable the President.

DESPATCH from the Honourable Court, dated the 2d January 1852 (No. 1, of 1852), regarding the Small Cause Court of Madras.

1. I have now given my earnest and unbiassed consideration to the above Despatch, and with the highest deference to the authority from which it has emanated, I take leave to distinctly declare my conviction that the arrangement directed in it will be most detrimental to the

the efficiency of the Small Cause Court of Madras; that it will impair the excellent operations of the police of the immense population of Madras; and that it will place on the officer now directed to be made first Judge of the Small Cause Court, a load of duty and labour which no man can properly perform.

2. I have before, in my different minutes of the dates noted in the margin, so clearly and fully offered my sentiments touching the Small Cause Court, that I will not intrude by repeating them here. Let no one suppose, from what I say above, that I undervalue, or rather, do not fully appreciate Mr. Edward Elliott's extraordinary merits as a public officer. I have already most cordially and unfeignedly borne testimony to them; but because he is a willing, indefatigable, and most able man, I cannot consider that as any good reason why this Government should make experiments as to his powers of working.

11 May 1849.
23 October 1850.
27 June 1851.
21 August 1851.
(Memorandum.)

3. The proceedings of this Government lately sent to the Honourable Court and to the Government of India will show how much beyond even my original calculation the business of the Small Cause Court has increased under its present constitution. They will also show that in future no assistance is to be looked for from the judges of Her Majesty's Supreme Court, and they will likewise, I presume, demonstrate the very satisfactory manner in which that business has been carried on.

4. I remark that the Honourable Court, in the 3d para. of their Despatch, speak of this Government having made arrangements for establishment of the Small Cause Court to the exclusion of Mr. Edward Elliott, "without previous communication with us." If we did so, we assigned our reasons, and so far as my personal judgment extends, I have seen not the smallest cause to retract or modify any opinion I offered.

5. The Honourable Court are likewise, I see, pleased to observe that a compliance with the recommendation of this Government for granting Mr. Edward Elliott a personal allowance, has many objections "of a financial nature as well as upon the grounds of rule and precedent." The Government did not overlook, in its early arrangements for the Small Cause Court, the necessity for studying every practicable economy consistent with efficiency; and I respectfully observe, that when I see compensation allowed to the gentlemen employed in the Small Cause Courts of Calcutta and Bombay, I am unable to understand the principle on which it is refused to Mr. Edward Elliott (who has claims far beyond any of them) when this Government is unanimous in supporting those claims. Besides which, I beg to be permitted to reiterate that I can discover no reason why the chief magistrate and head of police of a city like Madras, containing a population of 700,000 souls, composed of all the elements of intrigue, disturbance, and villainy, should be less liberally remunerated than the corresponding appointments at the other Presidencies.

6. I have felt it due to myself to offer the above remarks, which I request may be transmitted to the Government of India and to the Honourable Court by the earliest opportunity.

7. I have now but to add that, after full reflection, I question the competency of the Madras Government to give effect to the Honourable Court's commands without an application to the Governor General of India. I must humbly take leave to doubt the correctness of the Honourable Court's expression as to "reinstating" Mr. Edward Elliott in a situation he has never held. The Legislative Acts of the Government of India carry with them, in my estimation, all the force of Acts of Parliament; and it is superfluous to say that they are absolute, and must be implicitly abided by. My belief is, that agreeable to clause 10 of Act IX. of 1850, no judge can be removed by any authority save that of the Governor General of India in Council. If any doubts exist as to this belief, my honourable colleagues will perhaps agree with me that they should be referred to the law officers. We must take care not to do anything illegal, else we shall bring Government and the Small Cause Court into collision with the Supreme Court.

1st March 1852.

(signed) *Henry Pottinger.*

P.S.—On reading over this Minute, I observe that I have omitted to distinctly express my urgent and respectful hope that the Honourable Court will be pleased to direct that Mr. Edward Elliott shall be paid the amount of remuneration proposed to him for the past as well as future, whether he be appointed to the Small Cause Court or not.

1st March 1852.

(signed) *Henry Pottinger.*

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. Elliott.

From the Honourable Court of Directors (No. 1, of 1852, F. D.)

IN this letter the Honourable Court express their disapprobation of the separation of Mr. E. F. Elliott from the Small Cause Court, and with reference to his memorial representing the reduction of allowances to which he had been subjected by the loss of his office of Chief Commissioner of the late Court of Requests, they observe that the legitimate way of

relieving him is to reinstate him in the office of judge of the Small Cause Court; and they accordingly direct that immediately on the receipt of this Despatch, Mr. Elliott shall be "reinstated in the office of first judge of the Small Cause Court."

The Honourable Court have probably not observed, that there is no provision in Act IX. of 1850 for the removal of a judge of the Small Cause Court duly appointed, except by the Governor General of India in Council, on the application of the Governor of the Presidency in Council. In order to the appointment of Mr. Elliott to the office of first judge of the Small Cause Court, it is necessary, I apprehend, that the office be vacated by the authority of the Governor General in Council, and the first step for this Government to take in pursuance of the orders of the Honourable Court, is to make an application to the Governor General in Council on the ground of those orders for the removal of the present incumbent. This step, I think, ought to be taken without delay, for the orders of the Court are so peremptory that we seem to be bound to do immediately what in us lies towards carrying them into effect. No discretion whatever is left to us.

But in taking this step, I think we may properly represent that we do it under the force of the Honourable Court's commands against our own judgment, and with a strong opinion that when they see the reports of the working of the new Small Cause Court which have been submitted to the Government of India, they will be as convinced as we are of the impossibility of Mr. Elliott discharging, efficiently, the office of first judge of that Court, and giving adequate attention to the duties of the chief magistrate and superintendent of police; or, in the terms of the Despatch, of the impossibility of "the Small Cause Court retaining the benefit of his experience and talents, without detriment to the other branch of the public service."

The Honourable Court say they await the receipt from the Government of India, of the report which this Government intended to render to that authority which was rendered on the 11th September last, and appears to have been transmitted to the Court, on or about the 12th December, was deemed by the President in Council to be so conclusive on the question of the necessity of retaining three judges for the disposal of the business of the Small Cause Court, that he resolved, at once, without waiting for any further report, to submit the papers for the final orders of the Honourable Court, in regard to this part of the arrangements. The Honourable Court will learn from his report, which they will have had before them early in February, that it is no longer "doubtful whether the business of the new Court will be greatly increased;" but that, in fact, the number of small causes instituted under Act IX. of 1850, including those before the judge sitting in the Supreme Court in the first six months,* had exceeded the number instituted in the late Court of Requests in a whole year.† By the returns just transmitted, they will learn that the number of suits instituted‡ in the Small Cause Court alone, exclusive of those before the judge sitting in the Supreme Court, in the whole year from January to December 1851, was little less than double the average which came before the Petty Court; while, taking separately the last six months of the year, during which, the Court may be considered to have been in full operation, the average was 2,384 monthly, which, for the year, would give 28,608. We have no return of the cases instituted before the judges sitting in the Supreme Court in the last half year; but the number instituted in the first six months was 3,811. In future, the business of the Small Cause Court will be increased by the addition of the causes which have hitherto gone to the Supreme Court judges.

In my Minute of 20th May 1850, I observed that, in 1849, the Petty Court had passed 1,521 judgments after trial. The number of defended cases decided by the Small Cause Court in the last six months of 1851, was, omitting non-suits, 2,440, at which date, the number for a year would be 4,880, or more than threefold of the judgments passed by the Petty Court. Had the Honourable Court been in possession of these returns, they would hardly, I think, have deemed it necessary to put the question of Mr. Elliott's capability to discharge, efficiently, the joint labours of first judge of the Small Cause Court, and chief magistrate and superintendent of police to a practical test, by his appointment to the former office experimentally.

I concur, generally, in the sentiments expressed by the Right Honourable the President in his Minute, and particularly in the remarks recorded in the 5th para. on the subject of the personal allowance recommended to be granted to Mr. Elliott, and I earnestly join in the hope expressed by him, that the Honourable Court will be pleased to direct the payment of that allowance for the past, and until he shall enter on the office of first judge of the Small Cause Court. From the 6th December 1850, Mr. Elliott's allowances have been reduced by 1,075 rupees a month, in consequence of the merging of the Court of Requests in the new Court of Small Causes. He had been upwards of 30 years a commissioner of the Court of Requests, and had presided in it during 20 years of that period. His meritorious conduct in that office, has been acknowledged and applauded by the Government in the strongest terms. It is undeniable that his services as chief magistrate and superintendent of police, are greatly underpaid. With the personal allowance proposed to be granted, his emolument will be just equal to the salary of the chief magistrates of Calcutta and Bombay respectively; the former not having the charge of the police. Mr. Elliott is the only officer connected with the late Courts of Requests at the three Presidencies, who has been a sufferer by the new arrangement, the judges of the new Courts at Calcutta and Bombay having personal allowance, to make up their emoluments to the amount received by them respectively, while attached to the Courts of Requests.

(signed) *D. Elliott.*

4 March 1852.

Para. 1.

The Secretary to
the Government of
India, 12 Dec.
1851.

Para. 5 of the
Court's Despatch.

* 12,607.

† 12,562.

‡ 23,069.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Thomas*.

Honourable Court's Despatch, 2 January (No. 1) 1852, Financial Department.

I HAVE little to add to the views recorded by the Right Honourable the President, and the Honourable Mr. Elliott, in their respective Minutes of the 1st and 4th instant, in which I concur generally.

There is no question, in my opinion, that the greatest advantage has resulted to the public service from the present constitution of the Court of Small Causes in its own efficiency, in its permitting Mr. E. F. Elliott to devote his entire time and energies to his arduous and important duties as chief magistrate and superintendent of police.

This has been my opinion from the first, and it has been strengthened by all our subsequent experience, and by all the information laid before the Government. At the same time, I never contemplated that the public interests were to be served, by sacrificing Mr. Edward Elliott, and by depriving him, after years of zealous and able service, of allowances, to which I consider him fully and justly entitled. Had I supposed that this would have been the result by Mr. Burgass's appointment, I should not have been a party to that measure, as it would have been unjust, after the long period Mr. E. F. Elliott had held the office of first commissioner of the Court of Requests, though I deemed that appointment, and still deem it so, highly expedient for the public interests.

I regret that the Honourable Court have declined to sanction the arrangements carried out by this Government, but as they have done so in clear and positive terms, I concur entirely with the Honourable Mr. Elliott, that the only step now to be taken, is to apply "to the Governor General in Council, on the grounds of the Court's orders for the removal of the present incumbent," and to place Mr. E. F. Elliott in the office of first judge at the earliest practicable date.

I consider those orders, with him, to be "peremptory," and to leave no discretion with this Government, and that it is not open to this Board, therefore, to postpone or set them aside, unless the Government of India should see fit, in anticipation of the further orders of the Court of Directors, to sanction the payment to Mr. E. F. Elliott, of the compensation to which he is entitled.

(signed) *J. F. Thomas*.

5 March 1852.

(No. 180.)

ORDERED, that copy of the above Despatch of the letter from this Government, to which it refers, of the memorial of Mr. E. F. Elliott, and of the Minutes recorded, above, by the members of Government, be forwarded to the Supreme Government.

2. In their Despatch above recorded, the Honourable Court express their disapprobation of the separation of Mr. E. F. Elliott from the Small Cause Court, and, with reference to his memorial, representing the reduction of allowances to which he had been subjected by the loss of his office of chief commissioner of the late Court of Requests, they observe that the legitimate way of relieving him, is to reinstate him in the office of judge of the Small Cause Court, and they accordingly direct that immediately on the receipt of this Despatch, Mr. Elliott shall be reinstated in the office of first judge of the Small Cause Court.

3. In passing the above order, it would appear to have escaped the intention of the Honourable Court that there is no provision in Act IX. of 1850, for the removal of a judge of the Small Cause Court duly appointed, except by the Governor General of India in Council, on the application of the Governor of the Presidency in Council. In order to the appointment of Mr. Elliott to the office of first judge of the Small Cause Court, it is necessary that the office be vacated by the authority of the Governor General in Council. Under these circumstances, the Government resolve to make application to the Most Noble the Governor General of India in Council, that he will be pleased to take measures for the removal of the present incumbent in the office of first judge of the Madras Court of Small Causes, and will thus enable this Government to comply with the requisition of the Honourable Court for the appointment of Mr. E. F. Elliott to the situation.

4. While, however, under the cogency of the commands of the Honourable Court, which are explicit and peremptory, leaving no ground for delay or for the exercise of discretion on their part, the Madras Government make this application; they feel themselves constrained at the same time to state that they do so in obedience to the orders of the Court, and against their own judgment, and that they cannot but entertain a strong opinion that when the Court shall see the reports of the working of the new Small Cause Court, which have been submitted to the Government of India, they will be as convinced as this Government are, of the impossibility of Mr. Elliott discharging efficiently the office of first judge of that Court, and giving adequate attention to the duties of the chief magistrate and superintendent of police, or, in the terms of the Despatch, of the impossibility of "the Small Cause Court retaining the benefit of his experience and talents, without detriment to the other branch of the public service."

5. The Honourable Court state, they await the receipt from the Government of India of the report which this Government intended to render to that authority. The report showing the operation of the Small Cause Court for the first six months of 1851, which

was rendered on the 11th September last, and appears to have been transmitted to the Court on or about the 12th December, was deemed by the President in Council to be so conclusive, on the question of the necessity of retaining three judges for the disposal of the business of the Small Cause Court, that he resolved at once, without waiting for the further report promised at the close of the year, to submit the papers for the final orders of the Honourable Court in regard to that part of the arrangements. The Honourable Court will learn from this report, which they will have had before them early in February, that it is no longer "doubtful whether the business of the new Court will be greatly increased," but that, in fact, the numbers of small causes instituted under Act IX. of 1850, including those before the judge sitting in the Supreme Court in the first six months, had exceeded the number instituted in the late Court of Requests in a whole year. By the returns just transmitted, they will learn that the number of suits instituted in the Small Cause Court alone, exclusive of those before the judge sitting in the Supreme Court in the whole year from January to December 1851, was little less than double the average which came before the Petty Court; while taking separately the last six months of the year, during which the Court may be considered to have been in full operation, the average was 2,384 monthly; which, for the year would give 28,608. The Government have no return of the cases instituted before the judges sitting in the Supreme Court in the last half-year, but the number instituted in the first six months was 3,811. In future, the business of the Small Cause Court will be increased, by the addition of the causes which have hitherto gone to the Supreme Court judges.

6. In 1849, the Petty Court passed 1,521 judgments after trial. The number of defended cases decided by the Small Cause Court in the last six months of 1851 was, omitting non-suits, 2,440, at which rate, the number for a year would be 4,880, or more than threefold of the judgments passed by the Petty Court. This Government venture to think, that had the Honourable Court been in possession of these returns, they would hardly have deemed it necessary to put the question of Mr. Elliott's capability to discharge efficiently the joint labours of first judge of the Small Cause Court, and chief magistrate and superintendent of police to a practical test, by his appointment to the former office experimentally.

7. The Honourable Court observe that, by giving Mr. E. F. Elliott a trial, "you will afford a practical solution of the question of his capability to continue efficiently to discharge his joint labours, and if the experiment should fail of success, you will then be free to resort to other arrangements." This Government would, with much deference, remark, that although Mr. Elliott's capability to carry on the duties of a judge of the Small Cause Court may admit of ready determination, his competency to continue the efficient discharge of his police functions is less easily tested. What he will be obliged to leave undone in this department will not appear; the recorded work may show as well as ever, but the vigilant surveillance must be remitted. There cannot be that instant attention to every report, that prompt interposition at the moment of need, which renders the police so efficient at present. The effect will become gradually apparent, by the decreasing efficiency of the department. A well-organised and well-disciplined department may go on for a time without any striking difference in its working, but deterioration must ensue when the accustomed pervading superintendence is felt to be relaxed. It should not be overlooked, that Madras contains a population of 700,000 souls, a population rife with all the elements of disturbance and intrigue.

8. The Government have thus, in justice to themselves, yet, at the same time with every deference to the Honourable the Court of Directors, presumed to record the above remarks on the union which has been ordered of the offices of chief magistrate and superintendent of police, and of first judge of the Court of Small Causes. They cannot, however, conclude these observations, without soliciting attention to the position of Mr. Elliott in respect to his allowances for the period that has elapsed since the establishment of the Small Cause Court, and express their hope that the Honourable Court will be pleased to direct that the personal allowance, 1,000 rupees per mensem, which was recommended for that gentleman by the Government of India, may be made good to him for the past, and until he shall enter upon the office of first judge of the Small Cause Court. They would point out that from the 6th December 1850, Mr. Elliott's allowances have been reduced by 1,075 rupees a month, in consequence of the merging of the Court of Requests in the new Court of Small Causes. His loss of salary has, therefore, already exceeded 16,000 rupees. He had been upwards of 30 years a commissioner of the Court of Requests, and had presided in it during 20 years of that period. His meritorious conduct in that office has been acknowledged and applauded by the Government in the strongest terms. It is undeniable that his services as chief magistrate and superintendent of police are greatly underpaid. With the personal allowance proposed to be granted, his emolument will be just equal to the salary of the chief magistrate of Calcutta and Bombay, the former not having the charge of the police. Mr. Elliott is the only officer connected with the late Courts of Requests at the three Presidencies who has been a sufferer by the new arrangement, the judges of the new courts of Calcutta and Bombay, to whom salaries have been assigned less than they before enjoyed, having personal allowances to make up their emoluments to the amount received by them respectively while attached to the Courts of Requests.

(signed) T. Pycroft,
Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George, 9 March 1852.

12,607.
12,562.
Mins. of Cons.
2 March 1852.
23,069.

ORDERED, That the following Letter be dispatched :

(No. 181.)

From *T. Pycroft*, Esq., Secretary to Government, to *J. F. Halliday*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India; dated Fort St. George, 9 March 1852.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to forward, for the purpose of their being laid before the Government of India, the accompanying copy of a Despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors in the Financial Department of 1852, 2d January; of the Minutes thereon recorded by the several members of this Government, and of an Extract Minutes of Consultation of this day's date, expressive of their views upon the question. I have also to transmit copy of the letter from this Government, dated 12th August 1851, to which the Despatch of the Honourable Court is a reply; and likewise of the memorial addressed to that authority by Mr. E. F. Elliott.

2. In their Despatch, the Honourable Court express their disapproval of the separation of Mr. E. F. Elliott from the Madras Court of Small Causes, and direct that immediately on the receipt of the Despatch, this Government reinstate Mr. Elliott in the office of First Judge of the Court.

3. In passing this order, it would appear to have escaped the attention of the Honourable Court that there is no provision in Act IX. of 1850 for the removal of a judge of the Small Cause Court duly appointed, except by the Governor General of India in Council, on the application of the Governor of the Presidency in Council. In order to the appointment of Mr. Elliott to the office of First Judge of the Small Cause Court, it is necessary that the office be vacated by the authority of the Governor General in Council. I am, therefore, desired to make application, on the part of the Madras Government, that the Most Noble the Governor General in Council will be pleased to take measures for removing the present incumbent of the office of First Judge of the Madras Court of Small Causes, and thereby enable this Government to comply with the orders conveyed in the concluding para. of the Despatch for appointing Mr. E. F. Elliott to that situation.

4. I am at the same time instructed to state that while under the cogeny of the Honourable Court's commands, which are peremptory, affording no opening for delay, for the exercise of discretion on their part, this Government have felt it their duty to prefer the present application, they are yet constrained to state that they have made it against their own judgment, and that they cannot divest themselves of the strong opinion that when the Honourable Court shall see the reports of the working of the new Small Cause Court which have been submitted to the Government of India, they will be convinced, as this Government are, of the impossibility of Mr. Elliott discharging efficiently the offices of First Judge of that Court, and giving adequate attention to the duties of the chief magistrate and superintendent of police, or, in the terms of the Despatch, of the impossibility of the Small Cause Court retaining the benefit of his experience and talents without detriment to the other branch of the public service.

5. I am further desired to solicit the attention of the Supreme Government to the concluding para. of the Extract Minutes of Consultation, now forwarded, and to express the hope of this Government that they shall have the support of the Government of India in urging upon the consideration of the Honourable the Court of Directors that the personal allowance of 1,000 rupees per mensem, which has been already recommended for Mr. E. F. Elliott, may be made good to him from the 6th December 1850, until he shall enter upon his duties as First Judge of the Court of Small Causes.

(signed) *T. Pycroft*,
Secretary to Government.

11 Sept. 1851,
No. 567; 2 March
1852, No. 159.

FINANCIAL DESPATCH to the Government of Madras (No. 18),
dated 10 November 1852.

1. WE are informed by your Despatch in the Judicial Department, dated the 12th March 1852 (No. 13), that upon the receipt of our instructions to place Mr. E. F. Elliott in the post of First Judge of the Small Cause Court, you immediately applied to the Government of India, and requested that in accordance with the provisions of the Act No. IX. of 1850, his Lordship the Governor General would take measures for the removal of Mr. Burgass, the present first judge, in view to Mr. Elliott's appointment to the office.

2. In making this communication, you state that the step has been taken against your own judgment, and with reference to the increased number of causes which has been tried before the new court, you reiterate the opinion which you

previously expressed "as to the impossibility of Mr. Elliott discharging efficiently the office of first judge of the Court, and giving adequate attention to the duties of chief magistrate and superintendent of police." You also urgently solicit our attention to those portions of your letter to the Government of India, and of your Minutes of Consultation which have reference to the loss of 1,075 rupees per month, which has been sustained by Mr. Elliott since the establishment of the new Court of Small Causes, in consequence of his services not having been continued under the revised constitution of the Court, and you repeat the expression of your earnest hope that the personal allowance of 1,000 rupees per month, for which that gentleman has been recommended in a previous letter, "may be made good to him until he shall enter upon the duties of Judge of the Court of Small Causes.

3. We would again remark upon the first point, that if it should be found upon experience that the interests of the public service will not be benefited by the continuance of Mr. Elliott in the joint offices which he has, for so many years successfully occupied, we shall be prepared to reconsider our orders for his retention in the post of First Judge in the Small Cause Court. With reference to your renewed recommendation for the grant of a personal allowance to Mr. Elliott, for the period during which he has held the sole office of chief magistrate and superintendent of police, we are prepared, under all the circumstances of the case, to authorise you to issue to him the sum of 500 rupees per month for the period in question.

4. Having come to this determination, it is unnecessary that we should give any further reply to the memorial which Mr. Elliott has lately addressed to us respecting his allowances, and which was transmitted with your supplementary judicial letter on the subject, dated the 23d March 1852 (No. 14).

JUDICIAL LETTER from the Government of Madras, dated 2 June 1852 (No. 22).

Para 1. With reference to our letter in this Department, dated 12th March 1852 (No. 13), we have the honour to report that the Most Noble the Governor General of India in Council having been pleased, under the provisions of section 10, Act IX. of 1850, to remove Mr. R. Burgass from the office of First Judge of the Madras Court of Small Causes, we have, in conformity with the orders conveyed in your Financial Despatch, dated 2d January 1852, appointed Mr. E. F. Elliott to the vacant post.

2. We take this opportunity of forwarding for the orders of your Honourable Court, a memorial to your address from Mr. Burgass, praying for compensation for the loss of his office.

EXTRACT Fort St. George, Judicial Consultation of 27 April 1852.

Read the following :—

(No. 316.)

From *A. R. Young, Esq.*, Under Secretary to the Government of India, to *T. Pycroft, Esq.*, Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, dated 10 April 1852.

No. 33.
Home Department.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 181, dated the 9th ultimo, with enclosure.

2. In compliance with the application of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council the Governor General of India in Council is pleased, under section 10, Act IX. of 1850, to remove Mr. R. Burgass from the office of First Judge of the Madras Court of Small Causes from the date of receipt of this letter by the Government of Fort St. George, in order to the restoration to that appointment of Mr. E. F. Elliott, as directed in the orders of the Honourable Court of Directors, communicated in their Financial Despatch to the Madras Government (No. 1,) of 1852, dated the 2d January last.

3. The

3. The Governor General in Council will with pleasure add his support to the recommendation which the Government of Fort St. George have made to the Honourable Court that Mr. Elliott may receive compensation at the rate of 1,000 rupees a month from the 5th December 1850, until he shall re-enter upon his duties as First Judge of the Madras Court of Small Causes.

(signed) *A. R. Young,*
Under Secretary to the Government of India.

(No. 301.)

ORDER, that the following Appointment be made and notified in the Official Gazette.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Edward Francis Elliott, Esq., to be First Judge of the Madras Court of Small Causes, in succession to Richard Burgass, Esq., removed by the Most Noble the Governor General of India in Council, under instructions received from the Honourable the Court of Directors, and under the provisions of section 10, Act IX. of 1850.

Ordered also, that the concluding para. of Mr. Under Secretary Young's letter be communicated to Mr. E. F. Elliott.

Fort St. George, 1852.

(signed) *T. Pycroft,*
Secretary to Government.

ORDERED, in consequence, that the following Letter be despatched:—

(No. 302.)

From *T. Pycroft*, Esq., Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, to *R. Burgass*, Esq., dated 27 April 1852.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to forward to you the accompanying extracts from a letter from the Under Secretary to the Government of India, dated the 10th instant, and from the letter from this Government of the 9th ultimo, to which it is a reply; and in intimating to you your removal by the Most Noble the Governor General of India in Council, under sect. 10, Act IX. 1850, from the office of First Judge of the Madras Court of Small Causes, to inform you that your disconnexion from the Court has been caused solely for the purpose of enabling effect to be given to certain arrangements which have been ordered by the Honourable the Court of Directors. I have also to express to you the entire approval of Government for the manner in which you have discharged the duties of First Judge of the Small Cause Court, from its establishment in December 1850, to the present time.

(signed) *T. Pycroft,*
Secretary to Government.

No. 35.

Para. 2.

Paras. 1 to 4.

EXTRACT Fort St. George.—Judicial Diary to Consultation of 1 June 1852.

RECEIVED the following letter:—

From *R. Burgass*, Esq., late First Judge of the Madras Court of Small Causes, to the Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department, Fort St. George, dated 10 May 1852.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 27th ultimo with its enclosures, in which you communicate my removal from the office of the First Judge of the Madras Court of Small Causes.

I have the honour herewith to forward a memorial to the Honourable Court of Directors, praying for compensation for the loss of my office, and to beg that you will lay it before the Right Honourable the Governor in Council with my respectful request that it may be forwarded to the Honourable the Court of Directors.

Madras, 10 May 1852.

(signed) *R. Burgass.*

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

The Memorial of *Richard Burgass*, Esq., M.A., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, late First Judge of the Madras Court of Small Causes,

Sheweth,

THAT on the 19th November 1850, your memorialist was appointed by the Right Honourable the Governor of Madras in Council, First Judge of the Madras Court of Small Causes, a court of record then recently erected by Act IX. of 1850 of the Legislative Council of India,

That your memorialist underwent great labour in preparing the necessary forms and rules, in selecting and organizing the office establishment of the new court, and in bringing it to its present acknowledged state of efficiency.

That your memorialist continued to discharge the duties of his said office without intermission up to the 27th April 1852, when your memorialist received from the Government of Madras certain documents, copies of which are hereunto annexed, announcing his removal from the said office by the special orders of your Honourable Court; and that on the same day, the "Madras Government Gazette" contained the following announcement:—

"E. F. Elliott, Esq., to be First Judge of the Madras Court of Small Causes, in succession to Richard Burgass, Esq., removed by the Most Noble the Governor General of India in Council, under instructions received from the Honourable the Court of Directors, and under the provisions of section 10, Act IX. of 1850."

Your memorialist is led to infer that his removal was occasioned solely by financial considerations connected with the question of the claim for compensation made by Mr. E. F. Elliott for the loss of his office as Commissioner of the Court for the Recovery of Small Debts in Madras; a court of limited jurisdiction which was superseded by the Madras Court of Small Causes.

Your memorialist further sheweth that he commenced his practice at the Bombay bar in the year 1839, and although previous to November 1850 he was not directly in the service of the East India Company, yet, that from May 1840 to May 1841, he was acting as the registrar and prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay; and for the year 1843 he was acting as the clerk of the Small Causes in the said Supreme Court.

Your memorialist having been thus removed from his office, and not being able, with propriety, to return to his practice at the Madras bar, prays that your Honourable Court will grant him such compensation as it is customary in England to grant to judicial officers who are removed from their offices for reasons of expediency, without any fault or misconduct being imputed to them.

Your memorialist believes that he is greatly understating such compensation, in estimating it at a life annuity of one quarter of the salary attached to the office, and respectfully submits his claim for compensation to the consideration of your Honourable Court.

Madras, 10 May 1852.

(signed) *Richard Burgass.*

(No. 302.—Judicial Department.)

From *T. Pycroft*, Esq., Secretary to Government, to *R. Burgass*, Esq.; dated Fort St. George, 27 April 1852.

Sir,

* Para. 2.

† Para 4.

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to forward to you the accompanying extracts from a letter* from the Under Secretary to the Government of India, dated the 7th instant, and from the letter† of this Government of the 9th ultimo, to which it is a reply, and in intimating to you your removal by the Most Noble the Governor General of India in Council, under section 10, Act IX., 1850, from the office of First Judge of the Madras Court of Small Causes, to inform you that your disconnection from the court has been caused solely for the purpose of enabling effect to be given to certain arrangements which have been ordered by the Honourable the Court of Directors, I have also to express to you the entire approval of Government for the manner in which you have discharged the duties of First Judge of the Small Cause Court from its establishment in December 1850 to the present time.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. Pycroft*,
Secretary to Government.

(Judicial Department.)

EXTRACT from a LETTER from the Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George to the Secretary to the Government of India, dated 9 March 1852 (No. 181).

Para. 1. I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to forward, for the purpose of their being laid before the Government of India, the accompanying copy of a Despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors in the Financial Department No. 1 of 1852, 2d January, of the Minutes thereon recorded by the several members of this Government, and of an extract Minutes of Consultation of this day's date, expressive of their views upon the question. I have also to transmit copy of the letter from this Government, dated 12th August 1851, to which the Despatch of the Honourable Court is a reply, and likewise of the memorial addressed to that authority by Mr. E. F. Elliott.

2. In their Despatch, the Honourable Court express their disapproval of the separation of Mr. E. F. Elliott from the Madras Court of Small Causes, and direct that immediately on the receipt of the Despatch, this Government reinstate Mr. Elliott in the office of First Judge of the Court.

3. In

3. In passing this order, it would appear to have escaped the attention of the Honourable Court that there is no provision in Act IX. of 1850 for the removal of a judge of the Small Cause Court duly appointed, except by the Governor General of India in Council on the application of the Governor of the Presidency in Council. In order to the appointment of Mr. Elliott to the office of First Judge of the Small Cause Court, it is necessary that the office be vacated by the authority of the Governor General in Council; I am therefore desirous to make application on the part of the Madras Government that the Most Noble the Governor General in Council will be pleased to take measures for removing the present incumbent of the office of First Judge of the Madras Court of Small Causes, and thereby enable this Government to comply with the orders conveyed in the concluding paragraph of the Despatch for appointing Mr. E. F. Elliott to that situation.

4. I am, at the same time, instructed to state, that while under the cogency of the Honourable Court's commands, which are peremptory, affording no opening for delay, or for the exercise of discretion on their part, this Government have felt it their duty to prefer the present application, they are yet constrained to state that they have made it against their own judgment, and that they cannot divest themselves of the strong opinion that when the Honourable Court shall see the reports of the working of the New Small Cause Court which have been submitted to the Government of India, they will be convinced, as this Government are, of the impossibility of Mr. Elliott discharging efficiently the office of First Judge of that court, and giving adequate attention to the duties of the chief magistrate and superintendent of police, or, in the terms of the Despatch, of the impossibility of "the Small Cause Court retaining the benefit of his experience and talents without detriment to the other branch of the public service."

(Judicial Department.)

EXTRACT from a LETTER from the Under Secretary to the Government of India, dated 10 April 1852 (No. 316).

Para. 2. IN compliance with the application of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, the Governor General of India in Council is pleased under sec. 10, Act IX. of 1850, to remove Mr. R. Burgass from the office of First Judge of the Madras Court of Small Causes, from the date of receipt of this letter by the Government of Fort St. George, in order to the restoration to that appointment of Mr. E. F. Elliott, as directed in the orders of the Hon. Court of Directors, communicated in their Financial Despatch to the Madras Government (No. 1), of 1852, dated the 2d January last.

(No. 369.)

ORDERED, that the Memorial received with the above letter do lie on the Table for the prescribed period of 20 days.

Fort St. George, 27 May 1852.

(signed) *T. Pycroft*,
Secretary to Government.

FINANCIAL DESPATCH to the Government of Madras (No. 19), dated 17 November 1852.

1. It is unnecessary to enter again into a detail of the circumstances which induced us to direct the appointment of Mr. E. F. Elliott to the office of First Judge of the Small Cause Court, in succession of Mr. Burgass.

Letter from, in Judicial Department, dated 2 June, 1852 (No. 22).

Reports that Mr. R. Burgass has, in accordance with the Court's instruction, been removed by order of the Governor General, from the office of First Judge of the Madras Court of Small Causes, and that Mr. E. F. Elliott has been appointed to the vacant post. Transmits a Memorial from Mr. Burgass, praying for compensation for the loss of his office.

2. The latter gentleman has now submitted a claim to compensation for the loss of his office. We cannot allow that Mr. Burgass has any claim upon us, and we therefore regret that we cannot accede to the request preferred by that gentleman.

COPY JUDICIAL LETTER from the Government of Madras, dated 6 April 1853,
(No. 12).

Cons. 28 January
1853, Nos. 36, 37.

WE have the honour to forward a Memorial to your address from Mr. R. Burgass, praying for a reconsideration of your orders for his removal from the office of First Judge of the Madras Court of Small Causes.

Cons. 7 January
1853, No. 31.
Cons. 5 April 1853.

2. With this paper we forward copies of communications from the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the Judges of the Small Cause Court, and of statements enclosed in them, showing the amount of business performed by their respective courts under Act IX. of 1850, together with copies of Minutes recorded by the Members of Government upon a review of the returns furnished from the Small Cause Court for the past year, and expressive of their respective views on the union of the offices of First Judge of the Small Cause Court, Chief Magistrate and Superintendent of Police, in the person of Mr. E. F. Elliott, to which we would solicit the serious attention of your Honourable Court.

EXTRACT Fort St. George Judicial Consultation of 28th January 1853.

Read the following Letter:

From R. Burgass, Esq., late First Judge of the Madras Court of Small Causes, to the Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated 20 January 1853.

No. 36.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to enclose a Memorial addressed to the Honourable Court of Directors, asking for a reconsideration of its order for my removal from my late office of First Judge of the Madras Court of Small Causes; and in laying it before the Court of Directors I would respectfully solicit the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to support my request by making such remarks as he may think the case may call for.

As the Governor General of India in Council was the authority by whom I was directly removed from my late office, I beg also respectfully to ask, on the duplicate copy of my Memorial being transmitted to the Supreme Government, that it may be moved to express to the Honourable Court of Directors its opinion, founded on its experience at Calcutta, on the possibility of the duties of the three respective offices of Chief Magistrate of Police, Chief Superintendent of Police, and First Judge of the Court of Small Causes being performed by one individual.

Madras, 20 January 1853.

(signed) *Richd. Burgass.*

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company, &c. &c. &c.

The MEMORIAL of Richard Burgass, Esq., M.A., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, and late First Judge of the Madras Court of Small Causes.

Sheweth,

THAT your memorialist was appointed First Judge of the Madras Court of Small Causes on the 19th day of November 1850, in pursuance of powers vested in the Right Honourable the Governor in Council at Madras, by Act IX. of 1850, by which said Act the said Court was then first erected, and also made a Court of Record.

That your memorialist entered upon and performed all the duties of the said office, and underwent considerable labour in selecting and organizing the large establishment necessary for the new court; in training its inexperienced officers to a proper discharge of their duty, in framing its rules and process, and in gradually bringing it to its present acknowledged state of efficiency.

That on the 27th of April 1852, without your memorialist being called upon to show cause against such a step, he was removed from his said appointment by the Governor General of India in Council on the application of the Governor in Council at Madras, acting under instructions from your Honourable Court.

Enclosure No. 1.

That such removal was not occasioned by any misconduct on the part of your Memorialist, as will fully appear by the documents hereto annexed, but solely originated in the claim for compensation made by Mr. E. F. Elliott, who, in addition to being Chief Magistrate and Superintendent of Police, had previously been First Commissioner of the Court for the Recovery of Small Debts in Madras; a court of limited jurisdiction, which was superseded by the Madras Court of Small Causes, in the same manner in which the Courts of Request in England were superseded by the County Courts.

That

That your memorialist immediately, viz., on the 10th of May 1852, memorialized your Honourable Court for compensation for the loss of his said office, of which he was thus deprived, for purposes of expediency only, but that in such Memorial your memorialist contented himself with stating the bare facts of the case only, and purposely abstained from going at length into details.

That your memorialist also abstained from calling the attention of your Honourable Court to the question as to whether a judge of a Court of Record, could, according to English Law, which is prevalent at Madras, be removed summarily, and without cause shown from his office, although your memorialist was advised to the effect that such a power of removal, not being possessed by the Queen herself, could not be possessed by her delegates—the East India Company—within at least the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the three Presidencies, where English law prevails. But now your memorialist prays that your Honourable Court will be pleased to take the opinion of its law officers on this question.

That your memorialist was induced to adopt such a line of conduct because he considered it more respectful to your Honourable Court to appeal at once, and without argument or comment to its sense of justice in so palpable a case of hardship.

That your memorialist was also led to believe that the Despatch then on its way to England, containing an account of the working of the new court, and the approval by the Supreme Government of India of all the proceedings of the Madras Government, would at once bring to light the misconceptions contained in the Despatch which brought out the orders for your memorialist's removal, and induce your Honourable Court to give effect to the recommendations of the Madras Government therein contained.

That your memorialist, in framing his former memorial, thought that the positive declaration of the Madras Government, based on a local, and therefore accurate knowledge of the circumstances of the case, to the effect that it was impossible for Mr. E. F. Elliott to perform the duties of the three several offices now held by him, would narrow the consideration of your Honourable Court to the alternative of your memorialist being compensated or restored to his office, and that your memorialist therefore refrained from entering into any lengthened discussion of his claim.

That your memorialist having been lately informed by the Madras Government that your Honourable Court is of opinion that no redress is due to him, now begs permission to lay his case fully before your Honourable Court, and to ask for a reconsideration of the reasons assigned for his removal; which, as your Memorialist submits, are founded upon misconceptions: it being alleged, first, That it was doubtful whether the business of the Madras Court of Small Causes would greatly exceed that of the Commissioners for the Recovery of Small Debts; and that, consequently, it did not follow but that Mr. E. F. Elliott might have time to perform the duties of First Judge of the new court in conjunction with those of his two other offices.

Your memorialist begs to call the attention of your Honourable Court to the remarkable fact, that at the very time that the above Despatch was penned, a year's actual experience (that of 1851) had shown that the number of suits instituted in the new court before its judges, had, in the first year of its existence, nearly doubled the average number of those instituted in the old court before its commissioners in the last ten years; the numbers being respectively 12,000 and 23,600, and that now the experience of the year 1852 fully bears out the deductions to be drawn from that of 1851, the number of suits instituted in it being 24,392; thus showing the tendency of the court's business is to increase rather than to diminish: arguments on this point thus become superfluous. But your memorialist will hereinafter submit, more particularly to your Honourable Court, the points in which the Madras Court of Small Causes differs from the Court of Commissioners, and from which it will abundantly appear that the business of the new court must inevitably exceed that of the old court; not so much from the greater number as the more difficult and perplexed nature of the suits instituted in it, from the attendance of the bar and attorneys of the Supreme Court, and from its more speedy and regular method of conducting proceedings, and also that the two courts differ much more widely from each other in jurisdiction than did the old Courts of Requests in England, and the recently established County Courts.

The second misconception is contained in the phrase by which your memorialist was ordered to be removed from his office, viz., that "Mr. Elliott should be reinstated in his."

Your memorialist submits, as Mr. Elliott never was a judge of a Court of Record, but only held an office, of which the title, the duties, and the salary were all different; that the expression is at least verbally incorrect, and as much, or more so, as if it were used in England in appointing a Court of Requests' Commissioner to be a County Court Judge. The fact, however, of the expression being verbally incorrect would be a matter of little consequence in itself, were it not for the deductions which naturally follow to this effect, viz., "As Mr. Elliott, notwithstanding his two other appointments, and their attendant duties, has hitherto performed the same duties as those devolving upon a Small Cause Judge, with satisfaction to Government, we think it unjust that the mere change in the name of his office should expose him to the loss of it."

Your memorialist will now place in juxtaposition the differences and distinctions between the Madras Court of Small Causes and the Court of Commissioners, which, as your memorialist submits, show that the change was not a mere verbal one, and (putting aside the question of the necessity of a legal education) that it is a matter of physical impossibility that Mr. Elliott can now perform the three several distinct duties of Chief Magistrate of Police, Chief Superintendent of Police, and First Judge of the Madras Court of Small Causes.

DISTINCTIONS between

The Madras Court of Small Causes - and - The Court of Commissioners.

The Madras Court of Small Causes is a Court of Record; is a Court both of Law and Equity; has jurisdiction to eject from any premises worth not more than 500 rupees a-year, and is thus obliged to administer the whole of the law of real property. It has power to levy distresses for rent; it has jurisdiction in cases of seduction and *crim. con.*, of assaults and trespasses, in actions of trover, in matters of partnerships; to try the validity of wills, and in cases of intestacy, and in actions against executors; and, in fact, over every demand whatsoever, to the amount of 500 rupees, excepting only matters concerning the Revenue, or acts done by Government or a judicial officer, or by their orders, or in suits for libel and slander. *Vide Act IX. of 1850, ss. 25, 32, 3, 91.*

Under the sum of 100 rupees, there is no appeal to the Supreme Court.

In cases where a debt above 30 rupees is sworn to, it has power of arrest on mesne process.

The Governor General of India in Council, on the application of the Governor in Council, can alone remove the Judges, and, as it is submitted according to the laws of England, for misconduct only, and on cause shown.

The judges cannot practise as advocates, attornies, or vakeels; or trade or traffic.

The Court is obliged by law to sit daily.

Written notes of every contested case, and the evidence therein are taken by the Judges.

The Bar occasionally, and the attornies of the Supreme Court constantly and habitually, practise in the Court.

Execution in all cases can be obtained in twelve days, whether the defendant appears or not.

The Court, as a general rule, disposes of causes on the return day of the summons.

The Court of Commissioners was not of Record; has jurisdiction to try simple matters of debt only to the amount of 420 rupees; and on application to the Supreme Court, a prohibition was issued to restrain it from trying even an action of trover; it was a simple Court of Requests in its law and practice, and had no jurisdiction in any of the matters enumerated on the other side.

Every suit was liable to be removed to the Supreme Court.

Had no such power.

The Commissioners held their office at the pleasure of the Governor in Council.

The Commissioners were without any restriction whatsoever, and the Second Commissioner was a practising barrister, and the third a practising attorney.

The Court sat twice a-week, and only two of its Commissioners attended at the same time.

No notes were taken of any case, and no evidence was taken down.

The Bar never made its appearance, and that of the attornies was a matter of very rare and exceptional occurrence.

A defendant who did not choose to appear could not have execution against him for a month, which afforded time for compromise, and lessened materially the number of suits actually heard.

The Court was frequently, from want of time, obliged to adjourn from one-fourth to one-sixth of its cases to the next court-day, by which time they were frequently compromised.

Your

Your memorialist also appends the respective office establishments of the two courts, which will elucidate the disproportion between their business, and show the difficulties which your memorialist had to contend with at the outset of the new court with so large a number of inexperienced persons in its establishment. Enclosures, Nos. 2 and 3.

The distinctions between the Madras Court of Small Causes and the County Courts in England, will be sufficiently noticed by stating that the former is a court both of law and equity; has jurisdiction to try the validity of wills, and is obliged to administer the whole intricate law of real property, according to the English, Hindoo, and Mahomedan systems; and in addition to a general knowledge of English law, must necessarily be conversant with the Hindoo and Mahomedan law of inheritance and contract, and the whole of the modifications of the three systems by the Acts of the Legislative Council of India. It will be obvious to your Honourable Court that an English County Court judge, with no other legal training than that of the performance of his own duties, would be very much at a loss if called upon to act as an Indian Small Cause Judge, and *à fortiori* it follows that a Commissioner of a Court of Requests would be so.

Your memorialist, however, does not insist so much upon the limited nature of Mr. Elliott's legal experience to show that he never, in fact, performed the duties of a small cause judge, as upon the physical impossibility of his being able to attend daily at court without detriment to his other duties; the office hours of the chief magistrate of police being from 11 to 4, whilst those of the Small Cause Court are from 10 to 4. Your Honourable Court is doubtless aware that Madras, by the last census, has a population (exceeding both that of Calcutta and Bombay) amounting to 750,000 inhabitants, and including amongst it the turbulent Mahomedans of Triphiane and the crews of a numerous shipping in the roads. As chief magistrate of police and chairman to the bench of magistrates, Mr. Elliott is obliged to take the chief part in the management of the assessment and the other municipal affairs of Madras.

The following extract from the published police rules will in some measure show the nature of his duties:—

“At the General Police Office the superintendent of police, or one of his deputies, at 10 a. m. hears the night cases, and reports from the divisions annexed to the office.

“At 11 o'clock a. m. the sitting magistrate takes his seat on the bench.

“The chief magistrate is from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. accessible to all parties in his own office.

“The lock-up houses, justice's jail, house of correction, and house of industry, are under the special orders of the chief magistrate.

“The chief magistrate and police magistrates visit the jail monthly in rotation.

“All religious and other processions are under the directions of the chief magistrate.

“Correspondence on general points affecting the police, or its establishment, passes through the office of the chief magistrate.

“Complaints against police officers are preferred to the chief magistrate,” and his other magisterial duties, including a general supervision and control of all matters relating to the police of Madras, are also necessarily very heavy, and would seem to fully call for the devotion of his entire time and energies to them; and so strong was the opinion of the Supreme and Madras Governments, as to the importance of even a junior magistrate of police being devoted entirely to his duties, that in 1837, when the population of Madras was less than it is now, Mr. Teed was forced to resign his appointment of junior magistrate of police because he was unable to do so; and your memorialist begs to quote the following communication which was made to him by the Governor of Madras:—

“My dear Sir,

“Grimdy, 23d December 1836.

“I have been directed by the Right Honourable the Governor to intimate to you that the Government of India have authorised an increase from the present rate of salary enjoyed by police magistrates of Madras to 1,000 rupees per mensem.

“The enjoined condition of this arrangement (and which it is the intention of the Madras Government to see fully acted up to) being that the police magistrate will be prepared to ‘devote the whole of his time to his duty,’ I am directed to inquire whether, under these circumstances, it will be your wish to retain your present situation of magistrate, and to request that you will be so good as to favour me with your decision for his Excellency's information.

“I am, &c.

(signed) “Thomas Maclean,
“Priv. Secretary.

“To C. M. Teed, Esq., Police Magistrate.”

Notwithstanding these sentiments thus expressed by the Supreme and Madras Governments, Mr. Elliott, in addition to being chief magistrate, is also chief superintendent of the

Madras police force, a body of more than 500 men, which, from the proneness of all natives of India to corruption when in office, requires a most vigilant out-door supervision both by day and night, and a degree of superintendence far exceeding that exercised by the commanding officer of a body of soldiers. Under Act XIX, of 1852, the superintendent of police at Madras is also the person before whom the validity of seizures made by abkary officers in Madras is to be tried, and by whom all fines leviable under the above Act are to be adjudged.

Your memorialist has already stated that the Madras Court of Small Causes is obliged by law to sit every day, and that the Court of Commissioners sat only twice a week; it is on this distinction between the two courts that your memorialist confidently relies to show that Mr. Elliott never did, in fact, discharge the duties of a Small Cause Judge, and that it is now physically impossible for him to do so and at the same time attend to the duties of his two other distinct appointments of chief magistrate and chief superintendent of police.

Your memorialist begs to state the fact that at Calcutta and Bombay the union of the three offices has been deemed incompatible, and they are now held by three distinct persons, and that only a very short time previous to the removal of your memorialist from his office, Mr. Wyllie, the present first judge of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes, as a condition of his appointment thereto, was obliged to resign his office as magistrate, although he was only a junior magistrate of police.

Your memorialist further submits that the tenor of Act IX. of 1850, sections 9 and 17, implies that the time of the judges shall be wholly devoted to their duties, and that, in fact, the union of the three offices in one person might seriously affect the administration of justice, inasmuch as it is mainly to the cheap process of the Small Cause Court that the poorer inhabitants of Madras must look to for redress, for any injury done by the police authorities when they exceed their authority, and are not acting legally in the execution of their duty; and it would be obviously unsatisfactory that the two chief offices in the offending body should be held by the chief judge of the tribunal before whom redress is to be sought.

Your memorialist is aware that by thus canvassing the qualifications of Mr. E. F. Elliott, he is laying himself open to the charge of making an unseemly struggle for office to the detriment of that gentleman, for whose character and talents he has the highest respect; but he has the satisfaction of knowing that both the Madras Government and the Supreme Government of India have recommended a satisfactory compensation to be made to him for the loss of his office, by the abolition of the Court of Commissioners, and ventures to hope that on a reconsideration of the case, your Honourable Court will come to a conclusion which will be satisfactory to all parties.

Your memorialist begs to call the particular attention of your Honourable Court to the facts, that the three several offices now held by Mr. Elliott are held by three distinct persons at Calcutta and Bombay; that the Government of Madras in 1837, deprived a junior magistrate of police of his appointment, because he could not devote the whole of his time to his duties; and that now, with an accurate knowledge of all the requirements of the three offices, they have declared it impossible for Mr. Elliott to perform the duties of all of them, and made the application for the removal of your memorialist, contrary to their own judgment; that the Supreme Government of India, with a similar case before them at Calcutta, refused to allow the office of even Junior Magistrate of police and Small Cause Judge to be united, and have expressed their entire sanction of the proceedings of the Madras Government.

Your memorialist hopes that he has thus calmly, temperately, and respectfully laid the details of the misconceptions from which he has suffered so severely, before your Honourable Court; but your memorialist begs to assure your Honourable Court that it was not from indifference to the result of his application that he worded it so briefly in the first instance.

Your memorialist begs to state that the deprivation of his appointment at Madras, if definitely inflicted upon him, will expose him to the serious disadvantage of beginning a professional career elsewhere; inasmuch as your memorialist cannot, with propriety or satisfaction to himself, return to his practice at the Madras bar; and even were your memorialist inclined to submit to appear as an advocate, where he has presided as a judge, your memorialist has great doubts whether the slur that has been thrown upon him in the eyes of the native community, at least by his sudden and abrupt removal from office, would not prove an effectual bar to his success.

And here your memorialist begs to state that he commenced his practice at the bar at Bombay in the year 1839, and that from May 1840 to May 1841, he was the acting registrar and prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Bombay; and that from January 1842 to January 1843, he was the acting clerk of the Small Causes in the said Court; that during the latter part of 1843, he was acting first commissioner of the Court for the Recovery of Small Debts in Madras.

That your memorialist mentions these facts to show that he is not without Indian legal experience, and as enhancing the hardship of his being deprived of an appointment which he had struggled so many years to qualify himself for, and obtain.

Your

Your memorialist with confidence submits to your Honourable Court that he has suffered great hardship in being suddenly removed from his office, after he had performed its duties for nearly a year and a half, and had borne the whole toil of bringing the new court into working order, and had taken some share at least in framing the Act under which it was constituted, as will be seen by the report which your memorialist made in January 1849, which contained 30 suggestions for its improvement, out of which, 18 are now incorporated into the Act. And your memorialist begs to refer your Honourable Court to the Minutes and Despatches of the Right Honourable the Governor of Madras, in which will be seen the special reasons for which your memorialist was appointed first judge of the new court, and what was required and expected from him, and also as shewing the utility of his suggestions towards framing Act IX. of 1850.

Under these circumstances, your memorialist respectfully solicits a reconsideration of the orders for his removal from office, and prays that such redress may be afforded to him as may seem good to your Honourable Court.

(signed) *Richard Burgass.*

Madras, 20th January, 1853.

No. 1.

(No. 302.—Judicial Department.)

From *T. Pycroft*, Esq., Secretary to Government, to *R. Burgass*, Esq., dated Fort St. George, 27 April, 1852.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to forward to you the accompanying extracts from a letter* from the Under Secretary to the Government of India, dated the 10th instant, and from the letter† of this Government of the 9th ultimo, to which it is a reply, and intimating to you your removal by the Most Noble the Governor General of India in Council, under section 10, Act IX. 1850, from the office of first judge of the Madras Court of Small Causes; to inform you that your disconnection from the Court has been caused solely for the purpose of enabling effect to be given to certain arrangements, which have been ordered by the Honourable the Court of Directors. I have also to express to you the entire approval of Government for the manner in which you have discharged the duties of first judge of the Small Cause Court, from its establishment in December 1850 to the present time.

* Para. 2.

† Paras. 1-4.

I have, &c.

(signed) *T. Pycroft*,
Sec. to Government.

(Judicial Department.)

EXTRACT from a LETTER from the Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, to the Secretary to the Government of India, dated 9 March 1852 (No. 181).

Para. 1. I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to forward, for the purpose of their being laid before the Government of India, the accompanying copy of a despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors in the Financial Department, 1 of 1852, 2d January, of the Minutes thereon recorded by the several members of this Government, and of an extract Minutes of Consultation of this day's date, expressive of their views upon the question. I have also to transmit copy of the letter from this Government, dated 12th August 1851, to which the despatch of the Honourable Court is a reply, and likewise of the memorial addressed to that authority by Mr. E. F. Elliott.

2. In their despatch, the Honourable Court express their disapproval of the separation of Mr. E. F. Elliott from the Madras Court of Small Causes, and direct that immediately on the receipt of the despatch, this Government reinstate Mr. Elliott in the office of First Judge of the Court.

3. In passing this order it would appear to have escaped the attention of the Honourable Court that there is no provision in Act IX. of 1850, for the removal of a Judge of the Small Cause Court duly appointed, except by the Governor General of India in Council, on the application of the Governor of the Presidency in Council. In order to the appointment of Mr. Elliott to the office of First Judge of the Small Cause Court, it is necessary that the office be vacated by the authority of the Governor General in Council. I am,

2.

F 2

therefore,

therefore desired to make application on the part of the Madras Government that the Most Noble the Governor General in Council will be pleased to take measures for removing the present incumbent of the office of First Judge of the Madras Court of Small Causes, and thereby enable this Government to comply with the orders conveyed in the concluding paragraph of the Despatch for appointing Mr. E. F. Elliott to that situation.

4. I am at the same time instructed to state that while under the cogency of the Honourable Court's commands, which are peremptory, affording no opening for delay or for the exercise of discretion on their part, this Government have felt it their duty to prefer the present application, they are yet constrained to state that they have made it against their own judgment, and that they cannot divest themselves of the strong opinion that when the Honourable Court shall see the reports of the working of the New Small Cause Court, which have been submitted to the Government of India, they will be convinced, as this Government are, of the impossibility of Mr. Elliott discharging efficiently the office of First Judge of that Court, and giving adequate attention to the duties of the chief magistrate and superintendent of police, or, in the terms of the Despatch of the impossibility of "the Small Cause Court retaining the benefit of his experience and talents without detriment to the other branch of the public service."

(Judicial Department.)

EXTRACT from a LETTER from the Under Secretary to the Government of India, dated 10 April 1852 (No. 316).

Para. 2. IN compliance with the application of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, the Governor General of India in Council is pleased, under sec. 10, Act IX. of 1850, to remove Mr. R. Burgass from the office of First Judge of the Madras Court of Small Causes from the date of receipt of this letter by the Government of Fort St. George, in order to the restoration to that appointment of Mr. E. F. Elliott, as directed in the orders of the Honourable Court of Directors, communicated in their Financial Despatch to the Madras Government, No. 1, of 1852, dated the 2d January last.

No. 2.

A LIST of the Establishment of the late Court of Commissioners for the Recovery of Small Debts.

NAMES.	Amount of Monthly Pay.	NAMES.	Amount of Monthly Pay.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
E. F. Elliott, Esq., Chief Commissioner -	1,075 - -	Peons in attendance upon Commissioners not allowed to the Judges of the New Court:	
J. Y. Fullerton, Esq., Second ditto -	850 - -	Verrasawmy - - - - -	7 - -
W. H. Rose, Esq., Third - ditto -	600 - -	Narramsawmy - - - - -	7 - -
C. Streeneerasiah, Registrar -	350 - -	Mooneyapen - - - - -	7 - -
M. Soobaroy Moodly, Interpreter, for himself and a deputy, to whom he is to allow 10 pagodas per month, one of them to be in attendance - - - - -	175 - -	Peons in charge of Court House:	
Poororshattoom Moodly, Assistant ditto -	70 - -	Teroomallay - - - - -	7 - -
Syed Goolam Ally, Persian Interpreter -	70 - -	Ragarooloo - - - - -	7 - -
K. Vadachetta Moodly, Manager -	87 8 -	Appasawmy - - - - -	7 - -
Writers:		Narraina Jetty - - - - -	7 - -
Rutna Sabanputty Moodly - - - - -	35 - -	Nangojee Row - - - - -	7 - -
Joseph Mercar - - - - -	24 8 -	Veeramoomy Gollah - - - - -	10 8 -
Teroonengada Moodly - - - - -	24 8 -	Veerasawmy Moocho - - - - -	7 - -
Teaparoomall Jyah - - - - -	17 8 -	J. Spencer, Sergeant and Crier - - -	14 - -
Panayandy Moodly - - - - -	14 - -	W. H. Blanche, European Bailiff - -	14 - -
Native Bailiffs and Process Servers:		Swearing Officers not required in New Court, Native witnesses being affirmed:	
Vencatachellum - - - - -	7 - -	Lutchoomoona Chany Brahming - -	7 - -
Raranagee - - - - -	7 - -	Corductollah Cauzee - - - - -	7 - -
P. Rungiah - - - - -	7 - -	Amaraputty Woochur - - - - -	7 - -
Chengorlaul - - - - -	7 - -		
Coopiah - - - - -	7 - -		
Soobaroya Moodly - - - - -	7 - -		
		TOTAL - - - Co.'s Rs.	3,557 8 -

No. 3.

A List of the Establishment of the Madras Court of Small Causes.

NAMES.	Amount of Monthly Pay.	NAMES.	Amount of Monthly Pay.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
E. F. Elliott, Esq., First Judge - - -	1,500 - -	P. Puttabee Chetty, Sheroff - - -	20 - -
J. Y. Fullerton, Esq., Second ditto - - -	1,000 - -	M. Sirunerasooloo Chetty, Assistant Sheroff - - -	15 - -
W. H. Rose, Esq., Third ditto - - -	1,000 - -	A. Parthasarady, Goolah - - -	12 - -
G. E. Cower, Esq., Clerk - - -	650 - -	Chrimasawmy Moochee - - -	12 - -
C. Sheenerassiah, Assistant Clerk :		Seethamaramasawmy - - -	7 - -
Net Pay - - <i>Rs. 200</i> - - -	350 - -		
Personal Allowance 150 - - -		ior Assistants in office :	
Poorooshotta Moodly, Head Interpreter - - -	175 - -	. Doorasawmy - - -	7 - -
Syed Goolam Ally, Persian ditto - - -	70 - -	P. Kistniah - - -	7 - -
W. Saschachilla Naidoo, First Judge's Clerk and Interpreter - - -	70 - -	European Bailiffs and Process Servers :	
P. Thenathialoo Naidoo, Second ditto - - -	70 - -	J. Spencer - - -	100 - -
S. Abmervoyan Moodly, Third ditto - - -	70 - -	W. Blanche - - -	100 - -
P. Rungiah Naidoo, Translator and Inter- preter - - -	35 - -	H. Allen - - -	100 - -
K. Nandamoony Naidoo, Assistant Judge's Clerk - - -	20 - -	J. W. Sanderson, Court Keeper and Crier - - -	40 - -
Rungananda Moodly, ditto - - -	20 - -	Native Bailiffs and Process Servers :	
K. Vadachella Moodly, Record Keeper and Sum Writer - - -	120 - -	Rownajee - - -	17 8 -
M. Sabapathy Moodly, Accountant - - -	50 - -	P. Rungiah - - -	17 8 -
C. Davarangiah, Deputy Record Keeper - - -	45 - -	Coopiah - - -	17 8 -
V. Rungacharry, Record Writer - - -	35 - -	Sye Anser - - -	17 8 -
S. Rozier, Correspondence and Mofussil De- position Writer - - -	30 - -	M. Rungiah - - -	17 8 -
M. Kistnasawmy Pillay, Computist - - -	25 - -	Gorind Singh - - -	17 8 -
T. Kundasawmy Moodly, Assistant Writer to the Cashier and Accountant - - -	20 - -	P. Ramanjom - - -	17 8 -
P. Canlastru Naidoo, Assistant Warrant Writer - - -	20 - -	C. Vencatachellum - - -	12 4 -
P. Panyanda Moodly, Writer - - -	18 - -	Narrainsawmy - - -	12 4 -
C. Ramasawmy Naidoo, Summons Writer - - -	18 - -	Moonyappen - - -	11 - -
P. Parthasarady Pillay, Assistant Accoun- tant - - -	17 - -	B. Narrainsawmy - - -	11 - -
S. Etteranzooloo Naidoo, Warrant Writer - - -	17 - -	Soobooroyen - - -	9 - -
C. Kistnasawmy Naidoo, Summons Writer - - -	16 - -	Cothundaramen - - -	9 - -
C. Vencataroyalo Naidoo, Seater - - -	16 - -	Narasimmooloo - - -	9 - -
C. Aulinguada Pillay, Acting Second Class Writer - - -	15 - -	Vencatachellum - - -	9 - -
D. Lutchmiah Naidoo, Second Class Writer - - -	15 - -	Peons in charge of Court House :	
P. Syaloo Naidoo, - - ditto - - -	14 - -	Teromalyah - - -	8 - -
M. Kistnamachany, - - ditto - - -	14 - -	Appasawmy - - -	7 - -
N. Moonysawmy Moodly, ditto - - -	14 - -	Rangavooloo - - -	7 - -
C. M. Coorasooloo Naidoo, ditto - - -	14 - -	Narrainsawmy - - -	7 - -
A. J. Palman - - - ditto - - -	14 - -	Nangogee Row - - -	7 - -
T. Amachella Moodly, ditto - - -	14 - -	Chellee, Water-woman - - -	3 8 -
		Sheik Bundoo, Toty - - -	3 8 -
		TOTAL - - - <i>Co.'s Rs.</i>	6,259 - -

(No. 55.)

ORDERED, That the Memorial received with the foregoing Letter do lie on the Table
for the prescribed period of twenty days.

No. 37.

Fort St. George, 27 January 1853.

(signed) T. Pycroft,
Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT, Fort St. George, Judicial Consultation of 7 January 1853 (No. 18).

No. 30.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Consultation under date 7 January 1853.

* Replied in a
Letter, dated
12 March 1852,
No. 13.

READ again. Letter from the Judges of the Small Cause Court of 14 January,* and recorded in consultation, 2d March 1852 (No. 47).

The Government resolve to request the Judges of the Small Cause Court to submit, as soon as practicable, returns similar to those (Nos. 1 to 5) previously furnished by them on the 14th January 1852, showing the amount of business which has come before their court during the year 1852. A requisition will be made to the Judges of Her Majesty's Supreme Court for similar returns for the year 1852, and for the last half of 1851; for which, it is observed, returns have not yet been furnished.

(signed) *T. Pycroft*,
Secretary to Government.

ORDERED accordingly, that the following Letter be despatched (No. 19).

From the Government to the Honourable Sir *C. Rawlinson*, Knight, Chief Justice, and the Honourable Sir *W. W. Burton*, Knight, Puisne Justice of Her Majesty's Supreme Court at Madras; dated Fort St. George, 7 January 1853 (No. 31).

Hon. Sirs,

To the Puisne Jus-
tice, 11 July 1851,
No. 424.

From ditto,
12 August ditto.

REFERRING to the correspondence noted in the margin, we have the honour to solicit the favour of being furnished with returns similar to those (Nos. 1 to 5) supplied in Sir William Burton's letter of the 12th August 1851, showing the amount of business which has come before the Supreme Court, acting as a Court of Small Causes during the last six months of 1851, and for the whole of the past year 1852.

We have, &c.
(signed) *H. Pottinger*.
R. Armstrong.
D. Elliott.
J. F. Thomas.

EXTRACT, Fort St. George, Judicial Consultation of 5 April 1853.

READ the following:—

(No. 14.)

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Consultation in the Financial Department, under date 7 January 1853.

1. THE Right Honourable the Governor in Council proceeds to pass the following Order on a Despatch received from the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated 10th November. No. 18, of 1852.

2. Resolved, that an extract from this Despatch be furnished to Mr. E. F. Elliott, and that under the authority here conveyed, the sum of (500) five hundred rupees per mensem be disbursed to him for the period during which he held the sole office of chief magistrate and superintendent of police.

3. Resolved also, that the Despatch be transferred to the Judicial Department for further consideration.

RECEIVED also the following Papers:—

From the Honourable the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to the Right Hon. Major General Sir *Henry Pottinger*, Bart., Governor in Council, &c. &c., Fort St. George, dated 12 February 1853.

Right Honourable Sir,

WE have the honour to forward herewith, the returns called for by your letter of the 7th ultimo, and which have been prepared by the prothonotary of our court.

(signed) *C. Rawlinson*.
W. W. Burton.

No. 1.

RETURN of Cases instituted under Act IX. of 1850 in the Supreme Court during the last Six Months of the Year 1851, and the whole of the year 1852.

N. B.—In October 1851 the system of trying only cases of 100 Rupees and upwards commenced.

	Not above 10 Rupees.	Above 10 Rupees and not above 20 Rupees.	Above 20 Rupees and not above 50 Rupees.	Above 50 Rupees and not above 100 Rupees.	Above 100 Rupees and not above 200 Rupees.	Above 200 Rupees and not above 300 Rupees.	Above 300 Rupees and not above 420 Rupees.	Above 420 Rupees and not above 500 Rupees.	TOTAL of each.	GRAND TOTAL.
1851:										
July - - -	127	48	1	22	9	5	3	3	258	
August - - -	19	5	3	4	10	7	8	4	60	
September - - -	-	-	-	7	8	3	3	3	24	
October - - -	-	-	-	3		1	3	2	18	
November - - -	-	-	-	7	16	1	1	-	25	
December - - -	-	-	-	4	17	4	1	3	29	
1852:										
January - - -	-	-	-	4	9	1	1	1	16	
February - - -	-	-	-	2	9	6	3	1	21	
March - - -	-	-	-	2	21	3	4	3	33	
April - - -	-	-	-	3	5	4	4	3	24	
May - - -	-	-	-	4	4	3	2	1	14	
June - - -	-	-	-	5	14	4	4	1	28	
July - - -	-	-	-	9	7	1	1	2	20	
August - - -	-	-	-	8	14	2	4	2	30	
September - - -	-	-	-	4	7	9	4	1	25	
October - - -	-	-	-	7	10	5	2	1	25	
November - - -	-	-	-	13	12	3	5	1	34	
December - - -	-	-	-	4	7	4	-	4	19	
TOTAL - -	146	53	44	117	188	66	53	36	-	703

No. 2.

RETURN of the Result of such Cases, as mentioned in No. 1.

	1851: July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	1852: January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total of each.	GRAND TOTAL.
Judgments for Plaintiffs -	3	4	2	12	41	57	21	7	15	1	11	13	4	19	7	12	15	18	264	
Judgments for Defendants	1	2	-	8	6	10	4	2	4	-	1	3	-	2	3	4	3	6	59	
Plaintiffs nonsuited - -	-	-	1	4	9	4	3	2	2	-	5	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	50	
Compromised - - -	7	59	19	45	23	10	6	5	5	7	8	5	-	12	7	10	11	10	249	
Struck out - - -	1	1	2	2	1	42	5	2	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	62	
Undecided - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	11	19	
TOTAL Number of Suits -	14	67	24	71	80	123	39	13	26	8	27	24	8	37	22	33	24	48	-	703

No. 3.

RETURN of PAUPER CASES instituted under Act IX. of 1850, in the Supreme Court, during the last six months of the Year 1851, and the whole of the Year 1852, and which Cases are included in the Return No. 1.

	Not above 10 Rupees.	Above 10 Rupees and not above 20 Rupees.	Above 20 Rupees and not above 50 Rupees.	Above 50 Rupees and not above 100 Rupees.	Above 100 Rupees and not above 200 Rupees.	Above 200 Rupees and not above 300 Rupees.	Above 300 Rupees and not above 420 Rupees.	Above 420 Rupees and not above 500 Rupees.	TOTAL of each.	GRAND TOTAL.
1851 :										
July - - -	4	2	4	5	4	1	2	-	22	
August - - -	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	-	11	
September - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	
October - - -	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	5	
November - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
December - - -	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	
1852 :										
January - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
February - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	5	
March - - -	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	3	
April - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
May - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	
June - - -	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	5	
July - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	
August - - -	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	2	5	
September - - -	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	1	6	
October - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	
November - - -	-	-	-	-	3	1	3	1	8	
December - - -	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3	6	
TOTAL - - -	4	2	4	5	26	16	25	10	-	92

No. 4.

RETURN of the Result of such CASES as mentioned in No. 3.

	1851 : July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	1852 : January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL of each.	GRAND TOTAL.
Judgments for Plaintiffs -	1	1	-	2	3	8	4	-	3	-	1	2	-	2	1	2	2	6	38	
Judgments for Defendants	-	1	-	3	2	3	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	2	3	20	
Plaintiffs nonsuited	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	3	1	-	2	-	1	14	
Compromised - - -	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	
Struck out - - -	-	1	1	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	13	
Undecided - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	4	
TOTAL Number of Suits -	1	3	1	9	6	21	6	1	4	-	2	4	3	5	1	7	4	14	-	92

(signed) William A. Serle,
Prothonotary.

No. 5.

STATEMENT of COLLECTIONS and DISBURSEMENTS.

1851:		Co.'s Rs. a. p.	1851:		Co.'s Rs. a. p.
July 31	To Cash paid compromised Receipts -	235 10 -	July 1	By Balance brought down -	222 12 9
	To Cash paid incidental Charges -	13 6 -			
	To Cash paid Establishment, exclusive of the Prothonotary, Sheriff and Sealer - - - - -	978 10 -	" 31	By Cash received - -	1,117 7 -
		1,227 10 -			
	To Balance - - - - -	112 9 9			
	Co.'s Rs.	1,340 3 9		Co.'s Rs.	1,340 3 9
August 31	To Cash paid compromised Receipts	219 5 -	Aug. 1	By Balance brought down -	112 9 9
	To Cash paid incidental Charges, Stationery and binding of Books -	33 12 -	" 31	By Cash received - -	724 13 -
	To Cash paid part of Office Establishment, inclusive of the Officers of Court - - - - -	100 3 8			
		353 4 8			
	To Balance - - - - -	484 2 1			
	Co.'s Rs.	837 6 9		Co.'s Rs.	837 6 9
Sept. 30	To Cash paid compromised Receipts	192 8 -	Sept. 1	By Balance brought down -	484 2 1
	To Cash paid Sheriffs, Bailiffs, and incidental Charges - - -	36 9 -	" 30	By Cash received - -	803 5 -
		229 1 -			
	To Balance - - - - -	1,058 6 1			
	Co.'s Rs.	1,287 7 1		Co.'s Rs.	1,287 7 1
Oct. 31	To Cash paid compromised Receipts	304 7 -	Oct. 1	By Balance brought down -	1,058 6 1
	To Cash paid Office Establishment for August and September last -	1,038 10 7	" 31	By Cash received - -	517 6 -
	To Cash paid Sheriffs, Bailiffs, and incidental Charges - - -	26 1 -			
		1,369 2 7			
	To Balance - - - - -	206 9 6			
	Co.'s Rs.	1,575 12 1		Co.'s Rs.	1,575 12 1
Nov. 30	To Cash paid compromised Receipts -	289 13 -	Nov. 1	By Balance brought down -	206 9 6
	To Cash paid Stationery, printing Forms and incidental Charges -	44 9 2	" 30	By Cash received - -	686 14 -
		334 6 2			
	To Balance - - - - -	559 1 4			
	Co.'s Rs.	893 7 6		Co.'s Rs.	893 7 6
Dec. 31	To Cash paid compromised Receipts	120 7 8	Dec. 1	By Balance brought down -	559 1 4
	To Cash paid Establishment for October and November last -	981 12 8	" 31	By Cash received - -	817 2 -
		1,102 3 8			
	To Balance - - - - -	273 15 8			
	Co.'s Rs.	1,376 3 4		Co.'s Rs.	1,376 3 4

No. 5.—STATEMENT of Collections and Disbursements—continued.

1852:			Co.'s Rs. a. p.	1852:			Co.'s Rs. a. p.
Jan.	31	To Cash paid compromised Receipts -	68 6 -	Jan.	1	By Balance brought down -	273 15 8
		To Cash paid Establishment for December last - - - -	373 8 5		31	By Cash received - -	482 2 -
			441 14 5				
		To Balance - - - - -	314 3 3				
		Co.'s Rs.	756 1 8			Co.'s Rs.	756 1 8
Feb.	29	To Cash paid compromised Receipts -	99 1 -	Feb.	1	By Balance brought down -	314 3 3
		To Cash paid Establishment for January last - - - -	478 6 5			By Cash received - -	473 14 -
			577 7 5				
		To Balance - - - - -	210 9 10				
		Co.'s Rs.	788 1 3			Co.'s Rs.	788 1 3
March	31	To Cash paid compromised Receipts -	63 5 -	March	1	By Balance brought down -	210 9 10
		To Cash paid Establishment for February last - - - -	483 8 4		31	By Cash received - -	802 - -
			546 13 4				
		To Balance - - - - -	465 12 6				
		Co.'s Rs.	1,012 9 10			Co.'s Rs.	1,012 9 10
April	30	To Cash paid compromised Receipts -	132 15 -	April	1	By Balance brought down -	465 12 6
		To Cash paid Establishment for March last - - - -	476 3 5		30	By Cash received - -	774 6 -
			609 2 5				
		To Balance - - - - -	631 - 1				
		Co.'s Rs.	1,240 2 6			Co.'s Rs.	1,240 2 6
May	31	To Cash paid compromised Receipts -	198 12 -	May	1	By Balance brought down -	631 - 1
		To Cash paid Establishment for April last - - - - -	159 10 4		31	By Cash received - -	338 4 -
			358 6 4				
		To Balance - - - - -	610 13 9				
		Co.'s Rs.	969 4 1			Co.'s Rs.	969 4 1
June	30	To Cash paid compromised Receipts -	143 1 -	June	1	By Balance brought down -	610 13 9
		To Cash paid Establishment for May last - - - - -	519 5 1		30	By Cash received - -	660 15 -
			662 6 1				
		To Balance - - - - -	609 6 8				
		Co.'s Rs.	1,271 12 9			Co.'s Rs.	1,271 12 9
July	31	To Cash paid compromised Receipts -	84 2 -	July	1	By Balance brought down -	609 6 8
		To Cash paid Establishment for June last - - - - -	553 15 1		31	By Cash received - -	434 12 -
			638 1 1				
		By Balance - - - - -	406 1 7				
		Co.'s Rs.	1,044 2 8			Co.'s Rs.	1,044 2 8

No. 5.—STATEMENT of Collections and Disbursements—continued.

1852:		Co.'s R. a. p.	1852:		Co.'s R. a. p.
August 31	To Cash paid compromised Receipts -	83 - -	August 1	By Balance brought down -	406 1 7
	To Cash paid Establishment for July last - - - - -	231 1 10	" 31	By Cash received - -	619 - -
		314 1 10			
	To Balance - - - - -	710 15 9			
	Co.'s Rs.	1,025 1 7		Co.'s Rs.	1,025 1 7
Sept. 30	To Cash paid compromised Receipts -	179 - -	Sept. 1	By Balance brought down -	710 15 9
	To Cash paid Establishment for August last - - - - -	600 - -	" 30	By Cash received - -	621 12 -
		779 - -			
	To Balance - - - - -	553 11 9			
	Co.'s Rs.	1,332 11 9		Co.'s Rs.	1,332 11 9
Oct. 31	To Cash paid compromised Receipts -	76 10 -	Oct. 1	By Balance brought down -	553 11 9
	To Cash paid Establishment for September last - - - - -	592 10 11	" 31	By Cash received - -	722 2 -
		669 4 11			
	To Balance - - - - -	606 8 10			
	Co.'s Rs.	1,275 13 9		Co.'s Rs.	1,275 13 9
Nov. 30	To Cash paid compromised Receipts -	167 3 -	Nov. 1	By Balance brought down -	606 8 10
	To Cash paid Establishment for October last - - - - -	588 13 4	" 30	By Cash received - -	651 3 5
		756 - 4			
	To Balance - - - - -	501 11 11			
	Co.'s Rs.	1,257 12 3		Co.'s Rs.	1,257 12 3
Dec. 31	To Cash paid compromised Receipts -	111 2 -	Dec. 1	By Balance brought down -	501 11 11
	To Cash paid Establishment for November last - - - - -	580 11 10	" 31	By Cash received - -	453 9 -
	To Cash paid Establishment for December last - - - - -	600 - -			955 4 11
				By Balance - - - - -	336 8 11
	Co.'s Rs.	1,291 13 10		Co.'s Rs.	1,291 13 10

(signed) William A. Serle, Prothonotary.

From the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to Sir H. C. Montgomery, Bart., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

IN forwarding to you a copy of the correspondence which has taken place between the Honourable the Judges of the Supreme Court and myself, on the subject of the preparation by me of the returns required by Government in their letter to the Judges of the 7th January last, I have the honour to request that, under the circumstances stated in the Honourable the Chief Justice's letter to me of the 12th instant, you will be pleased to lay before the Right Honourable the Governor in Council my claim to compensation for the preparation of these returns; and taking into consideration the time required by my office to complete the same, viz. three weeks, and the labour of going through item by item 703 cases instituted in the Supreme Court, under Act IX. of 1850, from the 1st July 1851 to the 31st December 1852, a period of eighteen months, and the various references to the ledgers, cash books, &c., I trust a sum of 200 rupees will not be considered too much for remunerating me for the trouble, labour, and expense to which I have been put, in the preparation of the returns in question.

(signed) William A. Serle,
Prothonotary.

Supreme Court, Madras, Prothonotary's Office,
14 February 1853.

To the Honourable the Chief Justice and the Honourable Mr. Justice *Burton*.

My Lords,

I HAVE the honour to forward the returns required by the Government in their letter of the 7th January last.

In preparing these returns I have made them on the aggregate, without showing the periods when Mr. Justice Burton gave up the trial of causes under 100 rupees, and when the Chief Justice took up those over 100 rupees.

In forwarding these returns to your Lordships, I beg to draw your Lordships' attention to the fact that I am not a salaried officer, and that the preparation of these documents has caused me much trouble, labour, and expense, and for which I respectfully submit I am entitled to some compensation.

(signed) *William A. Serle*,
Prothonotary.

Supreme Court, Madras, Registrar's Office,
11 February 1853.

To the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court.

Sir,

I SEND back to you the returns respecting the small causes tried in the Supreme Court under Act IX. of 1850, as well as your letter of yesterday.

As regards the trouble you have been put to, and the expense and labour of your clerks in making the returns, I regret that we have no funds out of which we can order you to be remunerated; but I have little doubt but that on your representing to the Government that you are an officer without any salary, and without any allowance for clerks, all expenses to which you have been put will be directed to be paid.

(signed) *Charles Rawlinson*.

Madras, 12 February 1853.

EXTRACT, Fort St. George, Judicial Consultation of 5 April 1853 (No. 21).

Read the following Letter :

From the Judges of the Madras Court of Small Causes, to the Secretary to Government,
Judicial Department, Fort St. George.

Sir,

Enclosures, Nos. 1,
2, 3, 4 and 5.

IN obedience to the instructions of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, contained in the Minutes of Consultation under date the 7th day of January 1853, we have the honour to forward to you the accompanying return.

No. 5 is an account of the sums received by the appraiser, the whole of which we have awarded to him as remuneration for his labour.

(signed) *E. F. Elliott*.
J. Y. Fullerton.
W. H. Rose.

Court House, Madras, 12 February 1853.

No. 1.

RETURNS showing the Number of CAUSES Instituted, and the Fees received thereon, in the Madras Court of Small Causes, from January to December 1852.

MONTHS.		Number of Summonses.	Number of Subpoenas.	Number of Executions.	Fees realised.
					<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
January 1852	- -	1,887	483	553	3,284 9 6
February	" - -	1,959	498	451	3,287 15 6
March	" - -	2,376	592	563	4,014 2 -
April	" - -	2,084	562	427	3,521 4 3
May	" - -	2,185	610	569	3,776 12 6
June	" - -	2,140	599	512	3,758 - -
July	" - -	2,200	653	559	3,805 11 -
August	" - -	2,127	654	514	4,099 11 6
September	" - -	2,047	593	518	3,837 15 -
October	" - -	1,712	574	445	3,558 11 6
November	" - -	2,029	624	413	3,517 3 6
December	" - -	1,646	463	590	2,889 2 -
		*24,392	6,905	6,114	43,349 2 3

* Of this number, 608 summonses were issued in December 1852, returnable, and to be tried in January 1853.

No. 2.

RETURN showing the Number of Causes Tried, decided (distinguishing those defended from those ex-parte) and otherwise disposed of in the Madras Court of Small Causes, from January to December 1852.

	January.			February.			March.			April.			May.		
	Number of Ex-parte Cases.	Number of Defended Cases.	Otherwise disposed of.	Number of Ex-parte Cases.	Number of Defended Cases.	Otherwise disposed of.	Number of Ex-parte Cases.	Number of Defended Cases.	Otherwise disposed of.	Number of Ex-parte Cases.	Number of Defended Cases.	Otherwise disposed of.	Number of Ex-parte Cases.	Number of Defended Cases.	Otherwise disposed of.
Judgments for Plaintiffs - -	570	239	-	521	216	-	695	270	-	648	265	-	628	252	-
Judgments for Defendants - -	1	71	-	-	90	-	-	84	-	-	73	-	4	70	-
Nonsuited - - - -	35	90	-	40	109	-	50	106	-	35	97	-	21	108	-
Compromised - - - -	-	-	896	-	-	832	-	-	1,057	-	-	882	-	-	964
Not served - - - -	-	-	47	-	-	133	-	-	94	-	-	84	-	-	66
Undecided - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	606	400	943	561	415	965	745	460	1,151	683	435	966	653	430	1,030

	June.			July.			August.			September.		
	Number of Ex-parte Cases.	Number of Defended Cases.	Otherwise disposed of.	Number of Ex-parte Cases.	Number of Defended Cases.	Otherwise disposed of.	Number of Ex-parte Cases.	Number of Defended Cases.	Otherwise disposed of.	Number of Ex-parte Cases.	Number of Defended Cases.	Otherwise disposed of.
Judgments for Plaintiffs - -	736	275	-	618	246	-	678	300	-	597	243	-
Judgments for Defendants - -	-	86	-	2	70	-	-	68	-	-	58	-
Nonsuited - - - -	17	140	-	9	144	-	15	155	-	24	159	-
Compromised - - - -	-	-	917	-	-	985	-	-	966	-	-	918
Not served - - - -	-	-	54	-	-	16	-	-	84	-	-	52
Undecided - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	753	501	971	629	460	1,001	693	523	1,050	621	460	971

	October.			November.			December.			Total of Each.	GRAND TOTAL.
	Number of Ex-parte Cases.	Number of Defended Cases.	Otherwise disposed of.	Number of Ex-parte Cases.	Number of Defended Cases.	Otherwise disposed of.	Number of Ex-parte Cases.	Number of Defended Cases.	Otherwise disposed of.		
Judgments for Plaintiffs - -	567	216	-	587	215	-	561	151	-	10,294	
Judgments for Defendants - -	1	72	-	1	63	-	-	50	-	864	
Nonsuited - - - -	15	106	-	21	142	-	16	110	-	1,764	
Compromised - - - -	-	-	726	-	-	873	-	-	810	10,826	
Not served - - - -	-	-	55	-	-	43	-	-	40	769	
Undecided - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	47	
TOTAL - - -	583	394	781	609	420	916	577	311	897	24,564	24,564

The above total includes 48 causes left undecided in December 1851, and 732 causes instituted in December 1851, but respectively tried in January 1852.

No. 3.

RETURN of CAUSES instituted in the Court of Small Causes and cognizable by the late Court of Commissioners, from January to December 1852.

MONTHS.	Not above 10 Rupees.	Above 10 Rupees. and not above 20 Rupees.	Above 20 Rupees and not above 50 Rupees.	Above 50 Rupees and not above 100 Rupees.	Above 100 Rupees and not above 200 Rupees.	Above 200 Rupees and not above 300 Rupees.	Above 300 Rupees and not above 420 Rupees.	Undecided.	TOTAL of each.	GRAND TOTAL.
January 1852	-	1,320	272	195	59	12	6	-	1,864	
February "	-	1,301	265	191	70	13	8	-	1,848	
March "	-	1,598	353	238	74	35	8	4	2,310	
April "	-	1,437	314	198	53	19	6	3	2,030	
May "	-	1,414	289	242	70	39	10	3	2,067	
June "	-	1,517	296	228	61	35	10	3	2,150	
July "	-	1,444	319	182	57	24	4	4	2,034	
August "	-	1,517	341	240	83	31	9	8	2,229	
September "	-	1,421	286	183	65	34	10	5	2,004	
October "	-	1,206	221	189	62	22	13	3	1,716	
November "	-	1,390	228	179	65	29	5	3	1,899	
December "	-	1,182	239	170	42	12	5	2	1,699	
TOTAL - - -		16,747	3,423	2,435	761	305	94	38	23,850	23,850

* The causes undisposed of consist of those which have been adjourned for the convenience of the parties for the translation of documents or the production of some important witness.

No. 4.

RETURN of CAUSES instituted in the Court of Small Causes, but not cognizable by the late Court of Commissioners, from January to December 1852.

MONTHS.	Not above 10 Rupees.	Above 10 Rupees and not above 20 Rupees.	Above 20 Rupees and not above 50 Rupees.	Above 50 Rupees and not above 100 Rupees.	Above 100 Rupees and not above 200 Rupees.	Above 200 Rupees and not above 300 Rupees.	Above 300 Rupees and not above 400 Rupees.	Above 400 Rupees and not above 500 Rupees.	Un- decided.	TOTAL of each.	GRAND TOTAL.
January 1852	-	51	12	14	5	3	-	-	-	85	
February "	-	45	18	19	7	2	1	-	1	93	
March "	-	25	12	5	4	-	-	-	-	46	
April "	-	31	6	7	4	2	-	1	3	54	
May "	-	22	6	10	5	2	-	1	-	46	
June "	-	42	16	10	1	3	-	1	2	75	
July "	-	27	13	9	2	3	-	-	2	56	
August "	-	27	9	8	6	-	1	-	1	52	
September "	-	34	10	7	3	-	-	6	-	60	
October "	-	23	11	8	5	-	1	3	1	52	
November "	-	29	7	10	7	1	-	2	-	56	
December "	-	24	5	4	4	-	-	1	1	39	
TOTAL - - -		380	125	111	53	16	3	9	17	714	714

No. 5.

RETURN showing the Amount of FEES received in the Valuation of Property seized under the Warrant of Execution, from January to December 1852.

MONTHS.				MONTHS.				
				<i>Rs. a. p</i>				
January 1852	-	-	-	20 15 -	August 1852	-	-	30 13 6
February "	-	-	-	31 10 -	September "	-	-	37 2 6
March "	-	-	-	12 14 6	October "	-	-	25 5 -
April "	-	-	-	13 15 -	November "	-	-	47 15 -
May "	-	-	-	28 3 -	December "	-	-	38 14 6
June "	-	-	-	24 12 -				
July "	-	-	-	38 1 -	TOTAL - - - <i>Rs.</i>			350 9 -

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the President.

MEMORIAL from Richard Burgass, Esq., to the Honourable the Court of Directors touching his removal by their commands from the office of First Judge of the Small Cause Court of Madras.

IN the above memorial, Mr. Burgass has entered so fully into details, that it occurs to me to be quite superfluous for me to say more than that in all points in which the Government of Madras is concerned these details seem to me to be minutely correct. *

I still adhere to the opinion which I formerly expressed, and which was unanimously concurred in by the members of the Madras Government, that the union of the office of Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court with the appointments of chief magistrate and superintendent of police are absolutely incompatible with a full and efficient discharge of the onerous and responsible duties appertaining to those different appointments.

No one can possibly entertain a higher respect for the ability, zeal, and energy with which the gentleman who now fills these three offices carries on his duties; but I believe it to be physically impossible that any one individual can fulfil the whole of them as they should be fulfilled, and instances have come to my knowledge which have forced this conviction on my mind.

I have before stated the reasons which induced me to fix on Mr. Burgass for the appointment of Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court, and all that I have seen and heard of the way in which he filled that appointment upholds the selection I made; but in this remark I have no idea of drawing any comparison to Mr. Edward Elliott's disparagement, beyond the undeniable fact that he has not time to do all that is required of him.

The grounds on which I would recommend to the Honourable Court the reconsideration of the arrangement latterly made under their orders, I have thus concisely noticed. I repeat that I cannot understand the principle on which, or the cause of, such a broad distinction being made between Madras and the other Presidencies. There is certainly no apparent reason, and I am not able conscientiously to look on the existing system as anything else than a very bad one, as regards the important questions involved in it.

23 February 1853.

(signed) *Henry Pottinger.*

P. S.—I think a copy of Mr. Burgass's memorial had better be sent as requested by him to the Government of India, with whatever orders may eventually be passed on it.

(signed) *H. P.*

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. Elliott.

MEMORIAL of R. Burgass Esq., late First Judge of the Madras Court of Small Causes.

THIS memorial must be transmitted of course to the Honourable the Court of Directors. In the 3d paragraph of the despatch of the Honourable Court of the 10th November last, (No. 18 of 1852, F. D.) it is stated that "if it should be found upon experience that the interest of the public service will not be benefited by the continuance of Mr. Elliott in the joint offices he has for so many years successfully occupied, the Court will be prepared to reconsider their orders for his retention in the post of First Judge of the Small Cause Court."

We have returns of the operation of the Small Cause Court for eight months after Mr. Elliott assumed the office of First Judge, which should be laid before the Honourable Court, but I apprehend that the Court will not be prepared to decide the question at issue upon this short experience, and it seems to me insufficient to warrant Government in pressing for a decision. Let us, however, see what the results are.

I find that in 1851 the number of suits instituted in the Court was 23,668; in 1852, during eight months of which Mr. Elliott presided, the number was 24,392. The number disposed of in 1851 was 23,061; in 1852, 24,564.* Of the 24,392 suits instituted in 1852, the number filed in the first four months was 8,306; in the next eight months, 16,086.

* See note to Return No. 2.

The number of judgments and nonsuits in 1851 was 12,466; in 1852, 12,922. Of the judgments and nonsuits in 1852, the number passed in the first four months was 4,305; in the last eight months, while Mr. Elliott presided, 8,617. The monthly average of the former period, being 1,076, of the latter, 1,077. In defended cases, the number of judgments and nonsuits in the former period was 1,710, and the monthly average 427; in the latter period 3,499, the average being 437.

The maximum of defended causes disposed of by judgments and nonsuits in one month, during the last eight months, was 523; the maximum in the first four months was 460. The minimum of the year was 311 in December, during a part of which month Mr. Elliott was absent on duty, and the Court was closed towards the end for the Christmas holidays. the number of causes remaining undecided at the end of 1851 was 48; at the end of 1852 the number was 47. The amount of fees levied in 1851 was 37,417 rupees; in 1852 it was 43,349 rupees.

It is thus evident that the Court has not been less active in the latter period than in the former; the returns do not show the part taken by the First Judge in either period, but this information could be easily supplied, and it seems desirable that it should be called for. It would be sufficient to ascertain the number of defended causes disposed of by judgments

and nonsuits by the First Judge sitting alone, or with one or both the other judges, distinguishing those disposed of in each way. The returns, of course, do not enable us to judge of the efficiency of the Court, except in regard to the quantity of the work done by it; we can only draw an inference as to the quality of the work from the estimation in which the Court is held by the public; as far as that can be judged of by the resort to it, there appears to be no reason to doubt that it is as well esteemed now as ever.

There are no returns to show the work done by the chief magistrate and superintendent of police in the period in question compared with any former period, and it is not possible that this could be exhibited satisfactorily by paper returns. But referring to the usual signs of the efficiency of a police, the good order and peace maintained, the security of person and property experienced, the paucity of crimes, their prompt detection, the energetic pursuit of criminals, and the skilful tracing of evidence to convict them, I apprehend that the present period will well stand the test of comparison.

So far, then, as the experiment has gone, it has been unexpectedly successful. There is no symptom of failure perceptible, but an amount of work has been imposed upon Mr. Elliott, which, though by his extraordinary energy, with the advantage of extraordinary health, he has been able to perform it hitherto, is beyond what it is just to exact from any man, and beyond what it is likely his physical powers will be equal to for any length of time; the first failure of health would be certain to break him down. It is not right, I conceive, to oblige him to tax his powers to a degree which must sooner or later exhaust him as the condition of avoiding the loss which would fall upon him if he confined his exertions to the discharge of his duties as chief magistrate and superintendent of police without the compensation recommended by this Government and the Government of India.

25 February 1853.

(signed) D. Elliott.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. Elliott.

Dated 12th February, 1853.
Idem.

FROM the Honourable the Judges of the Supreme Court, forwarding returns of small causes tried in Supreme Court from 1st July 1851 to 31st December 1852.

From Judges of the Small Cause Court, with returns of causes tried in the Court from 1st January to 31st December 1852.

1852	-	-	24,392
1851	-	-	23,608
			724
1852	-	Rs.	43,349
1851	-		37,417
		Rs.	5,932

I have already made some remarks upon the returns from the Small Cause Court in my separate minute of this date. I have noticed that the number of causes instituted in 1852 was in excess of the number instituted in 1851, and that the amount of fees levied in 1852 was also in excess in a larger proportion. The number of causes instituted in 1852, I observe, is very nearly double the average of the last three years in the Petty Court. I have not at hand the means of comparing the fees levied in the respective courts.

Average of	}	12,562
Petty Court		2
		25,124

It is worthy of notice, that of the 24,392 causes instituted in 1852 only 714 were not cognizable by the Petty Court, from the amount exceeding the former limit or from the nature of the suit excluding it from the jurisdiction of that Court. The increase by suits for an amount exceeding the former limit is not shown distinctly, but it appears that there were only 17 causes of an amount exceeding 400 rupees.

Former limit	-	Rs.	420
Present	„	-	500

In the Supreme Court, the number of small causes instituted from 1st July 1851 to 31st December 1852, was 703, viz.:

In six months of 1851	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	414
In the whole of 1852	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	289

The average per month in 1852 was 24.

The number disposed of by judgments and nonsuits in the last half of 1851 was 166; in the whole of 1852, the number so disposed of was 207, at the rate of $17\frac{1}{2}$ per month. There remained 19 causes undecided at the end of December 1852. Since September 1851, no causes have been brought into the Supreme Court of a value not above 50 rupees. In the whole period of 18 months the number instituted of a value exceeding 50 rupees was 470, of which 353 were of a value exceeding 100 rupees. The number of a value beyond the jurisdiction of the Petty Court were 36, whereof 21 were instituted in 1852. The account of collections and disbursements is made out in a way not to show the total of either. In the last year the largest amount received in one month was 802 rupees; the least was Rs. 336. 8. 11. in December. The amount paid away in December 1852, was Rs. 1,291. 13. 10. of which Rs. 1,180. 11. 10. was paid to the establishment for November and December. This payment exceeded the balance in hand and the receipts during the month by Rs. 336. 8. 11.; how this deficiency was made up is not stated. I observe that this account does not tally with the statement in the Judge's letter of 22d October 1852, for 12 months of the same period, either with regard to receipts or disbursements; for example, the balance on hand 1st October, by that statement, is Rs. 165. 6., whereas by the present account it is Rs. 553. 11. 9. The receipts in September, according to the former, were Rs. 539. 4., and the disbursements Rs. 592. 10. 11.; according to the latter, Rs. 621. 12., and 600 rupees respectively. Similar discrepancies appear *passim*.

From the prothonotary, 14th February 1853.

The prothonotary of the Supreme Court, who has prepared these returns, claims 200 rupees for the labour, trouble and expense of preparing them. The Chief Judge, in his letter submitted by the prothonotary, observes that he has little doubt Government will direct all his expenses to be paid. He might be required to show what expenses were incurred. As he is paid by fees for his duties as an officer of the Court in this department, in the proportion

portion of one-third of the whole, it does not seem that he should be paid extra for his trouble. He might as well ask to be paid extra for his trouble, in preparing, as prothonotary, any returns of the business of the Supreme Court which the Judges may think fit to order for any public purpose. These returns, it is to be observed, comprise 703 cases, while the returns of the Small Cause Court comprise 24,392.

25 February 1853.

(signed) *D. Elliott.*

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. Thomas.

Returns from Supreme Court Judges.

Returns from Judges of Small Cause Court.

Mr. Burgass' Memorial.

THESE returns tend strongly to confirm the opinion which has been more than once expressed, that the Chief Magistrate and Superintendent of Police (Mr. E. F. Elliott) also First Judge of the Small Cause Court, has not time, if his police duties are adequately performed, to do justice to the large amount of business in the Court as here shown. This Court, moreover, requiring daily attendance, being open daily from 10 till 4 o'clock, a requisition in itself, I am disposed to think, incompatible with efficiency in a Superintendent of Police and Chief Magistrate, with a charge like that of Madras.

I am constrained, therefore, to express my belief, that if justice has been done to the suitors, it has been at the expense of parties or cases before the police. Indications of this exist in the instance of inquiries ordered by Government, such as the recent one, in a supposed attempted fraud in the matters of some Tanjore bonds, held by the Government agents. Owing apparently to delay in the police inquiry, the agents have been sued.

*See Ex. Mins. of
Cons., with papers.*

It is also almost obvious that delay, unavoidable on the part of Mr. E. F. Elliott, when engaged in his duties of First Judge, must often interfere with, and act most prejudicially in the prosecution of police inquiries. I can, therefore, scarcely doubt that the efficiency of the police is impaired by the present arrangement.

I should hope, therefore, that Mr. E. F. Elliott might be relieved from his office of First Judge of the Small Cause Court, when the extent of the business, as now shown in these returns, and the large and multifarious police and magisterial duties which daily devolve upon him in a town and port of the magnitude of Madras, are considered. I cannot also, but add the hope that this may be done without subjecting him to a loss, which his long and most able and faithful services would plead against, as in his case especially, scarcely just.

1 March 1853.

(signed) *J. F. Thomas.*

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM.

THE Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, has the honour to request that the Judges of the Court of Small Causes will furnish a statement showing the number of defended causes disposed of monthly during the past year 1852, by judgments and nonsuits by the First Judge sitting alone, or sitting with one or with both the other Judges; the number disposed of in each of the three modes above specified, being separately distinguished.

It is requested that this information may be supplied with all practicable despatch.

Fort St. George,
4 March 1853.

(signed) *T. Pycroft,*
Secretary to Government.

To the Judges of the Madras Court of Small Causes.

(No. 36.)

From the Clerk of the Madras Court of Small Causes to *T. Pycroft, Esq.,* Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, Fort St. George, dated 17 March 1853.

Sir,

Para. 1. I AM directed by the Judges of the Madras Court of Small Causes to acknowledge the receipt of your official memorandum, under date the 4th inst., Judicial Department, and to forward the annexed statement, showing the number of defended causes disposed of during the past year 1852, by judgments and nonsuits, by the First Judge of the Court.

2. There has been no minute kept of the number of causes disposed of during the past year, by judgments and nonsuits by the First Judge sitting with one or both the other Judges, and consequently such statement cannot be prepared, but a minute shall be kept of such cases in future.

(signed) *John Miller, Clerk of the Court.*

RETURN showing the Number of DEFENDED CAUSES disposed of by the First Judge of the Madras Court of Small Causes, by Judgments and Nonsuits, from January to December 1852.

MONTHS.	Number of Judgments.	Number of Nonsuits.	Tried and partly Tried but settled before Judgment pronounced.	TOTAL of Each.	GRAND TOTAL.
1852:					
January - -	102	58	6	166	1st Judge, R. Burgass, Esq.
February - -	136	34	2	172	
March - -	107	41	6	154	
April - -	69	20	5	94	
May - - -	99	31	4	134	1st Judge, E. F. Elliott, Esq.
June - - -	121	28	- - -	149	
July - - -	89	30	2	121	
August - -	108	48	1	157	
September -	108	47	3	158	
October - -	91	23	3	117	
November -	73	18	4	95	
* December -	23	46	- - -	69	
TOTAL - -	1,126	424	36	- - -	1,586 - -

* The First Judge was absent for 17 days from Madras during this month, on duty at Masulipatam.

N. B.—The number of causes disposed of by the First Judge, sitting with one, or with both the other Judges, are on an average one or two a month.

(signed) John Miller,
Clerk of the Court.

(No. 194.)

1. WITH their letters, both of the 12th ultimo, the Honourable the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Judges of the Small Cause Court have furnished statements showing the amount of business performed by their respective courts under Act IX. of 1850. The returns from the Supreme Court are for 18 months, or from the 1st July 1851 to the 31st December last. Those from the Small Cause Court are for the past year, 1852.

2. The statements rendered by the Small Cause Court show the number of suits instituted before that tribunal for the past year to have been 24,392, or 724 more than in 1851. The number disposed of in 1851 was 23,061; in 1852 it was 24,564; the judgments and nonsuits were 12,466 in 1851, and 12,922 in 1852. The amount of fees levied in 1851 was 37,417 rupees; in 1852 it was 43,349 rupees. The number of causes remaining undecided at the end of the two years 1851 and 1852 was 48 and 47 respectively.

Average of suits in
the Petty Court.

12,562
2

25,124
24,392

Difference - 732

3. The number of causes filed in the Small Cause Court in 1852 is very nearly double the average of the last three years of the Petty Court. It is worthy of remark, that of the 24,392 causes instituted in 1852 only 714 were not cognizable by the Petty Court from the amount exceeding the former limit, or from the nature of the suit excluding it from the jurisdiction of that Court. The increase by suits for an amount exceeding the former limit is not shown distinctly; but it appears that there were only 17 causes of an amount exceeding 400 rupees.

Rs.
Former limit - 420
Present - - 500

4. Comparing the four months of the year 1852, prior to Mr. E. F. Elliott entering upon the office of First Judge, with the eight months during which he presided in the Court, it is remarked that the number of suits filed in the former period was 8,306, in the latter 16,086. Of the judgments and nonsuits in 1852, viz., 12,922, the number passed in the first four months was 4,305; in the last eight months, 8,617. The monthly average of the former period being 1,076, of the latter 1,077. In defended cases the number of judgments and nonsuits in the former period was 1,710, and the monthly average 427; in the latter period, 3,499; the average being 437. The number of these cases decided by the First Judge sitting singly, was, for the first period, 567; for the last, 983. The maximum of defended causes disposed of by judgments and nonsuits in one month, during the last eight months, was 523, the First Judge disposing, singly, of 156; the maximum in the first four months was 460, whereof 148 were decided singly by the First Judge. The minimum of the year was 311 in December, during a part* of which month Mr. Elliott was absent on duty and the Court was closed towards the end for the Christmas holidays.

Statement forwarded
by the Judges of the
Small Cause Court,
17th March 1853.

* 17 days.

5. In the Supreme Court, the number of small causes instituted from 1st July 1851 to 31st December 1852 was 703, viz., in six months of 1851, 414; in the whole of 1852, 289. The average per month in 1852 was 24. The number disposed of by judgments and nonsuits in the last half of 1851 was 166; in the whole of 1852 the number so disposed of was 207, at the rate of $17\frac{1}{2}$ per month. There remained 19 causes undecided at the end of

December

December 1852. Since September 1851 no causes have been brought into the Supreme Court of a value below 50 rupees. In the whole period of 18 months the number instituted, of a value exceeding 50, was 470, of which 353 were of a value exceeding 100 rupees. The number of a value beyond the jurisdiction of the Petty Court was 36, whereof 21 were instituted in 1852.

6. In their Despatch of 10th November last, No. 18 of 1852, Financial Department, the Honourable Court state that "if it should be found upon experience that the interests of the public service will not be benefited by the continuance of Mr. Elliott in the joint offices he has for so many years successfully occupied, the Court will be prepared to reconsider their orders for his retention in the post of First Judge of the Small Cause Court." The members of Government, on review of the returns furnished from the Small Cause Court for the past year, have severally recorded minutes expressive of their respective views on the union of the offices of First Judge of the Small Cause Court, Chief Magistrate, and Superintendent of Police in the person of Mr. E. F. Elliott. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council resolves to forward these minutes, together with the returns now under consideration, to the Honourable Court, and to solicit their serious attention to the opinions which have been recorded.

7. The memorial from Mr. R. Burgass will also be forwarded to the Honourable Court, and copy of it, and of the papers connected with it, will be transmitted to the Supreme Government, in reference to the previous correspondence which has passed on the subject of the Small Cause Court.

8. The prothonotary of the Supreme Court, who has prepared the returns of the business transacted under Act IX., 1850, in that Court claims 200 rupees for the labour, trouble, and expense of preparing them. The Chief Justice, in his letter submitted by the prothonotary, observes that he has little doubt Government will direct all his expenses to be paid. The Government would wish for information as to what expenses have really been incurred. As the prothonotary is paid by fees for his duties as an officer of the Court in this department, in the proportion of one-third of the whole, it does not seem that he should be paid extra for his trouble. He might, with equal reason, demand remuneration for his trouble, in preparing, as prothonotary, any returns of the business of the Supreme Court which the Judges may think fit to order for any public purpose. These returns, it is to be observed, comprise 703 cases, while the returns of the Small Cause Court comprise 24,392.

(signed) *T. Pycroft*,
Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George, 5 April 1853.

ORDERED, in consequence, that the following Letter be despatched :

(No. 195.)

From *T. Pycroft*, Esq., Secretary to Government, to *J. P. Grant*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Fort St. George, 5 April 1853.

IN continuation of the correspondence which has passed on the subject of the Small Cause Court, I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to forward, for the information of the Government of India, an extract from the Minutes of Consultation of this day's date, and of the papers recorded in it, having reference to a memorial addressed by Mr. R. Burgass to the Honourable Court of Directors, praying for a reconsideration of their orders for his removal from the office of First Judge of the Madras Court of Small Causes, and to the views of this Government, on the union of the office of First Judge of that Court with that of Chief Magistrate and Superintendent of Police, in the person of Mr. E. F. Elliott, all which have been likewise laid before the Honourable Court.

(signed) *T. Pycroft*,
Secretary to Government.

FINANCIAL DESPATCH to the Government of Madras, No. 31, dated 14 September 1853.

1. IN our Despatch in this Department, dated we directed the reinstalment of Mr. E. F. Elliott in the office of First Judge of the Small Cause Court, accompanying this instruction with the remark, that "you will thus afford a practical solution of the question of his capability to continue efficiently to discharge his joint labours ; *

2d January 1852, No. 1,

Letter from, in Judicial Department, dated 6th April 1853 (No. 12).

Forwards a Memorial from Mr. R. Burgass, praying for a reconsideration of the orders for his removal from the office of First Judge of the Madras Court of Small Causes. Submits also, copies of minutes of correspondence regarding the union of the offices of First Judge of the Small Cause Court, and Chief Magistrate and Superintendent of Police in the person of Mr. E. F. Elliott.

and

* As First Judge of Small Cause Court, and Chief Magistrate, and Superintendent of Police.

and if the experiment should fail of success, you will then be free to resort to other arrangements."

2. The correspondence now transmitted, affords us no evidence of the inability of Mr. E. F. Elliott efficiently to discharge the duties of the offices which he holds under your Government, nor have we received any representation from that gentleman upon the subject.

3. We therefore see no reason to alter the arrangements which have been already carried out; and with reference to the memorial from Mr. Burgass, praying for redress on the occasion of his removal from the First Judge of the Small Cause Court, we are unable to depart from the decision communicated in our Despatch, dated the 17th November 1852, No. 19.

JUDICIAL LETTER from Fort St. George, dated 25 March 1863 (No. 11).

Proceedings,
29th April 1862,
Nos 255 and 256.

Financial Despatch,
2d January 1852,
No. 1.

WE have the honour to lay before you the accompanying memorial from Mr. Richard Burgass, late First Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Madras, applying for a pension in compensation of a loss sustained by him, owing to his removal from his appointment in 1852, under the orders of the late Court of Directors.

2. This memorial, which was received in April last year, was recorded in our proceedings of the 29th of that month, but, owing to a mistake in the office, was not forwarded. Our attention has now been drawn to it by Mr. Burgass.

3. We consider that under all the circumstances of the case the memorialist's application is deserving of your consideration. His removal was, to say the least, an unusual measure. He had been duly appointed to the office, and had discharged the duties, which are quite sufficient to take up the whole time of the incumbent, in a very satisfactory manner.

(No. 255.)

READ the following letter from *Richard Burgass, Esq.*, First Judge of the Madras Court of Small Causes, to the Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated London, 1 March 1862.

I HAVE the honour to state that my health is such as to preclude my return to India, and to necessitate the resignation of my appointment; I have also the honour to enclose a memorial to the Secretary of State for India, which I respectfully request may be forwarded; and if Her Majesty's Government at Madras is satisfied with the way in which I discharged the duties of my office, I solicit its favourable mention of the claims for redress contained therein.

To the Right Honourable Sir *Charles Wood, Bart.*, Secretary of State for India,
&c. &c. &c.

The humble memorial of Richard Burgass, Esq., M.A., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, and First Judge of the Madras Court of Small Causes.

Humbly Showeth,

THAT your memorialist was appointed First Judge of the Madras Court of Small Causes on its first establishment in 1850, and in 1852 was summarily removed from his appointment by the express order of the late Court of Directors of the East India Company. That such removal took place under an entire misconception, and to save the expense of compensating Mr. E. F. Elliott for the loss of his appointment as Chief Commissioner of the Madras Court of Requests, under circumstances which have already been fully detailed to the Right Honourable Sir Charles Wood, and to which your memorialist will not further advert than to say that the offices heaped upon Mr. Elliott, at your memorialist's expense, are now at Madras, and always have been at Calcutta and Bombay, held by three different individuals, and that the step of removing him was about as justifiable as if the present County Court Judge of Middlesex was summarily removed from his office to make way for Sir Richard Mayne, if he held the two combined offices of Chief Superintendent of the London Police Force and Chief Magistrate at Bow-street, and was also Assessor of the House Tax.

That your memorialist endeavoured in vain to obtain redress for his removal from office, and in 1853 returned to England for that purpose, and that it was only on Lord Chelmsford (then

(then Sir F. Theisger) communicating with the then President of Board of Control, previous to bringing the matter before Parliament, that your memorialist had hopes of restoration to office held out to him, which induced him to return to India in 1855.

That your memorialist was not restored to his office until 1856, after a suspension of four years, during which time his salary, exclusive of interest, would have amounted to the sum of 7,200*l*.

That your memorialist is at present on leave on sick certificate, and is in such a state of health as to preclude his return to India, and is now obliged to resign his said appointment of First Judge of the Madras Court of Small Causes.

And your memorialist further shows that there is in the Indian Treasury the sum of 4,800*l*. exclusive of interest, the saving effected at the expense of your memorialist by suspending him for four years from his office, instead of compensating Mr. Elliott at the rate affixed by the Madras Government. And your memorialist now prays that, in consideration of the circumstances, such pension may be granted him as the sum saved at his expense may warrant.

Your memorialist's services are as follows :—

	Years.	Mos.
1840-41. Acting Registrar and Prothonotary of the Supreme Court at Bombay - - - - -	1	-
1841-42-43. Acting Clerk of the Small Causes in the Supreme Court of Bombay - - - - -	1	4
1843-44. Legal Adviser to the Government of Hong Kong and Clerk of the Legislative and Executive Councils in that Colony - - - - -	1	-
1847-48. Commissioner for claims by sufferers by the Caffre War at the Cape of Good Hope - - - - -	1	-
1848-49. Acting Commissioner of Court of Requests at Madras - - - - -	-	4
1849. Sheriff of Madras - - - - -	-	8
1850-52. First Judge of the Madras Court of Small Causes - - - - -	1	5
1852-53. Sheriff of Madras - - - - -	1	-
Legal Adviser to Madras Government - - - - -	-	3
1855-56. Principal Sudder Ameen at Ootacamund Nilgherry Hills - - - - -	-	6
1856-62. First Judge of the Madras Court of Small Causes, two years ill in England - - - - -	6	-
	14	6

Your memorialist is aware that the above services confer no absolute right to a pension, but he submits them only as furnishing grounds for a favourable consideration to his claim for redress out of the said fund of 4,800*l*. saved at his expense.

And your memorialist will ever pray, &c.

Oriental Club, London,
1 March 1862

(signed) *Richard Burgass.*

ORDER thereon 29 April 1862 (No. 686).

No. 256.

THE memorial in triplicate received with this letter will be forwarded to the Secretary of State.

(signed) *T. Pycroft, Chief Secretary.*

FINANCIAL DESPATCH to Madras, dated 24 June 1863 (No. 40).

1. I HAVE considered in Council your judicial letter dated the 25th March 1863, No. 11, forwarding a memorial from Mr. R. Burgass, late First Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Madras, praying to be granted a pension.

2. The circumstances of Mr. Burgass' case are not such as appear to call for the grant of a special pension from the Revenues of India, and Her Majesty's Government regret that they must therefore decline to comply with the prayer of his memorial.

EAST INDIA (MR. BURGASS).

COPY of MINUTES of the Government and Members of Council at *Madras*; of DESPATCHES between the Government of *Madras* and the Government of India and the late Court of Directors; and MEMORIALS and REPLIES thereto, relating to the Appointment of *Richard Burgass*, Esquire, to the Office of Judge of the Small Causes Court at *Madras*, and his Removal therefrom, and his Claims for Compensation.

(*Mr. Ayrton*).

Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be Printed,
5 February 1864.

[*Price 8d.*]

2.

Under 8 oz.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 14 April 1864;—for,

“COPIES of further CORRESPONDENCE in 1854 between the Board of Control and the Court of Directors:”

“And, of Mr. *Burgass*’s LETTER of January 1864 to the Secretary of State for *India*, and any MINUTE or RESOLUTION thereon.”

India Office, }
15 April 1864. }

T. L. SECCOMBE,
Secretary Financial Department.

Mr. *Burgass* to the Under Secretary of State for India.

Sir,

Oriental Club, 20 January 1864.

SINCE the papers relating to my removal from the office of First Judge of the Madras Court of Small Causes were moved for and ordered to be laid upon the Table of The House of Commons, I have ascertained that my Memorial of January 1853 was not amongst the papers laid before the Finance Committee when they came to a decision adverse to my claims last year. The above Memorial, however, is precisely the very document which contains the arguments in support of my case, and is, in fact, the sole document on which I relied as showing conclusively the error which had been committed when I was summarily removed from my office by the late Court of Directors in 1852.

Under these circumstances, I trust that I shall not be deemed importunate when I solicit that all the papers, with the omitted document containing the arguments on which I rely, may be laid before the Finance Committee, in order to enable them to decide upon the case with a full knowledge of the facts, and after hearing the particulars of my complaint, facilities which, by some mischance, they have not hitherto enjoyed.

As a professional man, I should be very sorry to combat an adverse decision, after the matter had been heard and determined by a competent Court; but my obvious complaint now is that, owing to the above-mentioned mischance, the matter has been determined against me without my ever having been heard.

I have the honour to enclose a copy of the omitted document.

I have, &c.

Richard Burgass,
Late First Judge, Madras Court of Small Causes.

Mr. *Baring* to Mr. *Burgass*.

Sir,

India Office, 28 January 1864.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th inst., and to acquaint you, in reply, that Sir Charles Wood sees no reason to depart from the decisions on your case, which have already been communicated to you.

The enclosure to your letter is returned herewith.

I am, &c.

T. G. Baring.

[*Note*.—There was no correspondence in 1854, on the subject of the claim of Mr. *Burgass*, between the Board of Control and the Court of Directors.]

EAST INDIA (MR. BURGASS).

COPIES of further CORRESPONDENCE in 1854
between the Board of Control and the Court of
Directors; and, of Mr. Burgass's LETTER of
January 1864 to the Secretary of State for
India; &c.

(*Mr. Ayrton.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,

4 May 1864.

BURMAH COMMERCIAL TREATY.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 10 May 1864 ;—for,

“COPIES of the COMMERCIAL TREATY entered into, in the Year 1862,
between His Majesty the King of *Burmah*, and Her Majesty's late
Viceroy and Governor General of *India* :”

“And, of the REPORT, or EXTRACTS from the REPORT, forwarded to the
Viceroy by the Envoy who negociated the TREATY, to the Secretary of
State for *India*, and of the acknowledgment thereof.”

India Office, }
12 May 1864. }

J. W. KAYE,
Secretary, Political Department.

(*Mr. Baines.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
13 May 1864.

C O N T E N T S.

DATE.		FROM.		TO.		PAGE.
19 January 1863	-	Government of India	- - -	Sir Charles Wood	-	3
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21 " "	-	Colonel Phayre	- - -	Colonel Durand	- -	9
12 December "	-	Colonel Phayre (with Enclosure).		Colonel Durand	- -	15
13 " "	-	Colonel Durand	- - -	Colonel Phayre	- -	16
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9 May - 1863	-	Sir Charles Wood	- -	Governor General	-	17

COPIES of the COMMERCIAL TREATY entered into in the Year 1862, between His Majesty the King of *Burmah* and Her Majesty's late Viceroy and Governor General of *India*; and, $\frac{2}{3}$ of the ^{en}REPORT, or EXTRACTS from the REPORT, forwarded to the Viceroy by the Envoy who negotiated the TREATY, to the Secretary of State for *India*, and of the acknowledgment thereof.

(No. 4.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.—POLITICAL.

The Governor General of India in Council to the Right Honourable Sir *Charles Wood*, Bart., M. P., and G. C. B., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Sir,

Fort William, 19 January 1863.

WE have the honour to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, a copy of a *treaty concluded on the 10th November last, with Wongyee Thado Mengyee Maha Menghla-thee-ha-thoo, Plenipotentiary of the King of *Burmah*, by Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Phayre, whom we deputed to the Court of Ava. The treaty was ratified by us on the 13th ultimo.

*See Parliamentary Paper, No. 327, of Session 1863.

2. In a demi-official letter dated 15th April, Lieutenant-Colonel Phayre submitted a memorandum of certain points requiring adjustment with the Court of Ava, and he proposed visiting Mandalay to negotiate arrangements either by treaty or otherwise. The chief points to be secured, were arrangements for the abolition or regulation of frontier customs, opening of trade between Pegu and Yunan, *viâ* Bamo, and immigration of Chinese labourers into British territory through *Burmah*.

3. As regards the customs duties taken on the British side of the Burmese frontier, under Act XXX. of 1854, the Chief Commissioner recommended their abolition apart altogether from the consideration of any return to be made by the Burmese. The return from these export and import frontier duties, is upwards of 5,70,000 rupees a year. But owing to the heavy pressure of taxation in Pegu, Colonel Phayre was of opinion that the abolition of these duties was absolutely necessary, unless abatement were otherwise made in the amount of taxation; and he urged as one reason for abolishing these duties, the fact that the revenues of Pegu from other sources, exclusive of local taxation, are steadily improving, and have increased from 46½ lakhs in 1859-60, to 54½ lakhs in 1861-62. We were of opinion that the extension of British trade in *Burmah*, and the opening of a route to Yunan, were quite worth the sacrifice of these customs duties. While giving Colonel Phayre a wide discretion, both as to the form and substance of any stipulations to be made with the King of *Burmah*, we laid down the following as the points most essential to be secured:—

- 1st. Existing duties whether of import or export leviable on the Burmese side of the frontier, either at the river or at the land custom houses, not to be increased.
- 2d. The caravan route from Ava *viâ* Bamo to the Chinese province of Yunan, to be re-opened by means of a joint British and Burmese mission to the frontier.
- 3d. British merchants to be allowed to go by that route, or to send their agents, and to be allowed to place agents, European or Asiatic, at Bamo, in order to attend to the trade.
- 4th. Chinese traders and labourers from Yunan to be allowed to pass into British territory without hindrance. This stipulation, if possible, to be made to apply to routes leading towards Assam, as well as to those which take the direction of Pegu.

5th. Opium to be allowed to pass from the British territories through Burmah into Yunan, either duty free, or on payment of a moderate transit duty.

4. Colonel Phayre was at the same time told that, if a satisfactory arrangement could be made on the above points, we were prepared to agree to the following concessions:—

1st. The seaboard duties on goods imported into Rangoon for export into Burmese territory, to be one-eighth of the rate fixed in the tariff, on the understanding that bulk is not to be broken between Rangoon and the Burmese Custom House.

2d. Land and river duties on English side of Burmese frontier to be abolished.

5. A narrative of the negotiations at Mandalay, will be found in a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Phayre, dated 20th November 1862, which forms No. 2A of the abstract of contents. Another letter to which we beg to refer you, dated 21st idem, contains his comments on the different provisions of the treaty.

6. We beg to bring to your special notice the services rendered by Lieutenant-Colonel Phayre in this instance, and we recommend that some suitable recognition may be conferred on that officer by Her Majesty, for the tact and judgment with which, without any serious departure from our instructions, he has brought these delicate negotiations to a satisfactory conclusion.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Elgin and Kincardine.*
R. Napier.
H. B. Harrington.
H. S. Maine.
C. E. Trevelyan.

From Lieutenant-Colonel *A. P. Phayre*, Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, to Colonel *H. M. Durand*, c.B., the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department; dated Rangoon, 15 April 1862.

My dear Durand,

I BEG to inclose to you a memorandum on various subjects which are still pending with the Court of Burmah. I trust that the question of abolition of Frontier customs will be considered independently of any return we may get from the Burmese and independently of any reduction of taxes in India by the License Tax Bill being withdrawn. I can assure you I feel I have hitherto made Pegu pay every farthing she can, and I do desire to see some relaxation. Pegu pays more than any other province in India in proportion to her population, and with such a strain on her, the abolition of the frontier customs has become absolutely necessary. I assure you either this must be done or some of the direct taxes (if the income tax is to continue) be reduced. I trust sufficient cause will have been shown to abolish the frontier duties.

Regarding sending an expedition towards the Yunan frontier, the French bishop in Pegu, Monsieur Bigandet, offers to go, sufficient being given him for his expenses. He is very enterprising, and will get on if it is possible. There is a French mission in Yunan now, and he will endeavour to communicate with it. He will afford us all the information which we desire, and I have no fear of any French national interests in that quarter interfering with what we wish, that is, the means of opening a trade from Pegu across the Burmese territory to Yunan.

If it appears desirable to the viceroy that I should proceed to the Burmese capital, I ought to be leaving this about the end of August.

It is as regards goods imported by sea to Rangoon for export to the Burmese territory, being allowed to pass through the British territory either without payment of duty or on payment of a reduced rate. It is necessary to take measures to prevent such goods being brought back for sale in Pegu, and in order to guard against such fraud, the Chief Commissioner proposed that, with boats proceeding up the Irrawaddy with goods designed only to pass through British territory, Custom House officers should proceed as far as the Burmese Frontier Custom House. This plan has been objected to by the Burmese and so the subject has remained still unsettled. This question forms the subject of letter, No. 49-623, dated 12th instant, from the Chief Commissioner to the address of the Secretary to Government, Foreign Department.

15. The next question is that of the immigration of Chinese (from Yunan) through Burmah into Assam, which formed the subject of letter, No. 227, dated 18th January 1861, from the Under Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Commissioner of Pegu. The Chief Commissioner considers this a most important question, not for Assam only, but for British Burmah also. It is a subject which can be best discussed with the Burmese minister *viva voce*, though the Chief Commissioner fears the Burmese Government will be jealous of any arrangement on the subject.

16. The above are the principal questions which require to be settled, and for which it appears desirable that the Chief Commissioner should proceed to the Burmese capital towards the close of the next rainy season. He begs to solicit instructions on each point mentioned, and especially as to whether arms and warlike stores will be allowed to be exported by the Irrawaddy. He feels assured that the first question put to him by the Burmese will be on that point.

From Colonel H. M. Durand, C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to Colonel A. P. Phayre (No. 462); dated 12 May 1862.

Sir,

I AM directed to reply to your demi-official letter of the 15th ultimo, in which you submit a memorandum on various subjects still pending with the Court of Ava, and propose that you should proceed to the Burmese capital in August next, with a view to their adjustment.

2. The first point which presents itself for decision, is the proposed abolition of the frontier duties, and on this subject the Governor General in Council is of opinion that the extension of trade in Burmah, and the opening up of a route to the Chinese Province of Yunan, by way of Bamo, is an object of such importance as to be well worth the sacrifice of the frontier customs duties which you propose to make in order to effect it.

3. The Governor General in Council authorises you to visit Ava in the unostentatious manner in which you propose to proceed thither, with the view of ascertaining whether any engagement, either in the form of a treaty, or of a distinct arrangement with the minister, could be entered into.

His Excellency in Council entrusts you with a wide discretion, both as to the form and substance of the stipulations with the Court of Ava, into which you may enter for the accomplishment of the ends in view.

4. The points on which it is desirable that you should come to an agreement with the Burmese Government are the following:—

1st. Existing duties, whether of import or export, leviable on the Burmese side of the frontier, either at the river or the land custom house, not to be increased.

2d. The Caravan route from Ava, *via* Bamo, to the Chinese Province of Yunan, to be re-opened by means of a joint British and Burmese mission to the frontier.

3d. British merchants to be allowed to go by that route, or to send their agents, and to be allowed to place agents, European or Asiatic, at Bamo, in order to attend to the trade.

4th. Chinese traders and labourers from Yunan to be allowed to pass into British territory without hindrance. This stipulation should, if possible, be made to apply to routes leading towards Assam, as well as to those which take the direction of Pegu.

5. Opium

5. Opium to be allowed to pass from the British territories through Burmah into Yunan, either duty free, or on payment of a moderate transit duty.

6. If you can make a satisfactory arrangement with the Government of Ava on these points, the Governor General in Council is prepared to agree to the concessions hereinafter stated :—

1st. The sea-board duty on goods imported into Rangoon for export to the Burmese territory to be one-eighth of the rate fixed in the tariffs, on the understanding that bulk is not to be broken between Rangoon and the Burmese Custom House.

2d. Land and river duties on the English side of the Burmese frontier line to be abolished.

3d. The question as to the withdrawal of the prohibition to import into Burmah arms and warlike stores, by way of the Irrawaddy, presents greater difficulty. But looking to the facts, firstly, that it may be doubtful whether the British Government could prevent the introduction of these articles into Burmah if the Burmese are determined to have them, and have money to pay for them ; and secondly, that if they are to be introduced, it may be better that they should enter by way of the Irrawaddy than by any other route ; the Governor General in Council authorises you to make the concession likewise, if on consideration you are of opinion that it can be done with safety, and if you are satisfied that without making it you cannot induce the Burmese Government to agree to the stipulations which I have enumerated above.

7. The Governor General in Council sees no objection to your taking advantage of the assistance of the French Bishop, Monsieur Bigandet.

EXTRACTS of a LETTER from Lieutenant-Colonel *A. P. Phayre*, Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, and Agent to the Governor General, to Colonel *H. M. Durand*, c. b., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department (No. 2 A) ; dated Thayet Myo, 20 November 1862.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, that, according to his instructions conveyed to me, I left Rangoon by steamer on the 16th of September, and reached Mandalay, the capital of Burmah, on the 8th October following. In the present Despatch I purpose narrating such events as are necessary to show the progress in detail of the negociation for a treaty ; and in a separate letter shall have the honour to comment upon the treaty itself.

Some distance below the capital there came down to meet me an officer of rank, the Nan-ma-dan-woon, who had been the principal Burmese envoy to the Governor General in 1854. He brought friendly messages. Nearly at the same time there arrived Mr. A. Camaratta, a Goa Portuguese, and a confidential servant to the king. Soon after coming on board, Mr. Camaratta informed me that he was desired by the king to say that his majesty requested I would not speak to any of his ministers regarding the object of my visit ; that anything I had to propose, he requested, should be communicated to him in writing through Mr. Camaratta ; and he promised to discuss the subject with me privately before any public mention was made thereof.

On the 9th three of the woongyees, or principal ministers, came to call upon me. They were very civil, and said that as this was the time of the principal festivities at the close of the rainy season, no business could be entered on immediately. I mentioned to the Magway Mengyee, who is the chief woongyee, and with whom I have always corresponded, that in a few days I should come to call upon him to speak upon business. By this I meant nothing more than to mention, generally, the advantages of having a distinct understanding as to trade between the two countries ; but some of the many persons present must have immediately informed the King, for the next day Mr. Camaratta came to say that he did not wish the Magway Mengyee to transact any business with me ; that he now had confided everything to another woongyee, styled the

Pukhan Mengyee, and requested that, at the proper time, I would communicate only with him. He also said I should hear from him further, and requested me to delay sending any proposition for the present. I may here mention that, for various reasons, a coolness exists between the King and the Magway Woongyee; and though the King will not publicly disgrace his old friend, he trusts to him as little as possible.

The same day I saw the Rev. Father Abbona, an Italian missionary, long settled in the Burmese country, and who has the full confidence of the King. I mentioned to him the general outline of what I should propose. The reverend gentleman agreed with me that the time had come when some arrangement as to commerce between the two Governments was absolutely necessary; and he assured me that what I proposed should have his full support. I may also here mention that I had been accompanied from Rangoon by the Right Rev. Bishop Bigandet, a Frenchman, and chief of the Catholic mission in British Burmah, and in the Burmese dominions. The bishop is a man of ability, and from his position, and no doubt also from his being a Frenchman, I have long been aware that the King places great confidence in whatever he says. Bishop Bigandet fully entered into my views, and promised to support them. I may now state at once that I derived from him the greatest assistance.

On the 13th of October I delivered to Mr. Camaratta, to be presented to the King, a draft of what I proposed. On the 14th Bishop Bigandet and Father Abbona came to visit me. They said they had been called by the King to speak on the subject of my draft; and stated that his Majesty observed that, in addition to what I had proposed, he should like to see friendship introduced as the foundation of all. After some consideration, I observed that I had no orders on this subject from His Excellency the Viceroy; but that, provided other points were settled satisfactorily, I might venture to admit an article on that point in any arrangement we might come to.

Though I had now been a week at the capital, I had not made any application for an audience with the King, because he had chosen to conduct the preliminaries of the negotiation himself, through the agency of others; and I feared lest we might, at a first interview, which would necessarily be public, disagree on some essential point, and thus cause embarrassment. As, however, we had now settled the general basis, namely, that an expression of friendship on both sides, and formal provision for more extended commerce between the two countries were desirable, I sent a message to the King to say I was desirous of an audience. He at once appointed the 16th of October to receive me.

On that day I went to the palace accompanied by Captain C. D. Newmarch, the chief engineer, who had come with me; Mr. R. S. Edwards, the collector of customs at Rangoon, and formerly assistant to Colonel Burney, the resident at Ava, and other officers who had come up from Rangoon. The King received us very kindly, enlarged on the benefits of friendship, said he was having some of his own sons, as well as others of his subjects, taught French and English, and brought out one of his children, a boy of eight years old, whom he is having taught Hindostanee, to speak to me in that language. The one learning English, he said, was not well, or he would have brought him out also.

For the next four or five days I had no direct intercourse with the King. I called on the Crown Prince and all the ministers. On the 22d I had what is considered there a private interview with the King, there being present two of his ministers of the palace, Bishop Bigandet, Father Abbona, Mr. Edwards, and myself. I have no doubt that, as I heard, considerable influence had been used to prejudice the King against any commercial arrangement.

It would be useless for me to recount all the various turns which the negotiation took from day to day, as the King wavered on the subject. He appointed a day to see me again, and then sent a messenger, early, to put me off, on account of the illness of his eldest son. He still requested me not to enter into the subject with the Pukhan Woongyee, though I felt it would be more convenient to do so. However, on the 29th I received a message from the King, through Bishop Bigandet, to say that he required that part of my memorandum as to not increasing the duties on the frontier to be omitted, as it would appear as if forced on him, and would humiliate him before his people. He said he objected to the mention of opium as being contrary to his religious views, and observed that he required time to abolish his frontier customs. I agreed generally to comply with these wishes, provided the points involved were admitted as proper

proper to be observed, and if the king promised not to increase his frontier duties.

On the 30th October a formal consultation took place at the palace between the King, the Crown-Prince, and the four woongyees. The result of this consultation was unfavourable to the arrangement which the king had already partially made; for I, on the 1st November, received a paper from the King with propositions for a treaty of friendship, and in reality little more. I replied that I could not consent to any material alteration of what I had already intimated I was prepared to agree to.

On the 2d and 3d of November I went, by appointment, to the palace with Mr. Edwards and Bishop Bigandet. We had long discussions with the king, which resulted in a general assent on both sides to eight articles, which contained all the points I required, except the last sentence which now appears to Article 5 of the treaty.

On the 4th and 5th there were Burmese festivals, which prevented business being attended to. The King now requested that I would discuss every point with the Pukhan Woongyee; and knowing that he was desirous to have the treaty recommended by the Tha-tha-na-baing, or Buddhist Archbishop of the kingdom, apparently as a counterpoise to the opposition of the Crown-Prince, I went to visit that person. The Tha-tha-na-baing received me with much cordiality, and, after a show of not interfering in secular matters, agreed to recommend the proposed treaty to the King as "being beneficial to the people of the country."

The 6th and 7th of November were entirely occupied with discussions with the Pukhan Woongyee. On the 8th I went to the palace with the four woongyees, when the King formally accepted the proposed treaty, and ordered that the Magway Mengyee should sign it. The King, it appears, did not wish publicly to disgrace his chief woongyee, so he was empowered to sign the treaty, although he had had nothing to say to the discussions upon it.

There is no other point connected with the negotiations which appears to me to require to be stated. The proceedings, as regards signing the document, will be reported in my letter explaining the treaty.

Throughout my stay at Mandalay, I was treated with the most cordial kindness and distinction by all in authority; and even the Crown-Prince, though understood to be opposed to the treaty, was very civil on two occasions when I visited him.

The Pukhan Mengyee asked me whether the treaty was to be made in the name of Her Majesty the Queen. I replied, "No, but in that of his Excellency the Viceroy." He merely said he knew that the Company did not exist any longer, but made no further remark.

From Lieutenant Colonel *A. P. Phayre*, Chief Commissioner of British Burmah and Agent to the Governor General, to Colonel *H. M. Durand*, c.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department (No. 1 A); dated Prome, 21 November 1862.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, that, agreeably to the orders contained in the letters noted in the margin, I proceeded up to Mandalay, the capital of the Burmese dominions, where I arrived on the 8th of October 1862.

From Colonel H. M. Durand, c.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 462, dated 12 May 1862.

From the same, No. 696, dated 31 July 1862.

2. After more than a month's continued negotiation, I have signed a treaty as representative of his Excellency the Viceroy. I beg to enclose the original document (one copy in English, and one in Burmese), which was signed on the 10th instant, at Mandalay, by the Woongyee Thado Mengyee Maha Menghla-thee-ha-thoo, usually styled Magway Mengyee, on the part of his Majesty the King of Burmah, and by me on the part of his Excellency the Viceroy.

In my letter, No. 2 A, of the 20th instant, I have entered into some details relative to the negotiations, and in the present Despatch I shall make such

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remarks

remarks and comments as appear to be required to explain the several provisions of the treaty.

It contains nine articles :—

Article 1 provides for the continuation of the existing friendship between the British and Burmese Governments.

My instructions contained no orders relative to such a provision being made in any treaty or other document which I might make with the Burmese Government. But this article was proposed by the king himself, and as I considered that it merely pledged his Excellency the Viceroy to maintain the same relations which have existed for 10 years with the Burmese Government, provided no provocation was given, I ventured to assent to it. Under instructions from the Most Noble the Marquis of Dalhousie I was formerly empowered to conclude such a treaty, whether the Burmese Government formally ceded Pegu to the British or not; and at the present time, when our rule is firmly established in Pegu, and our prestige extended over the whole country, I considered a formal cession of Pegu as valueless.

Article 2 provides for the protection of Burmese traders, and others who may proceed to British territory to trade.

Article 3 provides for similar protection to British subjects, traders and others, who may proceed to the Burmese territory.

I consider this Article, which was proposed by the Burmese, as being of great value to us. Had I proposed it, I think they would have professed to see great danger to themselves in it. As it stands, the British Government can always require justice to be done to British subjects in Burmah.

Article 4 provides for goods brought by sea to Rangoon being declared there for export by the Irrawaddy to Burmah, or through Burmah to other territories from Burmah. Such goods will pay at Rangoon one per cent. on their value, and may be conveyed through the Burmese territory to other countries free of duty. A British custom-house officer may accompany the goods to the Burmese frontier town of Menhla. By the wording of the last sentence, the Burmese may still be at liberty to put an internal or municipal duty on goods sold in their cities. As this question was asked by them, I said we had no wish to interfere with such duties, as I found that, for the present at least, they were not prepared to agree to give up all tax on consumers.

The Burmese Government did not wish the words "Chinese territory" to be mentioned; and as this article, in connexion with Article 7, provides for British merchants settling at Baman, or elsewhere, for purchasing Chinese produce, and fully attains the object of opening a way through Burmese territory to China, I did not insist on the words in question being inserted. With regard to the amount of duty on such goods, I finally agreed to one per cent. (instead of one-eighth the regular duty), because a similar provision in the following article simplified the adjustment of duty on goods imported into Burmah from China to be carried to Rangoon. The Burmese in this case, as in every other, looked for some equivalent being granted to them, or being expressed in the treaty, and this was done by making the import duty at Rangoon and at the Chinese frontier one per cent. I trust this will be approved.

Article 5. This article provides for goods imported into Burmah from the Chinese territory for export to Rangoon paying a duty of one per cent. to the Burmese Government, and then passing on. A Burmese custom-house officer may accompany such goods down the Irrawaddy, as far as Thayetmyo, the British frontier station. The last sentence of this article is as follows :—"If such goods are declared for export to other territories, and not for sale in British territory (meaning Pegu),* such goods shall be free according to the Customs Schedule, but goods liable to seaboard duty will pay the usual rate." This sentence at one time threatened to render the whole of the negotiation for a treaty null and void. At first the Burmese minister insisted on the concluding sentence of

Article

* The general words "British territory" are fully understood by the Burmese to mean Pegu only. Indeed, the context renders it impossible that they should bear any other meaning.

Article 5 being made the counterpart of Article 4, and that it should run thus:—

“If such goods are declared for export to other territories, and not for sale in British territory, the British ruler shall, if he believes the manifest to be true, not cause bulk to be broken, and such goods shall be free of duty.”

When this wording was proposed by the Burmese minister as containing a rule for goods brought from China to Rangoon, I do not think he meant anything more than that such goods were not to pay a transit duty in Pegu. But I was apprehensive that the Burmese might afterwards apply the words “free of duty” to export or seaboard duty also. Although, therefore, I foresaw that difficulty would be likely to arise from mentioning the subject, I felt compelled to do so, and to inform the minister that we did not mean to give up our sea export duties. This immediately caused doubts to arise, and for three days discussions took place upon the point. The minister would not, for a long time, acknowledge that we had any peculiar right, as holding the seacoast, to levy this export duty. I argued that we bore the whole expenses of the ports, the lighthouses, and so on, of which they had the benefit, but the minister at last only gave a reluctant consent. Fortunately, he did not then think of what he afterwards proposed as an equivalent—that is, a small export duty at their north-east frontier, in consideration of their having to guard the Chinese border. Absurd as such a proposition is, had they thought of it sooner, I fear I should have been obliged to come away without any treaty; for I could not possibly hold out any prospect to them of such an arrangement being approved by his Excellency the Viceroy, and if they had once made the proposal during the discussions, it would have been tenaciously adhered to. After the minister’s consent to the draft treaty had been given, I had an audience with the King, who, before numerous persons, approved the wording of the whole; and when the minister subsequently, but before signing the treaty, wished to reopen the discussion, I refused to do so. He seriously urged that they ought to be allowed to put a small export duty on goods brought up from Rangoon going to China, as we put an export duty on goods from China going to sea. The words as they stand mean that “goods imported into Burmah, and brought down the Irrawaddy to Rangoon, shall be free of export duty, according to Schedule B. of Act XI. of 1862, but goods liable to sea export duty shall pay the usual rate.”

I gave the minister a copy of the Schedule B. as far as No. 20 (Iron), pointing out how favourable it was as regards many articles of importance produced in Burmah, as cotton, tobacco, and teak-timber. This, no doubt, pledges us to keep those articles free of export duty. I trust his Excellency the Viceroy in Council will not consider that I have exceeded my instructions in doing this. As it was, I barely saved a disagreement on this point, which would have been fatal to any reasonable treaty, and what I have virtually guaranteed as regards our sea export duty is merely to retain as free the articles mentioned as such in Schedule B. of Act XI. of 1862. I trust this will be approved when the advantages of the treaty, taken as a whole, are considered. The wording “goods liable to seaboard duty will pay the usual rate,” leave it open with Government to raise the existing export rate or not.

It will not be necessary for me to explain that the arrangement for the payment of one per cent. on goods, as for a transit duty, is necessarily restricted to the port of Rangoon and the Irrawaddy route to China, because we could not by any other route protect our own revenue on goods imported by sea and consumed in British territory.

Articles 6 and 7 provide for Burmese and British merchants proceeding into the territory of either Government. In the first draft I proposed that, in Article 7, the words “might travel in their own steamers,” and “settle at Bamo,” should be introduced. The King said himself, personally, that he had no objection whatever to British steamers coming up the Irrawaddy, but that the mention of steamers might alarm the people. He had no objection, however, to the Article being so worded that steamers might come as a matter of right, and merchants settle at Bamo, or anywhere else. I have, therefore, worded the article accordingly. By it British merchants may proceed up the Irrawaddy “in such manner as they please without hindrance,” and “may purchase whatever they may require” (fuel for instance), and “settle in any part of the Burmese territory.” The king and ministers are fully prepared under this for the appearance of British steamers, and for our merchants to settle at Bamo. I trust, therefore,

that his Excellency the Viceroy in Council will consider that the road to China is thereby fairly opened to our steamers as far as they can go, and that our merchants may now proceed by the Irrawaddy to Bamo, and deal direct there with the Chinese caravans.

Article 8 concerns the frontier duties. Here, also, I had great difficulty. I am satisfied that the state of the King's finances rendered it absolutely impossible for him to give up his frontier duties at once. He was unwilling to state positively when he would do so, but declared it should be done as soon as possible. Under these circumstances, I would not say positively whether the British frontier duties would be abolished or not, and the wording of the article leaves it optional with the British Government to do so within one year. But if we abolish the British duties, I have full confidence that the Burmese will abolish theirs within the time specified, namely, four years. At all events, should they not do so, there is nothing to prevent us from reimposing those on our side. But I beg respectfully to recommend, for the benefit of our own subjects, that the frontier duties be abolished, say, by the end of the official year 1862-63, and that I may be allowed to announce the fact at an early date to the Burmese Government. In the meantime the king and minister have promised not to increase the duties on their side. The king said his sole reason for objecting to insert this provision in the treaty was, that it would humiliate him in the eyes of his people, as appearing to act under compulsion. In their position, overshadowed by British power, I am not surprised at the existence of this feeling. I have received from them a list of their existing duties, which was satisfactory in every respect except as regards teak-timber. On that article they appear lately to have raised their rate of duty, and I declared I was not satisfied with the list in that respect. The King, the day I left Mandalay, assured me he would, before long, furnish me with a revised list in which the rate on timber should be rectified, and I have full confidence that his promise on this subject will be fulfilled. He is at present occupied in making arrangements for leasing out his forests, one of the best having been leased to a British merchant, Mr. W. Wallace.

Article 9, and the last, provides for people passing through the Burmese territory to British territory without hindrance. Should tea-planters in Assam, therefore, wish to import Chinese labourers, they have only to send an agent to Bamo, and no doubt they will be able to engage many.

I trust that his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council will consider that, on the whole, the treaty is highly favourable to British interests. The great object in view, I venture to state, was to remove obstacles existing to a direct trade between the Chinese territory and the seaboard. That has been done effectually. The frontier duties are, I submit, of secondary importance, and I feel convinced that the Burmese were not in a condition at once to abolish them on their side. But if we show them the example, I now feel confident that they will follow. Abolishing the duties on our side will afford the people of British Burmah considerable relief, and, as their direct taxes are very high, this act will be welcome to them. The Burmese Government, I feel satisfied, will not increase their frontier duties, and I only do not forward their list of existing rates for publication, because they have promised to ratify the tariff as regards teak-timber.

The treaty as it stands was first approved by the King addressing me, personally, in presence of his four ministers of state and several others. This was on the 8th instant. The next day being Sunday, we agreed to sign the treaty on the 10th. Early on that day I went to the Lhwot-dan, or great public hall of the kingdom, accompanied by Captain C. D. Newmarch, the chief engineer, and Mr. R. S. Edwards. There were already in the hall the four woongyees, or chief ministers of state. A subordinate of the Lhwot-dan appeared, and read aloud an order from the king to his ministers, authorising the chief of them, commonly called the Magway Mengyee, to sign the treaty which had been discussed, and had been approved by himself. I then signed first the two English copies, and the woongyee signed first the two Burmese copies. I informed the Burmese ministers that the ratification of his Excellency the Viceroy should be communicated to them within three months. After the public manner in which the personal consent and approval of the king to the treaty had been given at the time of signature, I did not consider it necessary to ask for a subsequent ratification from his majesty. It is understood that the whole treaty will take effect from the date of the ratification reaching the Burmese minister.

There

There is one subject which still requires to be mentioned. It is as regards opium. I had proposed that a separate article should provide for its being conveyed through the country, either Burmese or British, for sale in countries beyond. The King has an objection on religious grounds to allow his subjects to consume opium, and was averse to admitting, by a special article, that the drug might be conveyed through his country, but said he would not object to its coming in, like other goods, under Article 4. As opium, we now know, is made in the States bordering on Yunan, if not in Yunan itself, it appears doubtful whether it could be carried there from Bengal and sold at a profit. However that may be, the Burmese will not object to opium being carried through their territory, and they fully understand that opium from China or the Shan States cannot be sold for consumption in our territory. I was not able to say anything to them on the subject of merchants being allowed to sell opium in Rangoon for export, as I have not yet received orders relative to the opium brought to Rangoon some time ago. The only persons who inquired on this subject were Chinese merchants at Mandalay.

During the negotiations, the Burmese minister did not mention the subject of arms and warlike stores. The fact is, there is a manufactory for small-arms at Mandalay, under the direction of a Frenchman, a good practical engineer and founder. I visited the place. He has turned out very fair rifles, makes percussion-caps, and manufactures gunpowder. The Burmese Government do not therefore feel anxious on the subject of warlike stores. After the treaty had been signed, the Myadoug Woongyee, who has the ordnance especially under his charge, asked me, as from the King, whether there would be any objection to their purchasing a thousand rifles and some guns. I replied that I would recommend to his Excellency the Viceroy that this should be allowed, and I shall have the honour to address to you a separate communication on the subject.

With regard to a mission to the Chinese Frontier, the health of the Right Reverend Bishop Bigandet, while we were at Mandalay, did not admit of his going, and I consider it better to leave it to Dr. Williams to proceed at leisure to Bamo, and make inquiries as to the present traffic, the existing difficulties, and the prospects of overcoming them. Bishop Bigandet will, if possible, proceed to join Dr. Williams at Bamo. I was, while at Mandalay, visited by numerous Chinese belonging to the Province of Yunan, who are settled there. Some had arrived within the last six months. They describe affairs as better in that province than they were, but that only small parties of merchants can come across at a time. The Chinese at Mandalay took a great interest in the progress of the negotiations, and said they were most anxious to have a free road down to Rangoon. One man has promised me that, before twelve months are over, he will appear at Rangoon with some Chinese men and women as settlers in Pega. I need hardly say that this will be a very important step, and for the first party of these immigrants I promised that they should have employment as labourers for one year certain, and exemption from taxes for 10 years. This is somewhat above what is allowed under the existing revenue rules; but I trust that the promise will, under the circumstances, be approved by his Excellency the Governor General in Council.

The export of the precious metals from Burmah is not allowed, and I found that the prejudices of the ministers generally on that subject were too deeply rooted to be overcome. The prohibition no doubt interferes with trade, but it is hoped that, after some experience of the benefits which are likely to be derived from the present treaty, they will perceive that their restriction on the export of the precious metals simply cramps the industry of their people. The King is procuring a mint from France, and if, as it is stated, he intends to introduce coined silver of one standard, in lieu of the present ingots, having every possible variety of alloy, the export of silver cannot much longer be delayed. Under the treaty the precious metals may be brought from China to Rangoon.

TREATY with the King of *Burmah*, dated 10 November 1862.

ON the 10th day of November 1862, answering to the 5th day of the waning moon Tatshoungmon 1,224, Lieutenant Colonel A. P. Phayre, Chief Commissioner of British *Burmah*, having been duly empowered by His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K. T. and G. C. B., Viceroy and Governor General of India, and Woongyee Thado Mengyee Maha Menghla-thee-ha-thoo having been duly empowered by His Majesty the King of *Burmah*, concluded the following treaty:—

Article 1. The Burmese and British rulers have for a long time remained at peace and in friendship; peace shall now be extended to future generations, both parties being careful to observe the conditions of a firm and lasting friendship.

Art. 2. In accordance with the great friendship existing between the two countries, traders and other subjects of the Burmese Government who may travel and trade in the British territory shall, in conformity with the custom of great countries, be treated and protected in the same manner as if they were subjects of the British Government.

Art. 3. Traders and other subjects of the British Government who may travel and trade in the Burmese territory shall, in accordance with the custom of great countries, be treated and protected in the same manner as if they were subjects of the Burmese Government.

Art. 4. When goods are imported into Rangoon from any British or foreign territory, and declared to be for export by the Irrawaddy River to the Burmese territory, the English ruler shall, provided bulk is not broken and he believes the manifest to be true, charge one per cent. on their value, and, if he so desires, shall allow them to be conveyed under the charge of an officer until arrival at Maloon and Menhla. The tariff value of goods shall be forwarded yearly to the Burmese ruler. If such goods are declared for export to other territories, and not for sale in the Burmese territories, the Burmese ruler shall, if he believes the manifest to be true, not cause bulk to be broken, and such goods shall be free of duty.

Art. 5. When goods are imported into *Burmah* by persons residing in the Burmese or any foreign territory, and declared to be for export by the Irrawaddy River to Rangoon, the Burmese ruler shall, provided bulk is not broken and he believes the manifest to be true, charge one per cent. on their value, and, if he so desires, shall allow them to be conveyed under the charge of an officer to Thayet Myo, and the tariff value of such goods shall be forwarded yearly to the British ruler. If such goods are declared for export to other territories, and not for sale in British territory, such goods shall be free according to the Customs Schedule, but goods liable to seaboard duty will pay the usual rate.

Art. 6. Traders from the Burmese territory who may desire to travel in the British territory, either by land or by water, through the whole course of the Irrawaddy River, shall conform to the customs of the British territory, and shall be allowed to travel in such manner as they please, without hindrance from the British ruler, and to purchase whatever they may require. Burmese merchants will be allowed to settle and to have land for the erection of houses of business in any part of the British territory.

Art. 7. Traders from the British territory who may desire to travel in the Burmese territory, either by land or by water, through the whole extent of the Irrawaddy River, shall conform to the customs of the Burmese territory, and shall be allowed to travel, in such manner as they please, without hindrance by the Burmese ruler, and to purchase whatever they may require. British merchants will be allowed to settle and to have lands for the erection of houses of business in any part of the Burmese territory.

Art. 8. Should the British ruler, within one year after the conclusion of this treaty, abolish the duties now taken at Thayet Myo and Toungoo, the Burmese ruler, with a regard to the benefit of the people of his country, will, if so inclined, after one, two, three, or four years, abolish the duties now taken at Maloon and Toungoo (in the Burmese territory).

Art. 9. People, from whatever country or nation, who may wish to proceed to the British territory, the Burmese ruler shall allow to pass without hindrance. People, from whatever country, who may desire to proceed to the Burmese territory, the British ruler shall allow to pass without hindrance.

(L. S.) (signed) *Arthur Purves Phayre*, Lieutenant Colonel,
Appointed by the Viceroy and Governor General.

(L. S.) *Woongyee Thado Mengyee Maha Menghla-thee-ha-thoo*,
Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of *Burmah*.

From Lieutenant Colonel *A. P. Phayre*, Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, and Agent to the Governor General, to Colonel *H. M. Durand*, c. b., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department; dated Calcutta, 12 December 1862.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the orders of his Excellency the Governor General in Council, that during the negotiations for a commercial treaty with the King of Burmah, I received important aid from the Reverend Father Abbona, an Italian missionary residing at Mandalay. The reverend gentleman is about to proceed to Piedmont, his native country; and I promised that I would pay the expense of his passage from Rangoon to Calcutta, and thence by the overland route to the Mediterranean. I trust that his Excellency in Council will approve of this, and sanction the amount being included in the expenses of my mission. I anticipate that the amount will be about 1,300 rupees.

2. I take this opportunity also of referring to the great assistance I received from the Right Reverend Bishop Bigandet, the Bishop and Vicar Apostolic in Burmah. The bishop will be prepared to accompany Doctor Williams to the frontier of Yunan, *via* Bamo, to make inquiries as to the road, the existing difficulties, and to make the treaty generally known. I beg to submit a copy of a letter, dated 2d July 1861 (translated from the French), but only lately received by the bishop from a French missionary in Yunan. This shows that the French missionaries in that province are anxious to open out a communication with Rangoon; and when affairs are more quiet than they are now, the missionaries will no doubt be able, by means of their converts, to maintain regular communication. To enable Dr. Williams and Bishop Bigandet to proceed to the Yunan frontier, I beg to solicit the grant of 4,000 rupees for their expenses. It will, I believe, be necessary that they make presents to the hill-tribes through whose territory they will have to pass.

No provision has been made for this sum of 4,000 rupees in the current Budget, but if permitted to make this disbursement, I will submit hereafter a supplementary estimate for the amount.

LETTER from Mgr. *Chauvran* to Mgr. *Brigandet*; dated Yunan, 2 July 1861.

ON the 4th February 1860, I have received your first letter, dated Rangoon, 5th October 1858, and on the 9th June of this year your second letter of the 20th June 1859. I would have much earlier acknowledged the receipt of the first letter, had I been able to find some way to communicate with you, but our affairs are daily growing worse. I feel scarcely willing to write. I will, however, on this occasion try to send a parcel containing many letters. The bearer shall have to pass through two camps of 15,000 men each, and under the eyes of countless spies, evidently watching the movements of all individuals they chance to meet.

The civil war that desolates the province of Yunan, lasted since five years. It is one of those calamities which can be understood best by those that have seen it, and to describe it with circumstantial detail, it would be necessary to write volumes. Suffice it to say that Yunan in general, and particularly that portion of it that is contiguous to Burmah, is plunged in the utmost confusion and desolation. In the beginning, the civil war raged only between the Mahomedans and the Chinese; but now feud and contention subsist among all tribes. They fight among themselves, kill each other, destroy property without drawing any line of distinction between friend and foe, without reason or provocation, and without thinking of the consequences that must follow their rash acts. At this time the Mahomedans have threatened a rise in the towns and villages. But in the hills and mountains, the old race, or, to speak more correctly, the aborigines called Fo-fo, have hoisted the flag of their independence. They fall indiscriminately on both Mahomedans and Chinese. They have grown so formidable, that we can scarcely find a secure asylum. This letter I write to you from a cave or grotto, swarming with fleas, rats, bats, scorpions, &c.; the projection of some portion of the rock is used instead of table. All our houses, schools, and chapels, have been destroyed by fire.

Communications with Burmah, Thibet, and Canton are at present impossible. From time to time we can, in the face of the greatest dangers, take the risk of sending some parcels by the circuitous route of the province of Setchwan. In that province, too, the dangers are great, and the rebels formidable.

In 1858 it appears that the Chinese of Ameerapoorah expected the arrival of a caravan

from China. The merchants of Yang-tekang and those of Tens-yue (Momien) would alone possibly send their people to Ameerapoor, but from that part of the country where I live it was impossible to send traders. Despite the almost insuperable difficulties, I have succeeded in sending to Ameerapoor an old idiot, who had nothing with him but his poor skin and one letter. But I could not think of despatching a more important message.

From that period our position has become worse. The Mahomedans have been attacked through the plains of Yang-tekang, and twice they have been driven back with an enormous loss, amounting to 20,000 men.

The monopoly of the trade with Ava is in the hands of a company of merchants of Yang-tekang, the chief of whom is named Sy-tsemoy. The company is represented at Ava by a well-known individual, the name of whom I have forgotten. If any large caravan sent in 1857 has met with a complete disaster near Bellamo, the misfortune is owing solely to the wicked machinations of the said company. This is an affair that will have to be accounted for hereafter.

The murder has happened on your side of Bhamo. We have lost three watches we were sending to Calcutta to be repaired, seven ounces of gold, twenty ounces of musk, fifty ounces of silver, and a parcel of letters of the greatest importance. We have these particulars from a Chinese tailor who lived in a small place distant about two kilometers from Bhamo. Agreeably to the same authority, the Burmese customs officers were not strangers to the plot; these sorts of diabolical combinations are in accordance with the character of the Chinese. Moreover, we have never been overpleased with the conduct of the Burmese officials on that frontier.

On the strength of this report of the murder of my two men, it would be advisable to take great precaution in having intercourse with the merchants of Yang-tekang, and inform their representative in the Burmah capital that he shall be held responsible for any misconduct from the part of his people towards merchants or traders not belonging to his company. People talk in Europe and India of train or railroad from Pegu to China, but whilst there is only talk, I will maintain that our most direct communication is indicated by the four following Chinese words—Ten-yue-tebeon, Long-tepang-kay, Man-in-kay, and Sin-kay-tse, or Bhamo. The best mode of securing communications would be to establish small Christian congregations in each place. I can easily manage this with the three first named places, but it rests with you to do the same at Bhamo.

The communications *via* Bhamo and Ameerapoor, at present in Western Yunan, the only possible, easy, and comparatively cheap route. In Taly-gon, in time of peace, a messenger travelling slowly can reach Ameerapoor, on an average, in twenty-four days. But from Taly-gon to Canton a messenger spends three months at least.

I anticipate that the time is not far when French and English schooners and steamers will ascend up the Irrawaddy as far as Bhamo. How easy then for us to receive our missionaries and the articles we may be in need of! Moreover, the expense will be a very trifling one. On the horses that go from Taly-gon, articles are carried at the rate of 120 per pound, 12,000 per 100 pounds, equivalent to 5 taels of silver. On the contrary, we pay 50 taels from Canton for 100 pounds. As soon as peace is restored we ought to begin the work of settling Christians in the above-mentioned places.

We are here in need of wine for the mass, holy oils, medicines, pepper, and above all cloths. All these articles may be procured easily at Ameerapoor. All our plans depend on their execution upon one thing, the destruction or complete subjection of the Mahomedans throughout our province.

From Colonel *H. M. Durand*, c.b., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah (No. 1161); dated 13 December 1862.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letters noted on the margin, the first reporting your arrival at Burmah and the progress of your negotiations for a treaty, and the second forwarding a treaty with comments in explanation of its several clauses.

2. In reply I am directed to inform you that the Governor General in Council approves of the manner in which you have conducted the negotiations which have resulted in the conclusion of the treaty, the ratification of which will be communicated to you in a separate letter. Considering the difficulties formerly encountered in treating with the Burmah Court, the Governor General in Council considers that the terms secured by the treaty are as favourable as could have been hoped for, and are generally in conformity with the instructions issued to you in my letter, No. 462, dated 12 May.

3. His

No. 1 A, dated
20 November.

No. 1 A, dated
21 November.

3. His Excellency in Council thinks that the more intimate commercial relations between British and Foreign Burmah which will be established under this treaty, and the facilities which it will afford for freer intercourse between the British provinces and Western China, are likely to prove in a high degree beneficial, if the privileges which the treaty confers on British subjects be not abused.

4. In order to prevent misunderstandings from arising between British subjects and the Burman authorities, with respect to the exercise of such privileges, and to allay them when they arise, it is advisable that some agent of the British Government be appointed to reside at Mandalay. His Excellency in Council thinks that an officer subordinate to you will best suit the situation, at least for the present, and you are requested to submit to Government the name of the officer whom you would employ in this duty with the instructions which you propose to give to him. When revisiting Mandalay with the ratification of the treaty, you should take the opportunity, with the consent and approval of the King, of quietly and unostentatiously inaugurating the agent of the Chief Commissioner.

5. The Governor General in Council is of opinion that it will be sound policy on our part to deal liberally with the Burmese Government in the interpretation of the treaty, even when, as in the case of the import duties, a certain temporary sacrifice of revenue may have to be incurred without any immediate equivalent. Should the Burmese Government not fulfil its part of the engagement, we shall always have it in our power to withdraw the concession which we may have made. Some legislation will be necessary in order to give effect to the provisions of the treaty, and with this view the necessary communication will be made to the Home (Legislative) Department.

6. The Governor General in Council approves of the promise which you have made to Father Abbona of providing him with a passage, costing 1,300 rupees, to his own country at the expense of the British Government. The nature and importance of his services will be communicated to the Secretary of State. The Governor General in Council also sanctions the expenditure of 4,000 rupees, proposed in your separate communication of the 12th instant, to enable Dr. Williams and Bishop Bigandet to examine the route to the Yunnan Frontier. You are requested to submit a supplemental budget estimate on this account.

7. His Excellency in Council requests that you will convey to the Bishop the thanks of the Government for the very valuable assistance which he afforded you in your negotiations. Your own services in this matter will be brought specially to the notice of Her Majesty's Government.

From Colonel *H. M. Durand*, C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to Chief Commissioner, British Burmah (No. 1162); dated 13 December 1862.

Sir,

IN continuation of my separate letter, No. 1161, of this date, I am directed to request that you will inform the Burmese Minister at Mandalay, that the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has this day ratified the treaty which you concluded on the 10th of November 1862 with Woongyee Thado Mengyee Maha Menghla-thee-ha-thoo, Plenipotentiary of the King of Burmah.

POLITICAL.

Sir *C. Wood* to the Governor General of India in Council,
dated 9 May (No. 32) 1863.

1. I HAVE received and laid before the Queen your Excellency's letter of the 19th of January, No. 4 of 1863, forwarding copy of a treaty concluded by Colonel Phayre and the Plenipotentiary of the King of Burmah, and ratified by
300. C you.

your Government on the 13th of December, and also your letter of the 16th of March, announcing its ratification by the Burmese ruler; and I have the gratification to inform you that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to signify her approval of the treaty.

2. It is a source of much satisfaction that a commercial treaty, promising to be equally advantageous to both countries in its effects, has been concluded between the British and Burmese Governments; and Her Majesty's Government trust that it will tend to cement the amicable relations which have for some time existed between the two States.

3. In acceding, without reference to past discussions, to the request of the King of Burmah, that the treaty might be prefaced by an article of friendship, Colonel Phayre, in the absence of definite instructions on the subject, acted with sound discretion. The formal cession of Pegu, after our authority has been so long and so firmly established in that province, would add nothing to our strength, and all reference to the subject may now be avoided without detriment to British interests.

4. In the sentiments expressed in the 3d paragraph of your Excellency's letter now under reply, and in the 5th paragraph of your Secretary's letter of the 13th December to the Chief Commissioner, I entirely concur. It is "sound policy to deal liberally with the Burmese Government in the interpretation of the treaty, even when, as in the case of the import duties, a certain temporary sacrifice of revenue may have to be incurred without any immediate equivalent."

5. The proposal to appoint a British officer to act as agent at Mandalay, under the orders of the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, is approved.

6. Her Majesty's Government concur in opinion with your Excellency, that the union of tact, firmness, and sound discretion evinced by Colonel Phayre in the conduct of these very difficult negotiations with the Burmese Court—negotiations greatly hampered and embarrassed by political intrigues among its principal members—is highly honourable to that officer; and I have much pleasure in informing you that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint Colonel Phayre, in recognition of his services, a Companion of the Civil Division of the Order of the Bath.

7. I have also to inform you that the British Ambassador at Paris, and the British Minister at Turin, have been instructed to express to the French and Italian Governments the thanks of Her Majesty's Government for the services rendered by the Right Reverend Bishop Bigandet and the Rev. Father Abbona towards the conclusion of the treaty. I perceive, with satisfaction, that you have directed their expenses to be paid.

C. Wood.



BURMAH COMMERCIAL TREATY.

COPIES of the COMMERCIAL TREATY entered into, in the Year 1862, between His Majesty the King of *Burma* and Her Majesty's late Viceroy and Governor General of *India*; and of the REPORT forwarded to the Viceroy by the Envoy who negotiated the TREATY, to the Secretary of State for *India*, and of the Acknowledgment thereof.

(*Mr. Baines.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
13 May 1864.

300.

Under 3 oz.

397

CENTRAL ASIA.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 11 February 1864;—for,

A "COPY

OF

MR. DAVIES'S REPORT

ON

THE TRADE OF CENTRAL ASIA."

India Office, }
15 February 1862. }

J. W. KAYE,
Secretary, Political Department.

(*Mr. Henry Seymour.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
17 February 1864.

REPORT on the TRADE and RESOURCES of the COUNTRIES on the NORTH-
WESTERN BOUNDARY of BRITISH INDIA.

P R E F A C E.

THE following Report has been compiled under the directions of Sir Robert Montgomery, K.C.B., the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab.

An attempt has been made to bring into one view the principal facts which have been recorded by former travellers, or are now derivable from other sources, concerning the trade and resources of the countries beyond the north-western boundary of British India, with the object of furnishing information auxiliary to the future improvement of the existing intercourse between them and our own territories.

Whilst the greater portion of what is set forth must necessarily be a cursory recapitulation borrowed from well-known though not, perhaps, very accessible works, if anywhere an addition has been made to the stock of knowledge, it is due to the investigations of the public officers who have been consulted.

Valuable maps have been furnished by Major Walker, Superintendent of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, Captain Montgomerie, Superintendent of the Trigonometrical Survey in Kashmir, and Captain P. Lumsden, Assistant Adjutant General of the Army. These maps have been lithographed under the direction of Lieutenant Colonel Thuillier, Surveyor General of India.

The aid rendered in the compilation of the Report by Extra Assistant Commissioner Pundit Munphool, acting as Mír Múnshi to the Punjab Government, and by Mahomed Amin, a native of Yarkand, deserves to be prominently acknowledged.

R. H. Davies,
Secretary to Government of the Punjab.

1 July 1862.

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REPORT on the TRADE and RESOURCES of the COUNTRIES on the NORTH- WESTERN BOUNDARY of BRITISH INDIA.

PART I.

THE following estimate of the value of the trade between India and the countries beyond the mountain frontier of the Punjab has been framed after detailed inquiries from the most competent authorities:—

Estimate of the value of the trade between India and Central Asia.

		Imports into British India.	Exports from British India.	TOTAL.
		£.	£.	£.
From Affghanistan and the countries beyond	By the Tatra and Abkhana Passes - - - - -	156,513	120,643	277,156
	By the Ghawailra or Goleri Pass - - - - -	130,000	164,000	294,000
	By the Bolan Pass - - -	31,870	18,892	50,762
Jammu and Kashmir - - -	- - - - -	199,956	184,900	384,850
Ladak and Yarkand - - -	- - - - -	9,170	14,434	23,604
	£.	527,503	502,869	1,030,372

In round numbers the value of the trade amounts to a million sterling. This does not, however, include the assafoetida and wool taken to Kurrachee by the Khozdar and Peer Muggur route. The assafoetida is valued at 2,200 £, and the wool at 315,000 £.* at Kurrachee.

Assafoetida and wool excluded.

A minute description of Russian articles sold in the Bazaar of Kabul was furnished, in 1838, by Sir Alexander Burnes' mission, and is annexed to this Report,† together with Dr. Lord's remarks on the kind of goods most in demand in the markets of Bukhára and Kúndúz.‡ The Russian exports to Khokand and Eastern Turkistan are of similar quality.

Baron Meyendorff, who visited Bukhára in 1820, estimated the number of camels employed in the trade at 3,000, and the value of commodities sent to Russia at 333,333 £.§ The exports were less, the difference being made up in gold. Khanikoff, writing in 1843, reckoned the number of camels at between 5,000 and 6,000, the value of the articles sent from Bukhára at 160,416 £, and the exports thereto at 150,500 £.

Value of Russian trade with Central Asia.

The latter estimate may be adopted as approximately more correct, as the detail of the increasing exports from Russia for several years is given. It shows that the value of the whole trade does not exceed 310,916 £.

It may here be not uninteresting to contemplate the countries and the people concerned in this commerce, and the manner in which the physical difficulties still hindering its development have hitherto been overcome.

Countries and people under contemplation.

In relation to Europe these nationalities form the rearguard of the Mahomedan host, and their position has, as yet, exempted them from the European influence.

Degree of civilisation.

* The returns for 1861-62 show the value of this trade has risen to 517,102 £.

† Conolly, Vol. II. p. 271-2.

‡ Appendix I.

§ Appendix II.

influence to which the mind of the Turkish and Persian nations has in some degree succumbed.

Bilochistán.	Bilochistán, extending from the sea to the mountains north of Quetta, is about 340 miles in length, and extends from 25° to 30° 40' north latitude. The breadth varies; but from the plains of Kachhee to the borders of the Siestan desert is about 150 miles. Kilát, the capital, is 7,000 feet above the sea, Quetta, 5,900, whilst the province of Lus is but slightly elevated above the plains of Sindh. A succession of mountain ranges, having a general direction from N. N. E. to S. S. W., is broken through by the Bolán Pass on the north, and by the Mulla Pass near Gandava. The first is the great pass through which the trade of Affghanistán passes to Sindh. Of the Mulla Pass, Masson observes, that it is not only easy and safe, but may be travelled at all seasons, and is the only camel route through the hills intermediate between Sahárawan and Jhalawan and Kachhi, from the latitude of Shall. It is level throughout, the road either tracing the bed of the stream, or leading to its left bank. The agricultural products, artificially irrigated, are wheat, barley, millet, joar, lucerne, vegetables, and melons. Fruits abound, such as peaches, apples, quinces, figs, and plums, and the grapes of Mastung are celebrated. The hill climate is excessively cold in winter, but the population then, for the most part, migrate to the plains. The main tribal divisions are the Brahúis and the Biluchis. The Brahúis inhabit the mountain districts, but change their abode in summer, and at all times roam about in search of pasturage for their flocks. They live in tomans, or collections of tents, made of goat's hair, black or striped, and of which metal cooking-pots, stone hand-mills, rough rugs, spinning distaffs, and hookahs are the scanty furniture. They have short thick bones, with round flat faces. Pottinger supposes them to be descended from Tartar mountaineers. Their language is of the Tamalian family, which gives colour to their own assertion that they are the aborigines of the country. The Biluchis are found in the lower slopes of the mountain ranges, and in the plains. They are tall, with long marked faces, and long hair and beards. The main body are probably the posterity of Saljak Tartars, driven out of Persia, but some may be of Arab origin. Like the Brahúis, all carry arms—sabre, shield, and matchlock; and their blood-feuds are numerous and enduring. The Babís are merchants, originally from Affghanistan, and reputed wealthy. The Dehwars may be descendants of the Tajaks. Their language is Persian; they live in villages, and do not emigrate, but are agriculturists, hard-working and poor. The dress of the lower orders comprises a long tunic, trousers, loose at the feet, black or brown cloak, usually of felt; a waistband, and sandals; scull or dome shaped caps, sometimes ornamented with gold lace, are worn, and, more rarely, large turbans of white muslin. Lúngís, or scarfs, thrown round the shoulders, complete the attire. The men of a toman tend their flocks, cultivate the ground, and are fond of sporting. The women spin wool, and weave by hand coarse carpets and sacking for tents. The agriculture round about towns is of a better description. The arts of working in iron and copper, brickmaking, tanning, dyeing, &c., are also practised. Troughs, hand-mills, and vases of blue limestone are made by a particular tribe; but silk and cotton fabrics are imported from Persia, Affghanistan and India.* The country of Afghánistán, including Herat, lies between 30° and 36° north latitude, and 60° and 68° of east longitude. Its southern province (Kandahár) adjoins Bilochistán and the sandy desert of Sístán. The temperature varies. At Kandahar the thermometer in the shade about noon ranges from 49° in winter to 87° in summer.† In the town of Kábul the climate is temperate during the summer, but for five months of the year the frost is constant and some of the roads are impassable. The conquered provinces of Balkh and Kúndúz lie to the north of the great mountain chain of the Hindú Kush and extend to the Oxus. The population is divided into Afgháns, the present ruling race, and Tájaks, of Persian origin, who are again subdivided into the Parsivn , or inhabitants of towns,
Kilát and Quetta.	
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Climate of Kábul.	
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Population.—Afgháns, Tájaks, Parsiváns, Aimáks, and Kízilbashes.	

* This sketch of Biluchistán is abridged from a paper by Assistant Surgeon H. Cook, M.D., in medical charge Kilát Agency, published in No. VI. (New Series), "Transactions of the Medical and Physical Society of Bombay."

† Dr. Bellew's report on Kandahár.

towns, and Aimáks,* or nomads. There are also in Kábul 12,000 families of Kizilbáshes† or Persians, who were there settled by Nadír Sháh, and, like their ancestors, are Shiáhs.

Ferrier gives the following estimate‡ and classification of the population :— Numbers.

	Afgháns.	Pársiváns and others.
Province of Kandahár - - -	600,000	300,000
Ditto - Kábul - - -	1,600,000	800,000
TOTAL - - -	2,200,000	1,100,000

The province of Herát is under a distinct Afghàn government, but otherwise resembles the above-mentioned principalities. Ferrier's census is as follows :— Herát.

	Afgháns.	Pársiváns, &c.
Herát - - - - -	300,000	600,000

Between Herát and Kábul lies the mountainous country of the Hazàras. The road between is occasionally travelled by kafilàs in summer, but owing to its difficulties those by Maimanna and Kandahàr are commonly used. The Hazàras near Herát are of Tartar descent, and are Súnns; those towards Kábul Shiáhs, and adherents of the Kizilbáshes. The kind of trade carried on is thus described in one of Arthur Conolly's reports :—"Neither among Hazàras nor Aimaks is money current, and sheep form the prime standard of barter with the traders who come among them from Afghanistan and Tartary. These merchants establish a friendly understanding with chiefs of different districts, to whose forts they repair and open shop, giving their hosts two and a half yards of coarse, narrow cotton cloth for the value of each sheep received in barter; and being furnished, till their bargains are concluded, with straw for their beasts, and generally bread for themselves and their people. Traders from Herát, Kandahàr, and Kábul bring their checked turbans, coarse cotton cloths and chintzes, tobacco, felt, and carpet dyes, iron spades, and plough ends, molasses, and a few raisins. Turkish merchants bring similar articles from their own country, with a little rice, cotton, and salt, occasionally horses, which they prefer to exchange for slaves. The articles which the Hazàras bring to market are men and women, small black oxen, cows and sheep, clarified butter, some woven woollens for clothing, grain sacks and carpet bags, felts for horse-clothing, and patterned carpets, all made from the produce of their flocks, for they export no raw wool. They also furnish lead and sulphur."

Of the Afghàns the Bábís in the south of Kandahàr and Sàyards alone engage in commercial affairs. The mass of the nation are devoted to arms or plunder. Trading Hindús are found, like the Jews in Europe of old, rich though despised, but the Pársiváns are the great majority of the industrial class.

Silk is produced at Kandahàr and Herát; wool in the mountainous districts. Vegetables and fruits abound. Products.

The common manufactures comprise inferior sabres, glass, delf, coarse cloths of goats' hair called *kúrk*, and of camels' hair called *barak-shutrí*, which are made of cloth; sheepskins.

* Subdivisions of the Aimáks:

- I. Jamshedi.
- II. Firozkohi.
- III. Taimani.
- IV. Taimuri.

† The principal subdivisions of the Kizilbásh tribe are:

- I. Jawánshair.
- II. Afshár.
- III. Murádkhání.

In these are included several minor "Uls," or designations, such as Bayat, Kacharlú, Sháhmansúr, Kurt, &c.

‡ This is considerably above Lieutenant-Colonel Lumsden's estimate.

Foreign imports.	made into cloaks and exported to Túrkiştàn and Persia. A coarser fabric is used for nomad tents. Cotton cloths are woven for shirts and trousers. Sheepskins with the wool on are skilfully prepared and embroidered at Kàbul, and sent all over Central Asia. Metals, Bukhàra silk goods, cloth, muslins, woollens, and cottons, principally of European manufacture, are amongst the chief imports.
Articles in demand.	General Ferrier states that fowling-pieces, watches, delf, cutlery, spectacles, rich and heavy silk goods, woollens or cottons for turbans, and sashes for the waist, paper, and sugar might be offered for sale with advantage.
Commercial roads.	The great commercial routes through Afghanistan are these :— 1. From Persia, by Teheran and Mashhad to Heràt. 2. From Western Túrkiştàn, by Bukhàrà, Merv, Murghàb, to Heràt. 3. From Eastern Turkistàn, by Bukhàrà, Karshee, Balkh, and Khulm. 4. From the Punjab, by Peshawur to Kàbul. 5. From the sea and Sindh, by the Bolán Pass to Kandahár.
Customs duties.	Customs duties are taken on foreign imports at the nominal rate of 2½ per cent. at Heràt and Kandahár, but actually the exactions considerably exceed these rates.
Small Uzbek States.	To the north-west of Kabul, separated by the Bamian or Koh-i-bába mountains, lie the petty Uzbek States of Murgháb, Maimanna, Andkho, Shibarghám, and Siripul. Of these chiefships Burnes observes that, together with Balkh, "they are situated in the plain country, which is well watered by rills or canals, and have abundance of forage for camels and horses, which are numerous. The soil is dry, but there are many gardens near the towns." Conolly mentions that near Maimanna an old man offered him his horse for sale for a young male slave and a pony. Being asked if he were not ashamed to deal in the <i>Khalk Ullah</i> (God's creatures), he replied that he could only do as everybody round him did, but that he did not require the actual slave, only the value of one; showing that men are here a standard of barter, as sheep are among the Hazaras.*
Balkh.	Balkh, itself formerly tributary in name to Bukhàra, has since 1850 been governed by Mahammad Afzal Khan, son of the Amir of Kabul. It is noted for its trees, fruits, and corn, but the town does not now contain more than 2,000 souls.
Kúndúz districts;	The same chief, in 1859, conquered the province of Kúndúz, which lies to the east of Balkh, and comprises the districts of Kúndúz, Talikán, and Hazrat Imam. The population is chiefly composed of descendants of the invading Uzbaks, who crossed the Sir at the commencement of the 16th century, and Tajaks, together with some scattered families of Afgháns and Arabs. The valleys of the Hindú Kúsh are inhabited by Hazáras. The Uzbaks are of the Kutaghan tribe, which, on the dissolution of the Afghan power, under the successors of Ahmad Shah, Abdakí, became supreme, and annexed Badakhshán to the country now overrun by the Afghans. Previous to the Uzbek irruption, the Tajaks were in possession of the plains, and they still form the main population of Badakhshán. The three districts of Kúndúz, Talikán, and Hazrat Ímám were estimated by Dr. Lord in 1838 to contain about 400,000 souls. The customs and transit duties on the roads between Bukhàra and Kàbul were then farmed for 40,000 rupees. Kúndúz produces both rice and silk, but the climate is so bad that there is a saying, "If you wish to die, go to Kúndúz." The mountainous province of Badakhshán, to the east, is famed for its beauty and salubrity. In it are the celebrated ruby mines and lapis-lazuli quarries,† and through it a traffic between Yarkand and Bukhàra, occupying 65 days, still continues to pass.
Tribes.	
Numbers.	
Customs duties.	
Mashhad.	The ancient city of Mashhad (latitude 36° N., longitude 59° 35' E.), on the route to Teheran, contains some 60,000 residents. It is visited annually by about 50,000 Mahomedan pilgrims. Situated on the confines of the Persian, Tatar, and Afghan States, it is a principal entrepôt of commerce. Its carpet and shawl manufactures are noted :—Sugars from Yezd; every kind of European silk and cotton fabrics, glass, delf, and porcelain, from Teheran; shawls from Kashmir; black lamb-skins from Bukhàra; assafoetida, <i>barak shutri</i> , and fur cloaks from Kabul; camels from Khiva, and horses from the Turkaman steppes, form the subject of negotiation between the merchants of various and distant nations, who

at

* "Asiatic Journal," Vol. X., Part I., page 126.

† See Appendix XXIII A.

at noonday, in sight of the blue dome of Gohur Shah's mosque, and the gilded minarets of Imam Reza's tomb, through the plane-shaded promenade of the Khyaban.

Thirty-five miles west is Nishapur, formerly one of the largest cities of Persia, Nishapur. now containing only 8,000 inhabitants, though still the seat of the government of Khurasan. The district around is celebrated for its fruits, and produces silk, cotton, and grain. The turquoise mines are famous.*

The old town of Merv is situated on the Upper Murghab, between Bukhára Merv. and Mashhad. The site is still marked by a mosque, and some forts. The country around was formerly fertile, being irrigated by means of a dam across the Murghab. At present a bazaar of mud huts stands about 12 miles from the ancient city.

Yezd (latitude $32^{\circ} 20' N.$, longitude $56^{\circ} 10' E.$), situated about 400 miles to the south-west of Mashhad, has a considerable trade. Persian pilgrims come in great numbers from thence to the tomb of Imam Reza at Mashhad, over a saline desert, much infested by plundering hordes, both Bilochi and Turkaman. The wool of the neighbouring district of Kirman is of the finest quality.

To the north of Afghanistan and Kúndúz are the vast plains through which the Oxus and Jaxartes flow to the Sea of Aral, which are divided politically into the three great Uzbek states of Khiva, Bukhára, and Khokand, and which are traversed by the caravan routes between India and the Russian settlements. Khiva, or Úrganj, situated ($41^{\circ} 40' N.$ latitude, $59^{\circ} 23' E.$ longitude) at the Delta of the Oxus, is poorly cultivated, and inhabited chiefly by Uzbek and Turkaman hordes, who, clothed in coarse linen or woollen, subsisting on a little corn, millet, and milk, and mounted on the high-bred horses of the Turkaman steppes, are notorious for the length and rapidity of their plundering expeditions. Abbott reckons the area of this State at 450,000 square miles, and the population at 2,450,000 souls. The Government is thoroughly barbarous. Foreigners, particularly the Persians, are constantly kidnapped and sold as slaves. General Mouraviev (1819) stated the number of Russian slaves in the Khanat to be 30,000; Abbott gives the total number at 700,000. It was to check the depredations of this State that the Russians, in 1835, established a fort near Mangaslak, on the east coast of the Caspian. The journey from Khiva to Orenburg (latitude $51^{\circ} 46' N.$, longitude $55^{\circ} 4' E.$) occupies from 25 to 30 days. One route lies between the Aral and Caspian Seas, and the other along the east shore of the Aral. The first is that taken by General Peróffski in the severe winter of 1840. The time was selected for the expedition as that in which the want of water in the arid steppes would least be felt. But the cold was so intense that the force, consisting of 6,000 men with some 10,000 baggage camels, was forced to return from Ak Bulak, after losing great numbers.

The manufactures of Khiva consist of inferior felts, swords, and daggers. The natives barter their flocks and herds with the Russians at Mangaslak, for sugar, cooking utensils, knives, &c. These, with apples, and hides, are sent on to Bukhára.

The Khanat of Bukhára contains some 5,600 square miles, lying between the 37th and 43rd degrees of north latitude, and the 80th and 88th degrees of east longitude. Only 500 or 600 square miles are inhabited by a stationary population; the remainder consists of steppe or desert, on which the wandering Uzbaks pitch their felt *kibitki*, and tend their flocks of horses and sheep. The total population is estimated at 2,000,000. It is composed of Uzbaks of various clans, some of whom live in villages, and others are nomad; of black-skinned Arabs, who are chiefly engaged in breeding sheep; of the aboriginal Tajaks, chiefly inhabiting the city of Bukhára; and of the descendants of the Persians, formerly transported from Merv. The Uzbaks greatly preponderate, and the ruling family is of this tribe.

Their dress consists of flowing robes of coarse silk stuff, or camel-hair choghas, and of large shawl turbans. In the towns are found several Jewish families. Like other dissenters from the established Mahomedan religion, they are prohibited from wearing turbans or sashes, or to ride within cities on horses. The Khirgiz and Karakalpacs are found to the north of the Khanat, and have large flocks of camels.

The

River Oxus; its rise and course, breadth, depth, and velocity.	The territory is watered by the River Amu, Jihun, or Oxus, and its tributaries, the Zar-afsham and Abi-Shahr-i-sabz. Having its sources in the Karakorum and Pamir Mountains, the Amu runs with a generally north-west course, through mountains. It then flows for 500 miles through sandy deserts to the Sea of Aral, having at Khojasalu (where it was measured by Burnes) a width of 823 yards, an average depth of nine feet, and a mean swiftness of three-and-a-half miles per hour. Although there are boats at the principal ferries, the river is very imperfectly navigated.
Boats and navigation.	
Climate.	The inland situation of Bukhára renders it liable to the extremes of cold and heat. In winter the Oxus is frozen for two or three weeks.
Gardens and arboriculture.	Great attention is paid to gardens, in which the silver poplar is interspersed amongst fruit trees—the vine, pomegranate, fig, apricot, apple, pear, cherry, and <i>sinjid</i> . The mulberry is largely grown for rearing silkworms.
Silkworms; how reared.	“About ten days or a fortnight after the mulberry trees put forth their leaves, the eggs of the silkworms are removed from the place where they had been preserved during the winter, and being wrapped in a cloth, are carried against the naked breast, or still oftener under the armpit. Three or five days are quite sufficient for the little insect to be hatched. They are then placed in a vessel, and fed with the leaves gathered from the mulberry; after ten days, the worms, according to the expression of the Bukháríans, fall into their first sleep or trance, <i>i. e.</i> , they take no nourishment three days running; repeating the same process every ten days until the time it begins to spin the cocoon. When these are finished, the worm inside is destroyed by exposing the cocoon to the heat of the sun. That done the Bukháríans proceed to reel off the silk threads.
Quality of silk.	“The quality of the silk of Bukhára is much inferior to that of China, and even to the French and Lombard silks, as well in colour as in the softness of the thread.”*
Horticulture, farming, and live stock.	Great quantities of vegetables, pumpkins, and melons are grown, as well as tobacco and lucerne. Cotton is extensively grown for export to the Russian market. Wheat, rice, barley, millet, and jaughar are also reared. The saline efflorescence of the soil is corrected by the application of lime taken from old buildings, and by manure. Horses and sheep are bred in great numbers, as well as horned cattle, which are used in ploughing.
Districts.	The subdivisions of Bukhára are Bukhára, Samarkand, Kata-Kurghan, Karmina, Jizzak, Karshi, Banks of the Oxus, called Lab-i-Ab, and Karakul. Of these, Karakul is noted for its black lambskins.
City of Bukhára.	The capital, (lat. 89° 40' north; long. 64° 45' east)—in past ages successively destroyed by Ghenghiz Khan, restored by Taimur Lang, and spared by Nadir Shah—is about 15 days' journey from Khiva. It has a religious celebrity amongst the Mahomedans, and contains numerous double-storied colleges, with open quadrangles, in which the study of the law, according to the Suni interpretation of the Arabic language, and of the <i>Hikmiah</i> (worldly wisdom) is pursued under the superintendence of lecturers. About half the land revenue is alienated in behalf of these institutions. The administration of the government is regulated according to the prescriptions of the koran. The priesthood have immense influence. Since the year A. D. 1800, succeeding kings, Shah Murád, his son Haidar Khan, and his grandson Nasir Ulla Khan, have all been remarkable for bigotry. The only aristocracy which exists draws its origin from the founders of Islam. The Syuds are the descendants of Osman and Ali, by the daughters of Mahomet. The Khojas are the descendants of Abu Bekr and Omar by other wives.
Colleges.	
Priesthood.	
Bigotry of kings. Syuds and Khojas.	
Population.	The population is estimated by Khanikoff at between 60,000 and 70,000 souls; by Burnes at 150,000. A mud wall surrounds the city. There are 360 streets and lanes, but few are paved. There are no less than 360 mosques, but only 8 of any size. The colleges exceed 100. The caravanserais are 38 in number. Hamams are much frequented. In the square named the Registan, formed by the palace, colleges, and market stalls, there is a daily concourse of traders from all parts of Asia. Burnes remarks that “the Uzbek of Bukhára is hardly to be distinguished as a Turk or Tatar, from his intermixture of Persian blood. Those from the neighbouring country of Khokand are less changed; and
Streets and buildings.	
Uzbaks.	

* Khanikoff's Bukhára, from which work much of the information here given is derived.

and the natives of Urganj, the ancient Kharasm, have yet a harshness of feature peculiar to themselves."

The number of slaves in the Khanat is estimated at 100,000. In Bukhára there are a few Hindu merchants, mostly from Shikarpûr. Slaves.

The dress of the higher Mahomedans about the court is frequently of Russian brocade. Whether mounted or on foot, men and women wear boots with small high heels. The women, when abroad, wear veils of black haircloth. Grapes, melons, peaches, pears, and plums are constantly on sale at the stalls. Tea, sugared or salted, with grease or with milk, is universally drank. In the summer ice, pitted in winter, may be cheaply purchased. Light carts drawn by horses traverse the broad streets, as well as riding horses and fine asses. Costume.
Fruits, tea, and ice consumed.
Carts.

The internal roads are narrowed by the bordering cultivation. The bridges are dilapidated, and the communication is often interrupted when rain falls. Trade is carried on by means of fairs. Communications.

Bukhara is centrally placed for the trade between Eastern and Western Asia. Situated almost on the edge of the Russian steppes, it is a convenient entrepôt for merchandise brought from the south. Burnes mentions that "the land route between Russia and Bukhára was first opened in the reign of Peter the Great. In the reign of Alexander, about the year 1820, the Russians endeavoured to cultivate a closer connexion, and despatched an ambassador to Bukhára." * Situation.
Relation to Russia.

The first caravan leaves Bukhara about the vernal equinox. The River Sir is crossed when frozen. This caravan reaches Troitska (lat. 54° north, long. 61° 20' east) in about 65 days. Caravan to Troitska.

The second starts a month later, but does not reach the Sir till May, the merchants joining it in the interim. Its destination is Orenburg. To Orenburg.

The third and largest leaves about the middle of May, and reaches the Russian frontier at Novo Iletsk in 45 or 50 days. Its course is by the north-east extremity of the Sea of Aral, and over the Mugajar mountains to the sources of the Ilek. To Novo Iletsk.

The caravans from Russia set off from the middle of September to the middle of November. That from Troitska, with ironware bought in the Government of Orenburg, is the earliest. Merchants who have attended the fair at Nijni-Novgorod send their goods by the great caravans which leave Orenburg and Orsk in the first half of November. The want of fuel obliges them to scatter in the Russian steppes, but elsewhere the *saksaul* grows abundantly. The Khirghiz are the principal carriers. Return caravans.

There is a caravan route from Bukhara to Petropavalsk, or Kizziljar (lat. 54° 30' north, long. 69° east) on the Issim, by Tashkand. This is a journey of 90 days. Russian iron is brought by this route, and is sent to Hissar, Badakhshan, Khulm, and Maimanna. Two caravans arrive yearly from Khokand with Chinese goods, and three from Mashhad. Other caravans.

About 120 miles to the east of Bukhára is the once-famous town of Samarkand. Including its numerous gardens, its circuit is very extensive. The population is reckoned by Khanikoff at 25,000. It contains the tomb of Taimûr, and several buildings ornamented with the varnished pottery introduced by Taimûr's Chinese wife. The college which formed the observatory of Ulugh Beg still stands in good repair. Samarkand.

Khokand (lat. 41 degrees north, long. 70 degrees east) is about 300 miles from Bukhara, and is situated near the Sir. The "Khan Hazrat," as the chief who boasts a descent from the Emperor Baber is designated, receives, by permission of the Chinese Government, the customs duties realized on the dealings of Mahomedans at Yarkand and Kashghar, and is thus interested in the preservation of the commerce. The rulers of this state have shown themselves less bigoted and exclusive than those of Bukhára. They have occasionally sent envoys to Constantinople, Pekin, and India. Colonies of Jews have found refuge under them, and have introduced the art of dyeing. The exiles of Badakhshan also formerly sought the same asylum from the tyranny of Murad Beg, Khokand.

* It is probable that this route was known to the Romans, as they were acquainted with the geography of Khiva and Bukhára. Hallam also mentions, on the authority of a Florentine writer, that "the route to China was from Azoph to Astrakhan, and thence to Kambalu, or Pekin. The journey was rather more than eight months going and returning; and was perfectly secure, not only for caravans, but for a single traveller, with a couple of interpreters and a servant."

Beg, of Kúndúz. The capital is well populated, and adorned with spacious bazars and colleges. Wheeled carts, or "arabahs," are common. The people of the districts consists of Khirghiz, Kazáks, and Kipcháks. The revenue of the state is estimated at about 27 lakhs of rupees.*

The trade between Khokand and China has been long established. It is related by Ferishta, that "when Baber was prince of Fergham, a rich caravan of Chitta and China, which was crossing the mountains of Andijan, was buried in the snow. He ordered all the goods to be collected, and sent messengers to China to proclaim the accident, and bring the owners or their heirs to his court. Upon their arrival, at the end of *two years*, he entertained them hospitably."

Caravan routes; to Semipalatinsk.

Besides the roads to Bukhara, Kabul, and Yarkand, there is a caravan route of 70 days' journey to Semipalatinsk (lat. 50° 30' north, long. 80° east) on the Irtisch, one of the principal seats of Russian trade; to which there is a shorter road, of 50 or 55 days, from Tashkand (lat. 43 degrees north, long. 69 degrees east), one of the chief towns of Khokand.† The direct routes to Peshawur over the Pamir steppe are extremely difficult, and can be attempted only in summer. About 300 or 350 miles from Khokand, and about 400 miles from the Sea of Aral, is the Russian fort of Ak Masjid, on the Sir. Steamers can approach within 30 miles of Tashkand.

Ak Masjid.

Kopal.

Kopal (lat. 43 degrees north, longitude 82 degrees east) is the most southernly post possessed by the Russians, and is only three days' journey from the Chinese town of Kulja (Ghulja), or Ila, containing 40,000 inhabitants. It is placed amongst the "great horde" of mountain Kirghiz, the descendants of those Kilmâk tribes who in A.D. 1771, to the number of 600,000, migrated from the banks of the Volga.

Ila.

Trade with the Kirghiz.

The trade carried on by the Tatar merchants at Semipalatinsk with the Kirghiz tribes, is thus described by Atkinson:—

Articles sent from China, Khokand, and Russia. Cattle driven to Siberia.

"They supply them with silk dresses, tea, raisins, and wooden bowls from China; khilats of printed calicoes from Khokand; Russian hardware, iron, copper, leather; for which they receive in exchange black and grey foxskins, horses, oxen, and sheep. The horses and oxen are driven into Eastern Siberia to the different gold mines. One of these Tatar traders told me that he imported 50,000 horned cattle into Siberia annually, and these are chiefly consumed at the gold mines. I have met the Kirghiz, with herds of from 3,000 to 4,000 oxen, 1,500 miles from their homes, and 500 from their destination. When the cattle are delivered at the mines, the men remain a few days and then start on their return—a very long ride. Their journey home is by the post as far as Semipalatinsk, and then to their hovels in the steppe on horseback. The sheep are driven across the steppe to Petropavalsk, on the frontier of Siberia, and thence to Ekaterineburg, where they are killed, and their fat melted down into tallow. More than 1,000,000 sheep are brought from the Kirghiz steppe yearly, which are disposed of in this manner. The whole of the tallow was (till within the last five years) forwarded to Europe; now the bulk is converted into stearine at the large works near Ekaterineburg. This establishment supplies all Siberia with candles, besides sending a great quantity into Russia."

Consumed at the gold mines.

Tallow manufactory at Ekaterineburg.

Menage of a Kirghiz chief.

Entertained in the steppe by a chief, Mr. Atkinson observed "the ground inside the dwelling covered with Bukhára carpets. Tea, dried apricots, and raisins formed the refreshments, together with boiled mutton, served up on a wooden tray with boiled rice. The chief wore a Chinese silk khilat of varied colours, a fine shawl round his waist, a brown conical cap turned up at the sides, and a pair of green leather boots, with overshoes or slippers."

Dress.

Summer costume.

The summer costume of both men and women consists of two, sometimes of three, silk or cotton khilats (long dressing-gowns).

Opium smoking. Smuggling.

Opium smoking is prevalent. The drug is sold by the Tatar merchants for its weight in silver. Before the caravans reach the town of Kulja (Ila) and Khoubachak they are met by Chinese, who purchase their whole stock, paying for it in silver, and these men smuggle the opium into the towns.

In

* The following are the subdivisions of Khokand:—Khokand, Marghilan, Andiján, Narmangán, Shehr-i-Khán, Khojand, Nou, Uretappa, Chúst, Kásán, Isparah, Kelwa, Karakchi, Tashkand, Hazrat Sultán, Gultala, and Peskak.

† See Atkinson's "Amoor."

In the Appendix (No. IV.) is a list by Mr. Atkinson of the principal articles in demand amongst the Kirghiz. Wants of the Kirghiz.

The country about Kopal is said to show traces of former civilization, and the new town has now a population of 11,000 souls. About 200 miles south-west of it is another Russian town named Vernoje. The Tatar merchants established here carry on a profitable trade with the nomad tribes. Kopal. Vernoje.

Atkinson has described, from personal observation, the arrival at Kopal of a caravan from Yarkand :— Caravan from Yarkand.

“ They were going to Semipalatinsk, but the bad weather and deep snow stopped them. On their way hither they had passed through Kashghar, Kho-kand, and Kulja, and traded at each place. Among other products they carried were tea, silks, and dried fruits. For the first and last of these they found a market, and their *suroukas* (dried apricots) and *kismis* (sultanas) afforded us a great luxury. I learned from two of these merchants that they had been in Kabul and Kashmir in the summer, and from the latter place had obtained shawls and other merchandise. They were with us a fortnight, and then proceeded on their journey; but it is doubtful if they would be in time to reach the fair at Irbit; if not, their goods would be forwarded to Nijni-Novgorod.” Route. Commodities.

The sources of the Oxus and Kashghar rivers are separated by the Pamir Mountains,* fitly designated “ Bam-i-Dunia,” the “ Roof of the World.” Ascending to a stupendous elevation, they present at the summit table-land extending several days’ journey. Here the Kirghiz in summer pasture their flocks and herds, living in felt tents called “ khirgahs,” and trading with Badakhshan and Yarkand. Shawl wool is abundantly produced. The cold is said to be much greater even than in Thibet. The height of the mountains above the Sar-i-kul Lake, from which issues one affluent of the Oxus, is given by Lieutenant Wood at 19,000 feet. But, according to Mahomed Amin, the highest source of that river is near the Piryakh Mountain, in the Karakoram Range. The Pámir Mountains shoot off from the Karakoram Chain, until they are met from the east by the Koh-i-Mazat, or Mustau Mountains, in which the affluents of the Narin and Sir have their rise. In the Valleys of Kashghar and Yarkand, flanked by these lofty ranges, lie the provinces of Turkish China or Eastern Turkistan. They are 12 in number, and take their names from the principal towns; viz. Kashghar, Yarkand, Khutan, Ush Turfan, Aksu, Bai Sairam, Bigar and Kurli, Kuchar, Turfan, Karashar, and Kummul. Bam-i-Dunia. Piryakh. Eastern Turkistan.

The Chinese have garrisons in Kashghar and Yarkand, but otherwise do not interfere directly in the administration, although the government is represented by “ Ambans.” The population, with the exception of Chinese and Kilmaks, is Mahomedan, speaking the Turki language. They are mostly of Turk descent, but in the towns there is a mixed throng of people from the surrounding countries. Chinese garrisons.

A large portion of the people of Kashghar, designated “ Aktaghees,” are under the spiritual influence of the Khojas of Andijan. These military priests, who appear to be of the same stock as those of Bukhara, pretend to be descended from the Caliph Omar.† They formerly ruled at Kashghar. They are revered by the people as saints, and supposed to be invulnerable in battle. The Chinese, when formerly called upon to mediate in some of their internal disputes, took the opportunity of deposing them. They have made repeated attempts to regain their power, but without success. On one occasion, one of the family was put to death on taking refuge in Badakhshan. A deficit in the Chinese revenue in 1833 was officially attributed “ to the expense of suppressing a rebellion among the Mahomedan Tatars, adherents of Jehangir Kwajeh,” who was ultimately captured and sent in a cart to Pekin. Attacks have been periodically renewed, and it was during one of them that Adolphe Schlagentweit recently met his death. Aktaghees. Khojas.

At Kashghar the revenues are collected, on account of the Khan of Khokand, by a resident akskál (greybeard) or consul, who is also responsible for the conduct of all Andijanis.

Yarkand,

* This chain is designated in some maps “ Bolor,” but, as Cunningham has shown (p. 49), incorrectly.
† So at least it is stated by Burnes; but Mahomed Amin alleges that their ancestor was Zynulábdin, grandson of the Caliph Ali.

Yarkand.

Yarkand, the principal town, contains a population probably exceeding 50,000. The ascendancy of the Mahomedan creed is there as visible as at Bukhára, in the number and solidity of the endowed colleges; but the women generally go abroad unveiled. It is also an entrepôt of the China and Bukhára trade. Jade is found in the rivers, and a large number of people are employed in collecting it. Cotton grows in the neighbourhood, and is manufactured and sold to the Kirghiz, who are said to prefer the fabric to English calico, on account of its durability. Cotton is also sent to Russia, to be used in candle-wicks. Yarkand has five gates, and a mud wall all round, on the top of which a cart might be driven. It is loopholed, but has no ditch. There are no wells; water is supplied by means of tanks. The frost in winter is severe, but snow and rain are rare. Bullocks are used in ploughing, horses for draught, and camels in trade.

Khutan.

The district of Khutan, to the south-east of Yarkand, is very productive in silk and fruits. The people are more in subjection to the Chinese. Elchi, the capital, is a town of considerable size. A variety of minerals are found in the neighbouring hills—jade, sulphur, copper, lead, emeralds, touchstone, rocksalt, &c. Manufactures of cotton, silk, and woollens are carried on. The women of Khutan are noted for their beauty.

From Yarkand a caravan route goes by Kuchar (Koutche), where the roads from Semipalatinsk and Kulja (Ila) on the north, and Maimatchin (Kiachta), the capital of Mongolia, on the north-east, meet. Maimatchin is one of the frontier depôts of Chinese trade; and tea, to the amount of 6,000,000 Russian pounds, is thence annually exported.

The route from Jalalabad, up the left bank of the Kunar River, over the Karakoram range, and across the Pamir Mountain, to the town of Yarkand, is given from Mahomed Amin's information, in the Appendix (IV. B.) There are 48 stages.

The districts of Ush Turfan, Aksu, Turfan, and Kummul are situated at the foot of the Mustagh Mountains, and are inhabited by a mixed population of Turks, Khirgiz, and Kazaks. Shawl-wool is produced in the hills. Large herds of horses, camels, oxen, and sheep are kept. Bai-Sairam, Bigur-Kurli, and Kuchar are less hilly; but in these provinces the people attend much to grazing. Flax is also grown, and exported to China. Irrigation is carried on, as in Affghanistan, by means of karezes. The district of Karashar is almost entirely peopled by Kilmaks. Residents of Khutan, Yarkand, Kashghar, Badakhshan, and Khokand are not permitted to enter the town; but this prohibition does not exclude the inhabitants of the other districts, though even they are not permitted to settle. A large Chinese garrison is maintained at Karashar, and a superior civil authority, called "gurz amban." Karashar produces shawl-wool and flax, and is noted for the production of black vitriol; also for "sal ammonia." The above are articles of export.

The district of Ila lies to the north of the Koh-i-Muzat. It is under the direct government of the Chinese, but the population is chiefly Kilmak. It is used as a penal colony for the Chinese. The Kilmaks are Buddhists, worshipping the Great Llama of L'hassa. Ila is a great horse-breeding district.

The capital, called by the Chinese Kulja or Gulja, is said to contain 75,000 inhabitants.* Amongst them are numerous Andijani merchants. Yarkand sends cotton cloths and thread turbans, goatskins, and opium; and receives, in return, nankins, furs from the Altai Mountains, tea, Bulghar leather, rhubarb, horses, sheep, and oxen. But the main trade between Pekin and Yarkand does not pass through Kulja. The Kilmaks are great purchasers of cotton cloths. "Kilmaka buiz, Khatai-ga suiz" is a Turki proverb, meaning, "To the Kilmak cotton cloth, to the Chinaman sweet words."

From Yarkand there is a route to Lé (lat. 34° 9' 30" N., long. 77° 36' 42" E.), and from thence to Kashmir and the British provinces, which will be discussed in detail further on.

Route to Elchi.

Products of Khutan.

There is also an easy communication, of seven days' journey, with the large town of Elchi or Ilitsi (about lat. 37° N., long. 80° 56' E.), the chief town of Khutan. In this province grain, vegetables, and fruit abound. The mulberry flourishes, and furnishes sustenance to the silkworm, which is very generally reared.

reared. Horses, yaks, and sheep are numerous, and the fleeces of the shawl goats are equal to those of Chan-than. The manufactures comprise woollen camlets, cottons, and silks; and the silk fabrics are celebrated. From Russia are received broadcloths, sealskins, furs, green velvet, gold and silver thread for embroidery, Bulghar leather, hardware, spades, hoes, logwood, loaf-sugar, and castor oil.

Animals.
Manufactures.

Raw silk, both white and yellow, is first taken to Bukhara, where it is dyed. It is then purchased by Nogai traders, and carried to various parts of Russia.

Trade in silk and horses.

There was formerly an extensive trade between Khutan and Hindustan. "It is said there was formerly a royal road from Najibabad to Sarikia (Sarighout), halfway between Yarkand and Khutan, and that it led through Gurdokh and Rodokh." Captain H. Strachey also states that he was well assured of the existence of direct passages from Nari-Khorsum to Khutan, though they were entirely unused. Mr. Vans-Agnew again says, in his Report on the Boundary of Ladakh (para. 44), that he was informed that there is another road from Yarkand, east of the Shayok river, to Rodokh, but that it was prohibited by the Chinese Government. Cunningham, however (page 147), is of opinion that "the road from India to the Niti Pass (on the boundary of British Garhwal) through Garoo and Rodokh to Yarkand is the same as that from L'hassa to Yarkand, by the valley of the Indus. The two routes join at Garoo, and follow the Indus to Kakjung, from whence the traveller may proceed either down the Indus to Lé, and across the mountains to the Shayok River, or he may cross the Tsaka Le and proceed direct to the Shayok by Chushal or Pangkong." This opinion may be correct; but it is very desirable that a direct route should be opened between Rodokh and Elchi. The route which Adolphe Schlagentweit travelled in 1857 was not previously well known; he avoided Lé for fear of being impeded, and went to Chungchhinmo, which is almost due north of Chushal, and "crossed the Karakoram chain by the pass north of Aksai chin,* which lies three marches south-east of the Karakoram Pass by a new and entirely unfrequented route."†

Former trade with Hindustan.
Moorcroft's opinion.
H. Strachey's.

Vans-Agnew's.

Cunningham's.

A. Schlagentweit's route to Khutan.

The route between Chungchhinmo and Elchi is given in the Appendix (IV. A.) Mahomed Amin, his guide, states that Adolphe Schlagentweit, from Brúngsa, followed the Karakásh river to Sumgal, on the route to Yarkand; he describes the Chungchhinmo Pass over the Karakoram mountains as much easier than that usually taken to Yarkand, and accounts for its disuse by the route not leading to Lé, to which all merchandize must first be taken. The pass over the Kuen Luen mountains, which he calls "Piryakh," is, he says, comparatively low, and open for the whole year, the snow being crusted.

The principal rivers of Khutan are the Karakásh, Yarangkash, and the Karia; in the beds of the two first are found the "yasham" stones, or jasper agate.

Rivers of Khutan.

The chief article of trade in this region, and in Ladakh, consists of the fleece beneath the undercoat of the hair of the shawl goats; it is cut once a year; the wool picked out is sent to Kashmir, but the hair is made into ropes, coarse sacks, and blankets; after the hair of the goat has been cut short with a knife in the direction of its growth, or from the head towards the tail, a sort of comb is passed in the reverse direction, and brings away the finer wool almost unmixed with the coarse hair; if not shorn as the summer commences, the animals themselves rub off the wool.

Shawl wool.
How obtained.

Moorcroft (Volume II., page 347) mentions that "by ancient custom and engagements, the export of the wool is exclusively confined to Kashmir, and all attempts to convey it to other countries are punished by confiscation. In like manner it is considered illegal in Rodokh and Chan-than to allow a trade in shawl wool except through Ladakh; and in the latter country considerable impediments are opposed to the traffic in wool from Yarkand, although it is of superior quality and cheapness." But in these days a good deal of shawl wool is brought by different paths on sheep to Rampur, and sent from thence to the Kashmir colonies in the Punjab.

Long monopolised by Kashmir.

The goats are found domesticated all over the mountainous country of Western Thibet, particularly in the provinces of Ladakh, Rodokh, and Garoo. Chan-than

Pastures of the shawl goats.

* Name of a large barren plain.

† Schlagentweit, Vol. I., page 33.

than is the name given to the elevated plateaux, where innumerable flocks are pastured, and which the following description will exemplify :—

Rúpshú.

Climate, soil, and vegetation.

Pasturage; shepherds; tents; furniture.

“The valley of Rúpshú (in Ladakh) varies in breadth, and occasionally expands into a broad plain, but in general it is not more than 500 to 700 paces in breadth. The hills on either side were covered on the 12th of June with the winter's snow, and we had occasional falls of hail and snow in the plain. The soil of the latter was at first loose clay, and afterwards consisted chiefly of micaceous sand, scattered over with stones, and thinly patched with stunted furze; several rivulets crossed it, and in their beds and on their banks a small quantity of grass was growing, which affords pasturage to the flocks of the shepherds of the more exposed districts. Near our encampment, a champa, or shepherd and his family, had encamped, and several other tents were near; the tents are of ragged black blanket, about four feet high, and open all along the top. Their interior is furnished usually with abundance of dirty sheep and goat skins, some sewed into coats; two or three iron pots, and one or two of brass or copper; some iron spoons, a churn for tea, not for butter, and some wooden milk pails. The rest of the shepherd's equipment is carried about his person, as his teacup, pipe, tobacco pouch, chakmak, or flint and tinder, knives, and a small spoon, and several needles.”*

Nari-Khorsum.
Chinese jealousy of European travellers.
Districts.

Of the Chinese province of Nari-Khorsum, of which Rodokh and Gardokh are the principal places, little is known. The local authorities have always evinced great jealousy of Europeans, and travellers after a day or two are unable to procure supplies. The district *Rodokh*, on the north, is said to be encircled by lakes; *Gugé*, on the south-west, by rocks; and *Párang*, on the east, by glaciers or snowy mountains.† The Indus on the east, and the Sutlej on the west, have their early course in this province; the Indus passing through Ladakh, and the Sutlej through Bashaihr. Of the Chinese town of Shipki, which is close to the Bashaihr frontier, we have the following description by Alexander Gerard :—

Shipki.

Its disposition.

Crops.

Elevation; harvest; local festival; dress of the men and women.

“Shipki is a populous town of several separate divisions, occupying the left bank of a rivulet rising in the perpetual snow, not eight miles distant. The extent of cultivation surrounding the village is considerable, the crops luxuriant. They are wheat, barley, phapur, turnips, separated by rows of apricot trees. Although 10,600 feet above the sea, part of the grain was cut (August 8th), and what remained was yellow. The Sutlej flows past at the distance of a mile. The great autumnal feast held in consecration of harvest had just concluded on my arrival. . . . Crowds of people were dancing, singing, and playing on musical instruments, such as cymbals, drums, and double flageolets. The men are stout and well clothed; they wear necklaces, on which are strung several large pieces of a substance like amber (called poshil), beads of coral, and some that looked like rubies and emeralds. The females are also stout, and are covered from head to foot with ornaments, as large bracelets, and anklets of pewter or silver, and numerous chains hanging from their shoulders, strung with cowrie shells, and beads of pewter, brass, coral, and coloured glass.” Gerard was prevented from visiting Behkar, a town a little higher up the Sutlej, “by a Tartar picket of about 30 people. They all had horses, which were running about grazing, and were stout, muscular men, with the Chinese features, all well and comfortably dressed in suklat, or thick woollen cloth; their outer garment reached below the knees, and had long sleeves; trousers, and boots with a leather sole; the part answering to the stocking was of tartan, and was tied with a garter; they were all bareheaded, the hair plaited into a long tail. Each had a knife six or eight inches in length, with an ornamental brass or silver case; a *gungsa*, or iron pipe for smoking, and a *mepcha*, or steel, for striking fire. The tents appeared comfortable; they were of black yaks' hair made into a blanket, double-poled, and round at the ends; from 20 to 30 feet long, 10 broad, and six or seven high.”‡

Tartar picket.

Chaprang.

Chaprang, to the east of Behkar, was formerly the seat of an independent Hindu government, prior to the acquisition of Western Thibet by the Great Llama of L'hassa.

The

* Moorcroft, Vol. II., pp. 46-48.

† H. Strachey, “Physical Geography of Western Thibet,” page 12.

‡ Tours in the Himalayas, by Lloyd and Gerard, Vol. II., p. 123.

The caravan which goes about once a year from L'hassa to Lé passes through Gardokh. The whole distance from Lé to L'hassa is about 1,350 miles, a journey of four months and a half.*

Trade between Lé and L'hassa.

The districts of the province of Ladakh, now subject to the government of the Maharaja of Kashmir and Jammu, are Nubra, Ladakh, Zaskar, Rúpshú and Purik, Suro, Dras, and are calculated to comprise an area of 26,036 square miles. The districts under the British Government are Spiti and Lahul, and extend over 4,184 square miles.† The people are of the Thibetan race, and profess the Buddhist faith. The men wear *la-pa-shas*, or cloaks of thick woollen; leggings and boots of felt; quilted, sheep-skin, or fur caps. The Lamas wear cloth of red or yellow. The women are dressed in woollen jackets and striped petticoats, and over them is thrown a sheep-skin, with the wool inside. The head-dress consists of a piece of cloth, jewelled, lying flat on the head, with an appendage lined with fur covering the ears. The food of the lower classes is made of soup and barley cakes. Tea is commonly drunk by the higher classes, and a spirituous liquor called "chang," extracted from barley, is in general use. The population has, since the Sikh invasion and conquest in 1834, diminished, and is estimated by Cunningham not to exceed 125,000 souls, whilst the area is calculated at 30,000 square miles. The home manufactures consist of coarse blankets and woollens, and of black mohair tents, from the hair of yaks. But Lé is also the entrepôt of a considerable trade between the countries around it. Shawl wool of the finest sort is now imported from Yarkand, as well as Chan-than. Brick tea, in square lumps of 8 lbs. weight, is brought by caravans from L'hassa. Borax, received from Puga, is refined at Kulu and Chamba, and bought by the silversmiths and braziers from the plains; sulphur and black salt are imported from Chan-than; charas, tobacco, felts, steel, Russian leather, brocades, and boots, from Yarkand; opium and red goat-skins pass through from the British territory to Yarkand; shawls and saffron from Kashmir; chintzes and copper tinned vessels from the Punjab.

Districts of Ladakh; extent.

Districts in British territory. Race and creed; dress; food; manufactures; imports.

Immediately to the south of Spiti and Lahul is the district of Kunawar, which forms the largest subdivision of the Bishaihr principality, and consists of a series of rocky and precipitous ravines, descending rapidly to the bed of the River Sutlej. The district is about 70 miles long, by 40 and 20 broad at its northern and southern extremities respectively. In Middle Kunawar the cultivated spots have an average elevation of 7,000 feet. The climate is genial, being beyond the influence of the periodical rains of India, and the winters are comparatively mild. Upper Kunawar more resembles the alpine region of Thiber. Grain and fruit are produced abundantly; the poppy also flourishes. The Kunawaris are probably of Indian race, though in manners and religion they partially assimilate to the Thibetans. The people of the north are active traders, proceeding to Lé for charas, and to Gardokh for shawl wool, giving in exchange money, clothes, and spices. The mountain paths are scarcely practicable for laden mules, and merchandize is carried chiefly on the backs of sheep and goats. An annual fair is held in November at the capital, Rampúr, on the Sutlej. The town is of some importance, as the point where the commercial routes from Lé, Gardokh, and Simla meet, and also as a seat of the pashmina manufacture. In 1840 the value of *pashm* imported was valued by Cunningham at about 90,000 rupees.

Kunawar: its extent, climate, products, people, trades.

The Government agency established at Kotgurh in 1820 was intended to encourage the export of shawl wool to the British territory, whence it was sent to England to be manufactured. In exchange, small quantities of copper, steel, chintzes, and woollens were bartered. The project did not succeed, and was abandoned. Since that time, extensive manufactories have arisen in the Punjab itself, and compete with those of Kashmir for the supply of *pashm*.

The countries and people beyond the mountain boundary of Northern India have now been hastily surveyed. They are, for the most part, still in the nomad state of society, though occasionally large towns are to be found. Though isolated by chains of mountains and deserts from nations more advanced in civilization, much energy is exhibited in overcoming these obstacles to intercourse. The camels of the Povindahs, wending towards Kurrachee or Benares, laden with the carpets of Herat or the fruits of Kandahar; the kafilas crossing the

* Cunningham, p. 159.

† Cunningham, p. 25.

the Hindu Kush with silk from Búkhára; the thousands of cattle driven towards the Siberian frontier by the Kirghiz; the tea sent from China overland to Russia; the "Kirayakashes" following over the Karakoram Pass, their ponies bearing goods from Yarkand; the hill-men of Bushaihr descending the precipitous paths of the Sútlej with their sheep carrying shawl wool;—are all so many instances of the trading spirit. Endeavour will now be made to show what impediments obstruct, and what measures may assist, these adventurous merchants.

PART II.

Trade through
Afghanistan and
Biluchistan.

Routes.

By the Bolan Pass;
length of pass;
width.

Plunderers.

Trade between Shi-
karpúr and Herat;
its decline.
Turquoises.
Indigo.

Kurrachee; value of
imports, exports,
and customs duties.

Exports from Af-
ghanistan;

THE commerce passing through Afghanistan and Biluchistan descends by natural avenues to the valley of the Indus. It has been seen that the two countries nearly resemble each other in their indigenous productions, and in the character of their population. Commercially, they may be regarded as one region, inhabited by cognate tribes. The principal outlets of trade are by the Bolan Pass, opposite to Shikarpúr, the Ghuwailra or Goleri Pass, opposite to Dera Ismael Khan; and the Tataara and Abkhána Passes, opposite to Peshawur.

The distance from Shikarpúr to Kandahar by the Bolan Pass is about 400 miles.* The pass, commencing at Kudta and ending at Karlakee, is about 50 kos long,† and is passable either to an army with artillery or to a caravan throughout the year. It is generally level, and though considerably covered with loose stones, offers in no portion a serious obstacle. It narrows after leaving Machk to the breadth of four horsemen, but in general it averages 100 yards. Caravans are sometimes detained by the snow falling beyond Machk; but it does not fall heavy in the pass. There are two castes of plunderers that the caravans stand much in dread of, the Doda Marees, amounting to 3,000, and the Damad Kakars, amounting to 5,000.‡

Shikarpúr still carries on a trade§ with Herat, which is 346 miles beyond Kandahar;|| but since Major Leech reported on the subject the value has considerably diminished. In particular, the turquoises from Nishapúr are now valued in thousands instead of lakhs. The export of indigo, then said to be declining from 10 lakhs' worth, on account of the Bengal indigo being sent by way of Yazd, is now little above one lakh's worth.

Kurrachee is rapidly rising in commercial importance. Between the years 1855-56 and 1859-60, the imports increased in value from 629,813*l.* to 1,712,751*l.*, the exports from 604,440*l.* to 947,938*l.*, the Customs duties from 8,908*l.* to 52,492*l.*¶

Amongst the exports, the following are brought down chiefly through the Bilúch and Afghan mountains:—

	Value.
Madder - - - - -	£. 12,228
Asafoetida - - - - -	2,296
Raw silk - - - - -	17,975
Sheep's wool - - - - -	315,104
Horses - - - - -	92,651
Fruit - - - - -	14,914

From Kashmir.

The following are from the territories of the Maharaja of Kashmir or Chan-than:—

Borax or Tincal - - - - -	£. 6,204
Koot Lakri - - - - -	17,336 **

The

* Appendix XI.

† Major Hough gives the distance at 59 miles.

‡ Leech. Major Green, Political Agent at Kilat, states that "it is a mistake to imagine that the Bolan Pass offers any difficulties either for traffic or for the march of troops to or from India. The Kakars, who inhabit the mountains bordering the upper portion, are a miserable race of petty thieves, utterly contemptible; and by no means numerous; the lower portion was formerly molested by the Murrees, but since the Khan's march through their country, and the subsequent arrangements which have been made, they have ceased to molest it."

§ Conolly.

¶ Appendix XII.

¶ The returns for 1861-62 show that the exports increased to 1,361,724*l.*, whilst the imports decreased.

** Exported to China for incense, *via* Bombay.

The direct imports from England to Kurrachee have largely increased, especially of cotton piece-goods, of which a considerable portion goes to Afghanistan. No wool or asafetida come down the Bolan Pass. The caravans bringing these articles go by Kilat, Khozdar, and Pir-Muggur. The increase in the export of wool is remarkable; 10 years ago its value was only 17,651 rupees. The sheep are shorn twice a year, and the wool is imperfectly cleaned. It is estimated that there is a saving of 12 days in time and two rupees in cost per camel load by adopting the land route from Shawl to Kurrachee, instead of going to the Indus at Sukkur. In 1861-62 the value of wool exported from Kurrachee increased by nearly 190,000*l*.

Imports from
England: cotton
piece-goods.

The plant yielding the gum resin known as *Naithea asafetida* grows wild in the hills about Herat and Furrah; it is never cultivated, though hundreds of the Kakar tribe from the Boree valley, who collect the gum, remain in the deserts to tend and water the plant.*

Asafetida.

Madder is cultivated in the Ghuzni and Kandahar districts, and takes three years to come to maturity; † its black berries are also seen growing wild in the Himalayas, near Joshienath. Moorcroft states that the root contains abundant colouring matter, and is used by the Bhotias to dye woollen cloths.‡ Two descriptions are brought from Afghanistan, "Rodung kuhree," grown near Kandahar, and "Rodung phurreah," which is inferior.

Madder.

Silk is produced in the western parts of the country, and great quantities are exported from Bukhara for the Indian markets.

Raw silk.

Wool obtained from the fat-tailed variety of sheep is used in the manufacture of cloths and carpets, and also exported to India.§ Kilat and the surrounding country produces sheep's wool in great abundance. It is a remark of Burnes, "that our early commercial connexion with the countries on the Indus was sought to find vent for British woollens, while the existing trade is almost confined to cottons; and this is the more singular, as there is good reason to believe that in return for those cottons we shall shortly receive raw wool from the countries of the Indus." This anticipation has now been completely fulfilled.

Wool.

Increased export
thereof.

The trade in horses is for the most part in the hands of the Biluchis. It ceases during the winter. About 2,000 or 3,000 are said to pass through Kandahar yearly. The chief breeding districts are Sharakhs, Maimunna, and Hazarah. On the spot, the price of an average horse ranges from 60 to 120 rupees. The native breed has been improved by the mixture of Arab blood.

Horses.

Breeding districts.

The abundance and variety of the fruits need no recapitulation. They form the principal part of the food of a large class in Afghanistan throughout the year, both in a fresh and preserved state; and in the latter condition are exported in large quantities.||

Fruits.

It may be noted that sugar, so generally grown in the Eastern Punjab, is no produced in Afghanistan or Bukhara. Cotton is scantily grown in some districts. The raw material does not appear in Colonel Lumsden's list ¶ of imported or exported articles at Kandahar; cotton fabrics are in great demand. The raw cotton of Bukhara is bought up by the Russians.

Sugar.

Cotton.

The Indian trade is principally negotiated by Hindu merchants from Shikarpur and elsewhere; but the commerce between Kandahar, Herat, and Mashad is carried on by Persians, who bring down silk, arms, turquoises, horses, carpets, &c., and take back wool, skins, and woollen fabrics.**

Management of
Kandahar trade
with India, Herat,
&c.

The distance from Dera Ismael Khan to Ghuzni, by Durrabund and the Ghuwailra Pass, is about 323 miles.†† The caravan route between Ghuzni and Kabul is reckoned at 88 miles, and between Ghuzni and Kandahar by Kilat-i-Ghilzi at 227 miles.‡‡ The route between Kandahar and Kabul is closed for four months by snow.

Trade by Ghuwailra
Pass.

Distances.

The severity of the mountain winter and the insecurity of the commercial roads have given rise to a peculiar class of Afghan traders, called Povindahs.

Povindah mer-
chants.

They

* Dr. Bellew's report. Appendix VII.

† Moorcroft, Vol. II., p. 57.

‡ Dr. Bellew.

¶ Dr. Bellew.

†† Appendix XV.

† Lumsden.

§ Appendix VIII.

¶ Appendix IX.

†† Appendix XIV.

Subdivision.

They possess large numbers of camels. Some are merchants, whilst others are merely carriers or retail agents. There are five subdivisions, who descend to the plains and return to the hills in the following order* :—

I. The “Nasir Povindahs,” who come down in successive groups, designated—

- (a) The Ghawaiwal.
- (b) The Gosfandwal.
- (c) Nasirs with small means.
- (d) Nasirs with large stock.

Of these, it is estimated that 5,000 men come to India to trade, with 16,000 camels.

II. “Niazi Mithi,” 600 men, with 3,000 camels.

III. “Kharothi,” 1,800 men, with 6,000 camels.

IV. “Dutani,” 600 men, with 4,000 camels.

V. “Mian Khel” (a branch of the Lohanis, the rest of whom have settled as agriculturists), 1,400 men, with 6,000 camels.

Summer resort.

In the summer, living in tents, they pasture their flocks and herds on the plateaux of Ghuzni and Kilat-i-Ghilzi, and pay to the ruling chiefs a tribute, which is assessed in proportion to the number of camels, cattle, sheep, and goats owned by individuals. About October, the kafilas commence moving towards the plains. Some are also engaged in the salt trade between Ghuzni and the British mines at Bahadur Khel. The Kharotis, again, ply between Kandahar and Herat; others towards Bukhara and Kabul. Leaving their families in tents, at the foot of the hills, the largest kafilas proceed to Mooltan, whence parties branch off by way of Bhawalpur to Rajputana, through Sirsa and Delhi to Benares and Calcutta, and to Lahore and Amritsar. Some of these traders have houses at Mooltan, and reside there until, in the spring, the passes are reopened. Both there and at Kurrachee goods are disposed of through commissioned agents. Others proceed to the eastern markets of Hindustan, thus obtaining higher prices. On returning about April they will sometimes find, at Jhung or Chuniot, investments of cotton piece-goods purchased during their absence by agents, and these they take on to Afghanistan. Others, again, return with their camels laden from Benares and Delhi. Latterly they have availed themselves of the railway from Raneegunge to Calcutta. They do not use the steamers on the Ganges or Indus, but always go by those between Kurrachee and Bombay. Their camels being their own property, and return to their own country being prevented by the snow, they find it cheaper not to make use of other carriage.

Disposal of goods.

Return invest-
ments.Go by rail, but not
by steamer.Causes of long
journeys.Trade by the Peshawur
Passes.

The trade through the passes leading to Peshawur has of late years considerably increased. It has excited the jealousy of the Povindahs who follow the passes leading into the Derajat.

Masson thus describes the commercial character of Kabul :—“The city has scarcely any manufactures of home fabric to offer for sale. Indeed the manufactures do not rise to mediocrity, and are suitable only to the consumption of the lower and less wealthy classes. If great wealth does not prevail, people in easy circumstances are very numerous. A spirit of fashion predominates, and with it an appetite for the novelties and superior fabrics of foreign countries. From the middle classes upwards it would be difficult to find an individual clad in the produce of his native looms; even amongst the lower many are found little satisfied unless they carry on their heads the lunghis (turbans), or hide their feet in the shoes of Peshawur.”

Value of imports
and exports.

The exports from India through the Peshawur passes are valued at 120,643 £, the imports at 156,513 £. Gold and silver coins and gold dust find their way from Russia and the Uzbak States to India. But it is probable that a good deal of silver bullion goes from India to Kabul.

Detail of imports
and exports by
Peshawur Passes.

A list of the exports from and imports to Peshawur, furnished by the Native Revenue Collector, will be found in the Appendix XVIII. The value of the trade is considered by the eminent merchant, Nazir Khairoolla, of Peshawur, to be rather underestimated.

The

The principal items of export are,—

		Exports.
Cotton, woollen, and silk goods from	Valued at	
England and India - - - - -	Peshawur at	£. 51,000
Coarse country cloths from the Punjab -	"	14,000
Sugar from the Punjab - - - - -	"	7,200
Indigo from Mooltan and Hindustan -	"	17,500*

The brocades of Benares, gold thread and lace of Delhi, scarves and leather from the Punjab, groceries and drugs of all sorts and from all quarters, form the bulk of the minor exports.

The principal items of import are,—

		Imports.
Raw silk and silk fabrics from Bukhâra -	Valued at	
	Peshawur at	£. 79,602
Gold and silver wire (real and imitation) }		
from Russia - - - - - }	"	7,850
Horses and ponies from Turkistan -	"	10,000
Almonds and raisins from Kabul -	"	25,115
Bullion - - - - -	"	42,387

Russian furs and leather, Kabul kunawez or silk, fox and sheepskins, fresh and dried fruits, groceries and timber from Kabul, are amongst the remaining items; but a very small quantity of madder or asafœtida reaches Peshawur.

English cotton piece-goods sent by way of Peshawur have to a great extent displaced those forwarded through Russia in the Bukhâra and neighbouring markets. This result is the more satisfactory, because in Burnes' time the Peshawur route was completely closed to trade by the high duties levied by Sultan Mahomed Khan; and even Khanikoff represents the amount of English manufactures coming to Bukhâra from Mashhad as larger than that reaching by way of Kabul. Tea sent by Peshawur competes advantageously with that sent by the overland route from China. The sugar from the Punjab is one of the most profitable exports. Most of the other articles are more or less sent to Turkistan. Indigo in some quantities goes to Khokand.

Progress of English piece-goods at Bukhâra.

Of tea; sugar; indigo.

The routes to Kabul and Bukhâra from Peshawur are by the Khybur, Tatra, and Abkhana Passes, which unite at Dakka in the Jalalabad district. The distance is about 116 kos (equal to 193 miles) to Kabul: and in all 492 kos (equal to 829 miles) to Bukhâra by the Bamian route, being 40 days' journey.† The route by the Koushan Pass is three days shorter, but more difficult. From Bukhâra to Khokand is 15 days' journey, thence to Kashgar 18, and on to Yarkand 5. The Khybur Pass is generally avoided by caravans. The Afridis even when subsidized will not refrain from plunder, and the Amir of Kabul has therefore recently discontinued the allowances hitherto paid to them; otherwise the Khybur is by far the easiest route. The others are protected by the Momund chief of Lalpoora, who holds his lands on this condition; at the passes tolls are levied on horsemen and foot passengers. The road from Peshawur to Kabul is fit for camels throughout, and possesses the great advantage of being practicable throughout the year; but kafilas seldom travel in the months of January and February. Between Kabul and Khulm the highest passes are Hajigak (11,700 feet),‡ Kalu, and Dundan Shikan; in traversing these, provisions must be carried. This portion of the Hindu Khush is entirely destitute of trees; camels and ponies are used in the summer; but the former, according to Khanikoff, have only come into use during the last 40 years. On this route caravans enjoy a fair degree of security. Several members of the Amir's family are personally engaged in the trade; and it will be seen from the Table of Duties in the Appendix § that the authorised duties are not excessive, though the exactions of minor officials swell the nominal rates.

Routes to Central Asia from Peshawur.

Distance to Kabul, Bukhâra, Khokand, Kashgar, and Yarkand.

Khybur Pass avoided. Afridi robbers.

Other routes protected;

And open throughout the year.

Passes.

Security of routes.

Customs duties moderate.

The broadcloths and nankeens of Russia still hold their ground in the Bukhâra market. The iron, copper, furs, and other articles which come on to Kabul are also

Russian goods at Bukhâra.

* Appendix XVIII.

† Vide Appendix XIX., A B., and Appendix XX., A. B. C. D.

‡ Lieutenant Wood.

§ Appendix XXI.

Bukhára goods sent to Russia.

also in great demand. Bukhára returns about 10,000 £.-worth of raw cotton, a large quantity of cotton thread, lambskins, foxskins, turquoises, lapis-lazuli, &c. The following remarks of Khanikoff may be quoted :—"What our traders should avoid most assiduously is not to be over-anxious about the cheapness of their merchandise, to the detriment of the solidity of its texture and colours; for although the low price of a merchandise may, in the beginning, attract a greater number of purchasers, its want of durability will not fail in the long run to cool their ardour."

"Manufacturers who work chiefly for the markets of Central Asia must also study more diligently the prevailing tastes of the Asiatics. Thus, for instance, muslin turbans, with gold borders at both ends, as they are manufactured with us, are more sought after than muslins brought from other quarters. The muslins from Glasgow, for example, which have birds represented on them, cannot be used by Mussulmans in making their *namaz*, for they represent the figure of a living creature."

Bukhára trade with Khokand.

The receipts from the direction of Khokand are shawl-wool, tea, and raw silk; in exchange for which are sent part of the goods received from India. About 6,000 £. worth of black lambskins are sent to Persia by way of Mashhad, and a few Kashmir shawls and jamiwars, Russian goods, and tea. The returns are opium from Ispahan, turquoises, some English broadcloth from Constantinople, kunawez of Tabriz, and Kirmáni shawl goods, some of which find their way to Peshawur, and which in Bukhára and Persia have to a great extent superseded the shawls of Kashmir. The collars of Afghan chogas are invariably lined with Kirmani work.

With Persia.

Kirmani shawl goods.

Increase, since annexation of the Punjab, of Peshawur trade.

Causes.

Government of Amir Dost Mahomed Khan,

Commercial good.

It is very satisfactory to observe that the trade through the Peshawur passes has largely increased since the annexation of the Punjab. The abolition of the frontier duties, and the security of the roads in the Punjab, have greatly contributed to this result. But the government of the Amir, in restraining the depredations of the Ghilzyes between the Khybur and Kabul, of the Deh Zingi Hazarachs between Kabul and Khulm, and of the Uzbek Lákas beyond, has also effectually promoted traffic. When the marauding character of the population of Afghanistan is considered, the comparative safety of the routes through the Amir's dominions denotes a wise and strong rule.*

English goods reach Peshawur principally via Amritsar, not by the Indus.

It is stated by Nazir Khairoollah that four-fifths of the English and Indian goods entering Peshawur come by way of Delhi, Amritsar, and the Grand Trunk Road, and only one-fifth by Bombay, Kurrachee, Mooltan, and the Derajat. It is probable that the Bombay trade goes principally by the Bolan Pass and by Pir-Muggur, Khozdar, &c. The Peshawur traders occasionally make use of country boats in the downward traffic, and of camels in returning, but the great bulk of their merchandise goes by land to Amritsar.

Trade from Yarkand and Western China.

Territory of the Maharaja.

The trade from Yarkand and the western provinces of China passes, for the most part, through the territory of the Maharaja of Jammú and Kashmir. This territory lies between north lat. 32° 50', and east long. 74° and 79°. It comprehends the districts of Balti, Ladakh, Jammú, and the Valley of Kashmir. Of these Kashmir is, commercially, the most important.

Kashmir.

Shrinagar.

The valley, situated about 5,000 feet above the sea, is enclosed by lofty mountains, and extends over 4,500 square miles. It is intersected by the River Jhelum, which escapes through the Baramoola Pass. The chief town is Shrinagar, which stands on the margin of the principal lake. The following extract will show that the district has, during the present century, suffered some calamitous visitations :—

Decrease of population.

"The population of the valley is calculated at present not to exceed 200,000 persons,† to which number it has in 30 years been reduced from 800,000, by the awful dispensations of earthquake, pestilence, and famine. In 1828 a dreadful earthquake destroyed 12,000 persons, and was in two months followed by cholera, by which 100,000 perished in the course of 40 days. In 1833 an unseasonable fall of snow caused the failure of four-fifths of the rice-crop. The roads were covered with the corpses of those who perished of want in attempting to emigrate. Pestilence followed. The population of Shrinagar, which was estimated by

Elphinstone

* Vide Appendix XXIII.

† F. Von Hugel, II. 358.

Elphinstone at from 150,000 to 200,000, is now not more than 40,000.* But since this was written there must have been a large increase. A recent observer has stated the present population of the city, from native information, at 250,000.† Half that number may not, perhaps, be too high an estimate.

It is here that the "*pashm*" of the domesticated goat, and the finer "*asali lûs*" of wild animals from the table-lands of Chan-than and Khutan, and from the markets of Yarkand and Gardokh, is manufactured into the celebrated shawls and other fabrics. Moorcroft's elaborate description of the process is given in the Appendix (No. V.). Kashmir is also noted for the excellence of its swords and matchlocks, wrought of the iron from Bajour; for leather, saddlery, and papier-maché work. Physically strong, the people are politically tractable, and their industry is not less than their ingenuity. The worst points of their condition may be collected from the following statements by Moorcroft:—"I had at one time no fewer than 6,800 patients on my list (at Shrinagar), a large proportion of whom were suffering from the most loathsome diseases, brought on by scant and unwholesome food, dark, damp, and ill-ventilated lodgings, excessive dirtiness, and gross immorality The people are rapidly thinning, though less from emigration than poverty and disease Not one-sixteenth of the culturable surface is under cultivation The cultivators are in a condition of extreme wretchedness." The government share of the produce is sold at a high rate, below which no individual may offer his own. Their dress consists of a long loose wrapper of woollen cloth, and cotton trousers and turban. Irrigated rice is the staple of cultivation; fruits and vegetables are grown, as well as saffron, in which tribute was paid to the Emperor Akbar on his subjugation of the valley.‡ Both sugar and salt are principally imported from the Punjab, but an inferior salt is also imported from the banks of the Pong-Kong Lake, in Rodokh.

Manufacture of shawls.

Swords and matchlocks.

Condition of the people.

At different times colonies of Kashmiris have emigrated and settled in the British dominions, where they pursue the manufacture of shawls. They are to be found in considerable numbers at Amritsar and Nurpur, as well as at Ludianah, Tiloknath, and Jalalpur; but the shawls made at these places are inferior to those of Kashmir. The value of shawls sold at the annual auction in London is reported to have risen from 103,000*l.* in 1850 to 264,586*l.* in 1860§. A temporary depression has resulted from increased production, repetition of the same patterns, and inferior work.

Colonies in the Punjab.

The interests of the Maharaja and his manufacturers are identified in the endeavour to retain the monopoly of the shawl-wool; consequently none of the Tûrfani wool from Yarkand, which is the finest, is allowed to pass into British territory, which is entirely supplied from Chan-than.

Attempted monopoly of shawl-wool.

It is probable that on the whole the demand for shawl-wool has of late years much increased. Native accounts represent that the use of the Tûrfani wool has arisen within the last quarter of a century. It is evidently of the highest importance that the supply of the raw material of the exquisite manufacture peculiar to Kashmir and the Punjab should be effectually facilitated and protected. There is no doubt that it is inexhaustible; and it is impossible not to admire the felicitous conjunction in the same region of a natural product so valuable and of workmen so artistic.

Increased demand for it.

Importance of the supply.

The trade between the British territories and the countries within and beyond the dominions of the Maharaja of Kashmir will now be considered, under the following heads:—

Subdivision of the subject into
(1) Routes; (2) Exports and Imports;
(3) Customs Duties.

1. Routes.
2. Exports and Imports.
3. Customs Duties.

1. A list of routes will be found in the Appendix (XXIV.). The following account of their comparative advantages is supported by the competent authority of Captain Montgomerie, superintendent of the trigonometrical survey in Kashmir:—

Routes.
Opinion of Captain Montgomerie.

"Taking

* Thornton's Gazetteer, Vol. I., p. 286.

† Calcutta Review, No. LXV., p. 169.

‡ Dow's Ferishta, Vol. II., p. 281.

§ Published proceedings of a meeting of shawl merchants, held at Amritsar 24th August 1861

Route from the sea
by the Indus and
Skardo to Yarkand.

"Taking Yarkand (the chief town of eastern Turkistan) as the point to be aimed at, it is apparent, from examination of the general map, that Kurrachee is the nearest seaport. The most direct route from Kurrachee to Yarkand, taking the water-carriage line as far as it goes, would be *viâ* Mooltan, Jhelum, Kashmir, and Skardo.

Jhelum to Shrinagar	-	-	-	-	-	15	marches.
Skardo	-	-	-	-	-	12	"
Yarkand	-	-	-	-	-	25	"

Total - - - 52 "

Jhelum to Shrinagar	-	-	-	-	-	15	"
Lé	-	-	-	-	-	19	"
Yarkand	-	-	-	-	-	33	"

Total - - - 67 "

Amritsar to Lé by Nurpur	-	-	-	-	-	41	"
Lé to Yarkand	-	-	-	-	-	33	"

Total - - - 74 "

Route by Mandi and Lé.

Kashmir route
shortest and easiest.
Comparison of the
above routes.

"The Kashmir route from Amritsar to Lé is actually somewhat shorter than the route by Mendi and Kulu. It is, moreover, much easier, inasmuch as between the plains and Lé, the Kashmir route crosses no pass higher than 13,450 feet, and the road is, with trifling exceptions, good throughout for laden ponies. There are villages close to every halting place, except one, on the Kashmir road; whereas the Mandi-Kulu route crosses three passes of from 16,200 to 18,100 feet above the sea, and for 10 days the road is hardly ever below 15,000 feet. Finally, on the Mandi-Kulu road, at 10 or 11 of the halting places, there are no villages of any sort, and only at two or three of them is there any chance of meeting camps of wandering Tartars; consequently, provisions for two days have to be carried by the traders, both for men and cattle. Little calculation is required to show that this item alone must add greatly to the cost of carriage on this route, without taking into consideration the difficulties about firewood, and at some halting-places as to fresh water. Again, the Kashmir route is open for two or three months longer than the Kulu one, according to the season.

Superiority of above
routes over others.

Kashmir route the
best were it not for
the customs duties.

"The question as to the best route between the Punjab and Eastern Turkistan, in my opinion, lies between the Kashmir and Kulu roads to Lé; no others bearing any comparison with them, either as to facility or directness. Though the Kulu road has tolerably easy slopes throughout, yet, considering the natural difference between the two, I think it may fairly be inferred that, the customs dues and other things being equal on all lines, the traders would select the Kashmir route.

Distance and passes
between Shrinagar
and Lé.

"From Shrinagar to Lé the distance is about 243 miles. The route is open for laden animals from May to November, and for foot travellers from February. The following passes are crossed:—

							<i>Feet.</i>
Zoj-i-la	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,300
Naniyikala	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,570
Futo-la	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,446**

This road, made by the Sikh General Zorawur Singh in 1834, is comparatively easy, and provisions can be procured at nearly all the halting-places.

Kulu route pre-
ferred because
within British ter-
ritory.

Course of trade
during the Sikh
rule.

The general use of the Mandi-Kulu route is entirely to be traced to the security of travelling and the exemption from customs duties enjoyed under British administration. "The route by Chamba enjoyed the largest trade during the Sikh rule; next came that by Bashaihr; and lastly, the Kulu route. Now the order of their prosperity is inverted, Kulu drawing by far the largest portion; Bashaihr being a little less prosperous than it used to be, and the trade through Chamba, between Nurpur and Ladakh, having entirely ceased."†

Necessity for a
bridge at Koksar.

Present dangers to
passengers and
animals.

In British territory the chief obstacle to traffic is the passage of the Chandra (Chenab) river at Koksar, 10,000 feet above the sea. Foot passengers and laden sheep can cross by a bridge of twisted birchen twigs, but mules and oxen must be tied with ropes and swim across the swift and frigid torrent, in which they are

* Montgomerie.—Appendix A.

† Report of Commissioner of Trans-Sutlej States (Mr. P. S. Melvill) Appendix B.

are frequently lost. A permanent bridge would be swept away in the winter by avalanches, but one that can be taken to pieces is being devised.

Avalanches.

The passes between Sultanpur and Lé, though elevated, are easy. They are the—

Passes between Sultanpur and Lé.

Rotang Pass	-	-	-	-	-	13,300 feet.
Bara Lacha	-	-	-	-	-	16,221 „
Langa Lacha	-	-	-	-	-	17,000 „
Thang Lang	-	-	-	-	-	18,042 „*

The Bara Lacha and Rotang Passes are generally closed at the end of October, and are not open again until the end of May or beginning of June.†

The summer and winter routes from Lé to Yarkand are given in the Appendix XXIV.‡

Routes to Yarkand.

The summer route is the shorter, and by the best native accounts is about 490 miles journey. It is passable for only three or four months of the year. It crosses six lofty passes, of which the Karakorum is 18,600 feet high. The Hindu Tush, in the Kuen Luen range, according to Mahomed Amin, the guide of the Schlagentweits, is much less distressing and difficult than the Karakorum pass, and fit for camels. Men and ponies are sometimes carried away in crossing the Shayok.

Summer route.

Karakorum pass.

Shayok river.

The winter route is used from November to February. It passes through an uninhabited mountainous country, and travellers are obliged to carry provisions with them for the whole distance. The journey is facilitated in winter by the streams being frozen. In this season travellers wear garments of sheepskin, with sleeves, the fleecy side inwards, and the exterior covered with *sooklat*, or blanket; trousers of the same, and long woollen stockings: above them boots with a leather shoe stuffed for two inches with wool: gloves of thick flannel, reaching above the elbows: a blanket round the waist, another over the shoulders, and a shawl wrapped about the head and face. The camp is often in the snow.§

Winter route.

Both routes unite at the Karakorum pass, but diverge again afterwards. The heights ascended and the difficulties of the journey are extremely trying both to man and beast. Mr. Vans Agnew remarks that the miserable condition of the cattle on arrival at Lé attested the severity of the journey from Yarkand. The carrying trade is in the hands of Yarkandis, known as “*Karaya kushes*,” each of whom has a score or two of ponies. They occasionally carry “*Kiriana*” for sale on their own account. They travel armed, and form themselves into caravans, but are nevertheless occasionally attacked by the robber Kirghiz of Kunjud, in Hounza, on the Badakshan border. The distance by the winter route is reported to be 526 miles.

Junction and divergence of the two routes.

There are several good routes from the Punjab to Kashmir, which will be found in the Appendix|| XXIV. But the Maharaja lately increased the customs duties on all except on that *via* Jammu and the Bunihal pass; his object being to make Jammu the great mart of his kingdom, but at the beginning of 1862 he reduced the duties on the Bhimbur route to the old rates.

Routes between the Punjab and Kashmir.

Increase of customs duties on all but that by Jammu.

The trade from Peshawur goes by the Muzaffarabad route, No. X, which is open for laden mules all the year round.

Route from Peshawur.

Of the route leading to Lé from beyond Rodokh, Cunningham says:—“Nothing whatever is known except that by it the Mongol tribe of Sokpo invaded Ladakh in 1686 and 1687; and again in the beginning of 1841, immediately after Zorawur Singh’s death, about three thousand Changpas are said to have entered Ladakh for the purpose of assisting the young Gyalpo.”

Route from beyond Rodokh to Lé.

A route from Rampur to Lé, which has been much improved since the annexation of the Punjab, joins the Kulu route at Sooltanpur. There are two other routes from Rampur to Lé; the longer,¶ 355 miles crossing the Sutlej at the Wangtu bridge, traverses the Tari pass (15,282 feet), and proceeds by Danghkar and the Kulzum pass (14,821 feet), to the Bara Lacha pass; the shorter and more difficult, 310 miles, by the Parang pass (18,502 feet), the Tshomoruri lake, the

Road connecting Rampur with the Kulu route to Lé.

* Montgomerie.

† Cunningham, page 154.

‡ Appendix XXIV. Table of Routes, No. 1, and 1 A.

§ Gerard, Vol II. pages 229-30.

|| Table of Routes, Nos. VII, VIII, IX, and X.

¶ Route No. II, of Table of Routes. Appendix XXIV.

Route from Chumurti to Rampur.

the Nagpo Gonding (18,000 feet), and Polokonka (16,500 feet), passes to the pass of Thanglang.

A difficult route from Gardokh to Rampur, across the Chinese district of Chumurti, and along the right bank of the Sutlej, is a good deal used by traders, from its avoiding the Maharaja's territory. Cunningham also mentions a smuggling road, which is followed over the Búdhpur pass to the bed of the Para river. From thence a rugged path leads over a lofty mountain to the upper course of the river, which is crossed a second time, and over another range of mountains to the head of the Charpa river. From the bed of the Charpa, different routes are followed over the mountains to the upper and uninhabited course of the Chandra river, from whence the northern road leads over the Bara Lacha pass into Lahoul, and the southern road direct into Kulu.

Proposed route from Gardokh to Lahoul.

Mr. Vans Agnew (1847), recommended that a road should be opened out from Gardokh to Lahoul, from the vicinity of Aktse, on the Para river, *vid* the Pirsí and Charpa rivers.

Object of the annexation of Spiti.

The district of Spiti, geographically part of Ladakh, was purposely annexed to the British territory in 1846-47, in order to prevent the interposition of a foreign State between Rampur and the shawl-wool districts of Chan-than.

Spiti favourable to shawl-goats.

The shawl-goat thrives in Spiti, though the wool is not reckoned equal to that of Chan-than. The Maharaja was, in 1847, excused from rendering shawl-goats under the stipulation of the treaty, in consequence of the animals dying at Dhurmsala, where they were kept. It is apprehended that sufficient pasturage for any large number could not be found in Spiti.

Paths between Rampur and Spiti, and use of sheep for burthens.

The mountain paths between Rampur and Spiti are so precipitous that sheep, more sure-footed than larger beasts, are commonly used to carry burthens of from 16 to 20 lbs. "The sheep are driven from village to village with the wool on, and as the required quantity is cut from their backs, they are laden with the grain which is received in exchange, and which, when the fleece is all disposed of, is carried into Chinese Tartary and sold at a profitable rate."* "It is the custom for the shepherds of Chumurti to give an order while the crops are yet green, and on the ground, for any amount of grain they may require, which, when the crop is ripe, is stored up by the cultivator until the summer of the ensuing year, when the shepherd arrives with his flock, gives the wool in exchange, and receives his grain, which he puts into small bags, and drives back his flock thus laden."† "Many of these sheep were formerly purchased by the British Government, by an agent appointed for that purpose at Kotgurbh, but the speculation was abandoned. I have been told that a difficulty existed in inducing the Tatars to sell to the British agent, they preferring to trade with the people of the higher tracts. At present the Tatars would gladly supply any amount required. Had the agent, instead of remaining in the lower hills, paid an annual visit to Tartary, and purchased his wool directly from the shepherds themselves, instead of taking it from the hands of the traders, he would not only have procured a better but a cheaper article. The speculator would not probably be allowed to enter the country under the protection of China, but he might with ease and safety every summer repair to Hungrung or to Spiti, where the Chinese shepherds would not fail to meet him by appointment, and furnish any quantity of wool he might have ordered in the preceding year. He would thus be able to select his own fleece, and see it shorn before him. For carriage it would be necessary to purchase a large flock of sheep, which during the winter season would find an abundant pasture in the lower tracts, or even in the plains, and in the summer or rainy season would be roaming over the grassy tracts of the upper hills. With the flock might be taken flour, grain, salt, iron, ghee, butter, cloth, sugar, and other articles in demand among the people."‡

Barter of sheep-wool and grain.

Kotgurbh wool agency, and cause of its failure.

Necessary to deal with the shepherds in the higher mountains.

Junction of routes at Dunkhur.

The several routes from Kunawur into Spiti appear all to unite at the fort and village of Dunkhur, situated at the junction of the Pín river with the Spiti, and thither also come the shepherds of Chumurti. A small fair might perhaps be established, either here or at the large village of Changgo, in the district of Hangrang of Kunawur, an outlying camp of which, named Changgrézin, 12,000 feet high, is on the Chan-than boundary. The traffic, which is mostly by barter, might possibly thus be facilitated; at the same time it would be necessary to improve the existing routes, so as to make them passable for yaks and mules.

Improvement of paths.

The

* Journal of a Trip into Kunawur, by Captain Hutton. Journal Asiatic Society, Part I, page 192.

† Ibid. page 498.

‡ Ibid. pages 500-502.

The route from Rampur to the Tatar towns of Shipki, Chap-rang, and Garu or Gardokh, proceeds by the left bank of the Sutlej as far as Wangtu, where the river, at the narrowest point 92 feet wide, is crossed by a "sungha" or wooden bridge; and by the right bank from Pooaree, opposite to which the river is re-crossed. It is generally unfit for laden mules, and the slender traffic is carried on by means of sheep, and even these sure-footed animals when laden, occasionally slip off the precipitous path and are lost. Some miles above Wangtu the Buspa falls into the Sutlej, and some traffic comes down the valley. Gerard states that "Sungla, the chief place, although consisting of no more than 40 houses, is of great note; it is situated at the base of the outer range of the Himalaya, and from it lead across the passes to the south, south-east, and south-west, no less than 12 in number, besides one to Chinese Tartary, and two to the interior on the north; the southern passes lead to the upper parts of Gurhwal and different portions of Bashaihr. All articles from the plains are imported to Sungla, and the exports are principally salt, a little borax, and some wool, which come from Stango, Bekhur, and Chungsa in Chinese Tartary. The traders repair to those places by different roads, according to the season; in favourable weather they proceed up the dell of the Buspa to Chungsa or Nilang, or by Chitkul and Kámi to Stango; but in the rains they frequently make a circuit *via* Harang Ghat, Murang, and Nisang to Bekhur."* In the winter traders go on the Sutlej, which is then partly frozen.

On the right bank of the Sutlej, some accession to the trade is obtained from the valley of Spiti. Besides the Tari (15,282 feet) and Manerang (18,612 feet), by which this valley may be approached from the Sutlej, Gerard mentions another pass near Lpee, "by the gorge of the Pijur, which loaded horses and yaks can travel with ease. The crest is very elevated, but the approach is not impeded by precipitous points, yet there has been no communication by this route for the last 50 years. Formerly, at a period of war between Bushaihr and Spiti, the facility of access favoured inroads to plunder;"† and the access to the pass was barred. The exports from Spiti are wool, blankets, borax, lead, and salt, which are exchanged for iron and the produce of the plains. Drovers of horses, yaks, sheep, and goats are to be seen, and, according to Gerard, the wool of the latter is as fine as that of Chanthan.

With the design of facilitating the traffic with the Chinese provinces, the Marquis of Dalhousie in 1850 projected the Hindustan and Thibet road. This is now completed for wheeled carriages from the plains to Simla, and on that section is generally used by traders and passengers. Towards the interior of the hills it is narrower. It avoids Rampur. It is completed to a width of six feet only so far as Surahun (7,000 feet), the summer residence of the Raja. There remain 60 miles to Chini, the distance completed being 118 miles. From Chini to Shipki is 70 miles. Of the wisdom of the project there can be no doubt. It is certain that the construction of a main road, into which might flow the trade from the markets of Garu and Rodokh, and the valleys of the Spiti, the Sutlej, and the Buspa would, in spite of political restrictions, largely attract the merchants of Khutan and Nari. The work, as originally designed, would have been costly. Strict adherence to an easy gradient would also greatly have increased the distance to be travelled. The new road, being unfinished, has not been commonly used, except by the English travelling for pleasure. In 1859 financial causes occasioned the cessation of all expenditure except 2,000 rupees per annum for repairs. The outlay had previously amounted to 2½ lakhs, exclusive of the labour afforded by the Rajah of Bashaihr. Sir Robert Montgomery has determined that, at the present time, it is expedient to improve the native routes already in use, and the measures taken with this object will be noticed hereafter.

From an examination of the routes it may be observed that the best approaches from British territory to Kashmir have of late been barred to all commodities except salt, by the policy of the Maharaja; that the best route to Lé, passing through Srinagar, is avoided on account of the high customs duties; that the route to Lé by Kulu, though more tedious and depopulated, is consequently resorted to; that a certain amount of trade goes by the very difficult routes of the Spiti and Sutlej to escape entering the Maharaja's territory at all; and that the

* Gerard. Vol. II, page 275.

† Gerard. Vol. II, page 66.

the route from Lé to Yarkand, in addition to its natural hardships, is infested by plunderers.

It is necessary to treat separately of (a) the trade of the British, Kashmir, and Jammu territories, with Ladakh, Chanthan, and Yarkand; and (b) the trade of the British territories with Kashmir and Jammu.

(a.) The trade from Kashmir, the Punjab, Kulu, Yarkand, and Chanthan, is concentrated at Lé, and from thence dispersed again. The chief exports* from the west and south are opium, grown in Kulu, Bashaihr, and Kishtwar, and consumed in Yarkund. The quantity exported amounts to 210 maunds. The drug is probably largely smuggled, and all accounts agree that the export has increased in spite of the imperial prohibition of 1839. Atkinson† states that opium-smoking has become prevalent amongst the wealthy Kirghiz. Few caravan traders are without a supply. They are met outside the towns by the Chinese, who purchase the whole stock and smuggle the drug, whilst the merchant enters with the rest of his wares. Goat skins dyed red at Núrpúr, and used for boots and saddlery at Lé and Yarkand; of late partially supplanted by the Yarkand manufacture. Otter skins from the hills and Kashmir, worn as postins by the Yarkandis. Cotton piece goods (English and country) from the Punjab to Yarkand. Russian fabrics and others are also introduced *via* Andiján and Kashghar. Coarse country cloth is sent from Yarkand to Lé. Pashmina from Kashmir to Yarkand very little in demand. Lungis from the Punjab compete in Yarkand with those sent from Peshawur *via* Kashghar. Spices and drugs sold at Yarkand to the value of about 11,000 rupees. Fine sugar candy from Bikanér to Chan-than and L'hassa for presentation to the Lamas. Yarkand is supplied with sugar from the Chinese provinces, and Russian loaf sugar is occasionally seen in the market. Indigo about 100 maunds. Tobacco from Kashmir. Woollen fabrics of small value, chiefly worn by Ladákis. The iron from Mandi, declining. Saffron from Kashmir to Chan-than, used at L'hassa in religious rites, declining, owing to increased exportation to Europe; sells at Kashmir for 900 rupees per maund. The total prime cost of the exports from the British and Kashmir territories exceeds a lakh and a quarter of rupees.

In the commodities brought from Yarkand‡ there has of late years been an increase of shawl-wool. This is the produce of the Karakoram, Pámir, and Mazát or Mastau mountains, of which Captain H. Strachey remarks—"Mr. Wood's description of Badakhshan and Pamir presents a remarkable likeness to a province of the Indian Himalaya (such as Kunawur), communicating by a valley gorge (as that of Tsotso) with a Thibetan upland (like Rúpshú). On both the summits we have 15,000 feet lakes embedded in 19,000 feet mountains, with the same zoology of domestic yak and wild sheep, and the Kirghiz even is cousin-german of the Champa of Nari." Moorcroft reports§ that the fleeces of the shawl goats of Khutan are at least equal to those of Ladakh. The Pashm from Yarkand, known as Turfani and Khuchari, is of the finest description, and is entirely consumed in the manufacture of the best shawls in the Maharaja's territories. It has there to a certain extent superseded the Chanthan wool, which is less fine. It is stated that the art of cleaning the raw wool has only been communicated to the Yarkandis since the Dogra conquest of Ladakh; hence the increased export. Charas (extract of hemp), consumed in the Punjab and Hindustan, has also increased. The same may be said of coarse cotton cloths, which during the last few years have partly displaced those from the Punjab. They are bought by the people of Ladakh, and it is difficult to account for the preference which they have obtained, except by admitting the superiority of *samsún* and *zúkh* over the Ludiana *garha* and *gazi*. In other articles from Yarkand there has been a marked decline; the following may be specified:—

Cunningham (1846-47) mentions|| that Yarkandi bullion was constantly brought into the Ladakh market. The Chinese silver ingot, called *yambu* or *kurus*, each worth 166 Company's rupees, was greatly in demand by the Mahájans of India. Little or none of this bullion is now brought. The price has trebled, and the Chinese garrison is paid in local currency. Gold coins and dust are still imported.

Tea, formerly brought from L'hassa, is being supplanted by the sea-borne teas from

* Appendix A.

† Page 150.

‡ Appendix XXIV. Table A., No. II.

§ Volume 1, page 370.

|| Page 253.

Exports and imports; subdivision of the subject.

Concentration of trade at Lé.

Chief exports from Kashmir and the Punjab to Lé.

Opium.

Quantity.

Increased exportation and consumption.

Smuggling.

Red goat skins; otter skins; cotton piece goods; pashmina; and Punjab lungis (for turbans).

Kiriana, sugar candy, indigo, tobacco, woollen fabrics, iron, and saffron.

Prime cost of exports.

Chief imports into Kashmir and the Punjab.

Charas.

Cotton cloths.

Bullion.

Tea.

from Amritsar. Pushminas, Nankins, silks, and spices have greatly declined in quantity. Ponies still arrive in about the same number, and are bought by the Maharaja for his artillery. A few carpets go to the Punjab; felts to Kashmir. Russian sables, broad cloths, and imitation brocades, to Chanthan and L'hassa. Bulghar or Russian leather appears now to come more frequently by Peshawur. Tobacco in small quantities from Yarkand is consumed by the Karayakashes. According to native information, Cunningham (whose general accuracy is remarkable) has apparently over-estimated this article. It is to be regretted that the silk from Khutan has much decreased. A few turquoises from Persia, *via* Bukhara, still go to L'hassa. An inferior stone called "Yu," brought from L'hassa, is used to ornament the *Peraks*, or head-dresses of the women.

A large quantity of salt is imported from the Chanthan Lakes, and sold or bartered exclusively to the Maharaja's agents, for the use of his army and of the population generally. The *natron*, or sub-carbonate of soda, which comes from the "Thogji Chanmo," or salt-covered plain in Ladkah, and in the midst of which lies the "White Lake," is not edible. The water is exceedingly brackish and bitter, and the ground glitters with a saline matter which forms a thick crust of some extent.* Borax goes to Kashmir, but in larger quantities to Rampur, and from thence to Kurachee. Sulphur is sold exclusively to the Maharaja's agents. Both these minerals are also found at Puga in Ladkah (N. lat. 33° 12', and E. long. 78° 15').† About 262 maunds of brick tea are brought from L'hassa and consumed in Ladakh, Kashmir, and Jammu, with a few bundles of some aromatic which is burned as incense in temples. To facilitate the slight trade between the Maharaja's dominions and L'hassa, the caravans are allowed to press the native carriers without payment.

There is every reason to believe that the trade of Lé has, within the last fifteen years, considerably diminished. The civil war in China is one principal cause of the decline. It does not appear that the Maharaja's customs duties are oppressively high, except on the routes which he desires to close to traffic. But the road between Lé and Yarkand is not efficiently protected as formerly, and the Kirghiz robbers, from Künjad, in the winter frequently attack the armed caravans. The road from Yarkand to Western Turkistan is under the protection of the chief of Khokand, a circumstance which facilitates the introduction of Russian goods. If, like them, the Maharaja were efficiently represented at Yarkand by an "akskal" ("grey beard" or elder) and collected the customs duties on the trade with his territory, he would probably, like them, provide for the security of the road. His attempts to negotiate with the authorities have hitherto been weak and ineffectual.

(b.) In the Appendix will be found a detailed estimate of the value of the exports and imports between the Maharaja's and the British territories.‡ This has been drawn up by Extra Assistant Commissioner Pundit Munphool, after careful enquiries both at Jammu and Amritsar. It will be observed that the exports from British territory to Jammu are rated at 132,030*l.*, and those to Kashmir proper at only 52,000*l.* The imports from those provinces are in an inverse ratio, viz., from Jammu 64,600*l.*, from Kashmir 135,350*l.* The difference is partly due to the fact that the Maharaja himself and his court are the principal consumers, and their residence has hitherto been fixed at Jammu. The chief exports are English piece goods, sent from Amritsar and Lahore, the consumption of which has steadily increased since annexation, and is now valued at some four lakhs of rupees. More than three quarters go to Jammu; and it is alleged that the climate of Kashmir leads the people to prefer homespun woollen clothing. The fabrics of Hindustan are distributed in much the same proportion, the value being rather above a lakh and a half. Jewels from Amritsar, to the value of three quarters of a lakh, are bought up by the court at Jammu. The largest item of export is rock salt, from the mines at Pind Dadun Khan, amounting to five lakhs and a half, of which two are paid by Kashmir. The greater part of this sum is a direct contribution to the British Government, as the owner of the salt mines. Sugar, indigo, lac, dyes, drugs, copper and tin utensils, iron from Bajour, fruits, &c., are amongst the remaining exports from the Punjab. It is observable that the only items for which the demand in Kashmir exceeds that in Jammu, are tea, porcelain, snuff from Peshawur, indigo, and lac.

Nearly

* Cunningham, page 141.

† Appendix XXXIV, Table A, Nos. III and IV.

‡ Appendix VI.

ports into British
territory.
ashmina fabrics;
their destination.
their attempted
manufacture at
ammu.

Nearly three-fourths of the imports into the British territory consist of Pushmina fabrics, and chiefly of the finest shawls. Of these fabrics only about one lakh's worth is sent to Hindustan, the remainder go to Europe *via* Bombay. The Maharaja has endeavoured to introduce the manufacture at Jammu, but the out-turn as yet does not amount to half a lakh. For the remaining items of import, consisting of woollen cloths, chob-i-koot (sent to China as a kind of incense), saffron, quince seed, apples and pears, raw silk, Kashmir paper, drugs, we are indebted almost exclusively to Kashmir. But about three lakh's worth of timber are the growth of the mountains which form so large a portion of the Maharaja's country.

ade of Amritsar;
imate of its value.

In this place a short notice of the trade of Amritsar may not be inappropriate. Its total value, according to the estimate of Pundit Munphool, founded on the statement of the best informed merchants of the city, exceeds 1,000,000*l.* sterling.* The subjoined figures will indicate its distribution:—

NAMES OF ARTICLES.	Total Annual Value.	Jummo and Kashmir Territories.		Afghanistan, &c.	
		Exported to,	Imported from.	Exported to.	Imported from.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Pushmina (shawl fabrics)	23,50,000	-	12,30,000	—	—
"Pushm" (shawl wool)	1,34,000	-	-	-	* 91,000
Raw silk	14,73,950	-	2,800	-	12,36,750
Silk fabrics	4,86,000	62,000	-	10,500	† 1,000
Cotton piece goods.	23,16,000	3,15,700	-	4,69,200	—
Cotton and cotton thread (Europe and country).	1,64,500	-	-	17,000	—
Woollen cloths, blankets, &c.	64,000	-	24,500	3,000	1,000
Gold thread and lace, Seemgot, &c.	3,72,981	20,000	-	-	‡ 7,700
Jewels	§ 75,000	75,000	—	—	—
Kirmdana (Cochineal)	65,500	2,100	-	3,500	—
Madder	50,000	-	-	-	50,000
Alum	20,000	—	—	—	—
Indigo	64,000	-	-	260	—
Tea	1,03,000	26,750	-	37,500	—
Opium	40,000	-	3,000	—	—
Churus	3,000	900	¶ 1,800	300	—
Saffron	13,200	-	12,500	-	** 700
"Kiriana" spices, gro- cery, &c., drugs, &c., haberdashery, &c.	6,60,660	1,20,500	15,556	2,00,500	26,900
Fans	2,825	—	—	—	—
Sugar and sugar candy	6,00,000	30,000	-	80,000	—
Molasses and coarse sugar	1,74,000	-	-	4,000	—
Salt	1,40,840	50,000	—	—	—
Metals and utensils	2,50,480	50,530	-	13,180	—
Iron	1,75,337	7,975	-	2,900	—
Grain	3,93,000	11,250	—	—	—
Ghee	2,30,200	-	16,500	—	—
Oil	11,200	350	-	700	—
Tobacco and snuff	34,830	1,991	-	-	200
Leather	47,457	-	-	4,500	—
Paper	17,900	-	700	550	—
Wood, &c, Chobchikree, Chobkoot, Chob Thooth, and Chobchok.	1,76,405	-	31,000	—	—
Peera, Palung, &c.	37,105	—	—	—	—
Ropes	18,484	—	—	—	—
Lime	45,314	—	—	—	—
Corn-mill stones	1,082	—	—	—	—
Reeds, &c.	14,300	—	—	—	—
Fruits	90,970	†† 155	2,000	-	89,690
Cattle	3,50,787	—	—	—	—
TOTAL - - Rs.	1,12,68,307	7,75,201	13,40,356	8,47,590	15,04,940

* Khokand and Kirmani wool.

† Bukhara silks.

‡ Seemgot or Russian silver and gold thread.

§ This sum does not include the jewels made at Umritsur, and consumed there, or in other districts of the Punjab.

|| Produced in Zila Dera Ismael Khan.

¶ Yarkand churus.

** Persian saffron.

†† Kabul, &c., pomegranates.

* The value of the trade has been officially estimated so high as 3,500,000*l.* sterling. But this appears to be greatly in excess of the ordinary annual average. The estimate given in the text agrees very closely with the registered data on which the collection of the Octroi in 1858 was based. Still, a considerable margin may be allowed, as all dealings in bullion are omitted.

The shawl trade bears the highest value, and the profits seem to be equally divided between the Maharaja's and our own territory. It might be thought impossible for the manufacturers of Kashmir, who have to pay not only a heavy stamp duty on their shawls but also a customs duty on export, to compete with the free industry of the looms in the Punjab, but the fact is that the fabrics of the valley have as yet retained the preference of European purchasers. It is said that the weavers in Kashmir are more skilful, their wages lower, and the water and air of Kashmir conservative of the brilliancy of the dyes and the softness of the wool; and it is certain that the genuine Kashmir shawls far surpass those made in the Punjab, both in beauty of design and fineness of texture. But, on the other hand, it does not appear that the manufacturers in the Punjab have directed their efforts to the fabrication of *chefs d'œuvre*. They have as yet found it more profitable to produce a number of coarse shawls. It is in evidence that the quantity of shawl-goat's wool imported into Amritsar has for several years past decreased. In its stead sheep's wool from Kirman, in Persia, has been largely introduced into the manufacture of shawls. This wool is fine of its kind, and long in the staple. It is much more easily and quickly worked than the more delicate goat-wool. It is largely used in Persia in the fabrication of *jamewars*, which have superseded the use of Kashmir shawls in that country. Being more or less mixed up by the Punjab weavers with the genuine *pushm*, inexperienced persons have some difficulty in detecting the inferiority of the shawls made from it, particularly before they are washed, though the greater weight and coarseness may raise suspicion; and it was only in the year 1861 that the decided distaste of the English merchants was manifested. At the last auctions there was a fall of from 30 to 50 per cent. in the prices realized; and the loss thus caused will probably lead to a greater use of goat's wool in the better kind of shawls.

The item of English piece goods almost equals the value of the shawl trade. The bulk is brought by way of Calcutta, but the Kurachee route is beginning to gain favour.

The silk trade is third in point of value, being nearly 200,000*l*. This is an important branch of manufacture at Amritsar, and still more so at Lahore and Mooltan; the raw silk being imported from Kokand, Bukhára, Balkh, Khulm, Akhcha, Shibberghaum, Andkho, and Kashmir; from Saidabad, Moorshedabad, Rampoor Baolia, and Radhanagri in Bengal; and from China, *viâ* Bombay. No silk has been imported from Khutan for the last four or five years. The raw silk is sent from Amritsar to all parts of the Punjab for manufacture. Silk fabrics to the value of three lakhs are manufactured at Amritsar. Those imported from Europe, Lahore, Bukhára, Bengal, and Benares, are rated at 4,000*l*., 3,500*l*., 3,500*l*., and 2,500*l*. respectively. It would be tedious to go through the remaining items, but the prominence of sugar, rice, iron, and tea, will not escape notice.

Comparing the trade of both Afghanistan and Turkistan, and of Kashmir and Jammu with Amritsar, it will be observed that, notwithstanding their greater distance, there is a balance in favour of the former; the trade with Amritsar, by way of Kabul, being valued at 235,253*l*., and that with the Maharaja's territory at 211,555*l*.

Raw silk is the great staple import by way of Kabul, and pushmina fabrics from Kashmir; and these items exceed half the value of the trade of both countries. Nearly one lakh's worth of fine wool comes from Bukhára by way of Kabul; about the same value of dried fruits, half a lakh's worth of madder, a quarter of a lakh of drugs and spices, together with a few bales of Bukhára silk cloths; gold thread from Russia, and a little saffron from Persia. In return are sent, by way of Kabul, 4½ lakhs' worth of cotton piece goods, two lakhs of drugs and spices, three quarters of a lakh of Punjab sugar; cotton thread; silks of Punjab manufacture; tea, hardware, woollen cloths, cochineal, &c.

Except pushmina goods, no import from the Maharaja's territory into Amritsar is valued at more than half a lakh of rupees. But raw silk, woollen cloths, opium, clurus, saffron, drugs and spices, ghee, paper, and chob-i-koot, are sent in small quantities, and indicate that a much larger trade than now exists might be developed.

More than three lakhs' worth of cotton piece goods go to the Maharaja's territory; one lakh and a quarter of spices; half a lakh of hardware; half a lakh of salt;

Shawl trade; its comparative profits in Kashmir and the Punjab.
Superiority of the Kashmir workmanship.

Greater coarseness and cheapness of Punjab shawls.
Use of mixed wool.

Kirman wool.

Its use in Persia; in the Punjab.

Difficulty of detecting the admixture.
Distaste of English merchants recently signified.

Consequent reduction in the market price of Amritsar shawls.

Value of trade in English piece goods.
Routes of import.

Value of silk trade.

Raw silk, where produced.

Other items of trade.

Comparison of the trade by way of Afghanistan, and that through the Maharaja's territory, with Amritsar.
Estimate of comparative values.

Raw silk.

Kabul wool; dried fruits; madder; drugs and spices; other articles.

Exports from Amritsar *viâ* Kabul.

Imports to Amritsar from the Maharaja's territory.

Exports from Amritsar to the Maharaja's territory.

salt;* more than that value of Punjab silks; and a quarter of a lakh of Punjab sugar; three quarters of a lakh of jewels; gold thread; cochineal; tea; iron; grain; tobacco, &c.

Growing importance of Amritsar.

The importance of Amritsar as a centre of commerce is prominently exhibited by the foregoing details. This rising city already monopolizes the import of raw silk. Until lately it monopolized the import of shawls; but for the last two years the Maharaja, anxious to attract trade to Jummú, has sent many direct to Bombay. Amritsar is the principal mart in the Punjab for the cotton fabrics of Manchester, the gold thread of Agra and Delhi, the metal utensils of Hindustan, the sugar grown in the surrounding alluvial plains, and the grain and cattle of the neighbourhood. Founded about one hundred years ago, the town is now the terminus of a railway, and the seat of shawl and silk manufactures, and is advancing yearly in wealth and population.

The Maharaja's customs duties. Farmed; posts; and procedure.

The customs duties on goods crossing the boundary between British and the Maharaja's territory are farmed by his Highness to a contractor. The agents of the contractor are posted at twenty-four places on the frontier, extending from Múzufferabád, on the Kishan-Gunga river, to Budrawár, on the boundary of the Chamba State. At these posts account is taken of the value or weight of goods; and the duty is generally paid at once by small traders, but the wealthier merchants frequently pay at Shrinagar or Jummú. A tariff is fixed by the Maharaja. It will be seen from the statement given in the Appendix No. XXV. that the rates are comparatively favourable at Jummú. At some places beyond, an addition is made to the rates; and at Shrinagar, it will be observed, they fall extremely heavy. It has previously been explained that the Maharaja, in his anxiety to attract trade to Jummú, has recently lowered the duties on goods entering that town, whilst those proceeding to Kashmir are exorbitantly taxed.

Tariff; at Jummú, and Shrinagar.

Method of levying duties.

Tablest† will be found in the Appendices exhibiting the various methods of levying the duties, whether by weight, or tale, or value. It will suffice here to note how they fall on some of the principal articles entering the Kashmir province.

Moderate export duty on pushmina goods. High stamp duty; how levied, and paid.

It will be observed that the rates on all kinds of pashmina goods exported, are comparatively moderate, rarely rising to 10 per cent. ad valorem. But it must be remembered that a stamp duty is previously taken at Shrinagar. The mode of assessing this duty formerly, and as is believed still in force, is this: when any description of shawl web has been advanced to a width of five or six inches, it is officially inspected and valued, and a tax equal to 25 per cent., payable in three months, is assessed. The duty is paid by the capitalist, and of course added by him to the price of the article.

Export duty on other articles.

On other exported goods it will be seen that the Maharaja's rates are frequently excessive; but they form but a fraction of the trade compared with the pushmina goods.

Duty on imports destined for Kashmir.

The duties on imports from British territory destined for Kashmir, are excessively heavy. The following may be quoted:—

	Rs. a. p.			
Longcloth, &c.	-	-	30 3	0 per cent.
Broadcloth	-	-	29 11	0 "
Sugarcandy	-	-	85 0	0 "
Sugar	-	-	126 14	0 "
Molasses	-	-	150 0	0 "
Coarse sugar	-	-	100 0	0 "
Tea	-	-	78 0	0 "
Pepper	-	-	56 0	0 "
Turmeric	-	-	40 10	0 "
Indigo	-	-	38 9	0 "
Lac	-	-	56 4	0 "
Tobacco (Punjab)	-	-	99 7	8 "

Import duties at Jummú.

The duties on goods not passing beyond Jummú are considerably lower, but that they are not light may be judged from that on sugar, which is 32 per cent.

After

* This is from Amritsar only; a much larger quantity goes by other routes.

† Appendices XXVI and XXVII.

After the oriental fashion, an abatement of the duties is made in favour of influential merchants, who thus find their interest in upholding this prohibitory tariff.

When Sir Henry Lawrence was Resident in Lahore in 1846-47, the Jummú minister, Dewan Jowala Suhai, entered into an engagement, on the part of the Maharaja, to the effect that customs duties should be levied "according to ancient custom." It has not been found practicable to ascertain what this ancient custom was, and probably it was never systematized; but advantage has been taken of the clause to induce the Maharaja to rescind the prohibition against goods being taken by the Bhimbur and Aknour routes direct to Kashmir, and it is hoped that the present hot season will see those roads reopened to traders.* Still the rates will remain as above quoted.

But in spite of their severity, trade seems to have increased during the last 10 years, and the Maharaja has raised the contract for the customs duties for 1861-62 from three to four lakhs of Company's rupees. The merchants of Amritsar do not complain of the duties being excessive. Yet it cannot be doubted that they obstruct, without necessity, the prosperity of Kashmir, for the same amount of revenue might easily be raised from the increased consumption which would ensue if the duties were lowered.

A table of the customs duties at Lé, will be found in the Appendices (XXIV. A. and B.) They are generally in the nature of a light transit duty on British articles. But on sugar, goor, and iron, they are excessively high, and prevent these articles passing beyond Lé. The duties on articles brought from Yarkand are, on the contrary, lighter, seldom rising to five per cent. On the whole (with the exceptions specified above), these rates of duty must be pronounced moderate. These customs duties are included in the contract given for the whole of the Maharaja's territories. The proceeds are understood to exceed 40,000 rupees, which is 22,000 rupees beyond the amount they yielded, according to Cunningham, to the Gyalpos. Owing to the difficulties of the route, any duty is felt by the traders. They have for many years complained of the exactions of the officials at Lé. Mehta Busti Ram, a Kirar Bania of the Punjab, for many years held the first post. He was engaged in the conquest of Ladakh under Zorawur Singh, and is described by Cunningham as a shrewd, intelligent man. But the traders universally complain of his exactions. He has been allowed to trade on his own account, and there can be little doubt that he has made an undue use of his opportunities. He has lately been succeeded by his nephew, whose character and temptations appear to be similar to those of his uncle. It is probable that the exactions of the officials are much in excess of the customs duties, and, under the present government, one will not be abolished without the other.

Besides the customs duties, half the shawl wool imported from Chan-than, amounting to about 345 English maunds, is purchased and sold in Kashmir on account of the Maharaja. In the same way tea imported from China by way of L'hassa, salt from the margin of lakes, and sulphur are state monopolies.

PART III.

It has frequently been debated whether British India can compete with Russia in trading with the countries of Central Asia. Time has already begun to solve this question. Although the Volga, the Caspian, the Aral, and the Oxus afford great facilities of water communication, it seems certain, from Mr. Atkinson's accounts, that the trade with Bukhàra is still carried on by means of caravans to Orenburg and other frontier towns. The journey occupies from 45 to 60 days, and 28 days† more to Nijni-Novgorod. It has been shown that from Peshawur to Bukhàra takes only 45 days,‡ and from Peshawur to Kurrachee is, taking boat at Attock, 1,107 miles, or, proceeding by land as far as Mooltan, 1,188 miles. Again, from Kurrachee to Yarkand is only 74 marches. So far as distance

* These routes were reopened in May 1862.

† Lord.

‡ Major James.

Advantages on the side of the British trade.

Increase of British trade of late years.

British cotton stuffs preferred to Russian, but not broadcloths.

Question as to the best route to Yarkand.
The route by Kabul and Bukhára now preferred by traders.

The Indus little used for conveyance of goods.

Transport chiefly by means of camels.

Steamers about to run on the Upper Indus.

Will be used for conveyance of Government stores, not for the Afghan trade.

Project of a tramway.
Length and cost; utility.

Road from Lahore to Peshawur.

Difficulties of navigating the Jhelum.

Increase of Amritsar trade predicted when road to Peshawur shall be completed.

Every effort being made to complete communications of Peshawur with the seaboard.

distance is concerned, Captain Montgomerie's remark would appear to be just, that "a glance at the map is sufficient to show that British goods from India have a very fair chance of underselling Russian goods in Eastern and Central Afghanistan, and also in Eastern Turkistan or Little Bukhára, and in the more easterly town of Western Turkistan, or Bukhára Proper." It has been shown that already an increasing amount of British and Indian goods is annually exported to Afghanistan and Bukhára. A preference has been obtained for English cotton stuffs; but, except the broadcloth known as "Banat-i-Rum" (Turkish cloth), which is sent by way of Constantinople to the port of Rasht, on the Caspian, and thence to Mashhad, none from England reaches Bukhára. It is possible that the quality of the cloth sent to India is inferior, as it is otherwise difficult to account for its exclusion. Indeed, Russian broadcloth is still brought to Lé. Still it may be concluded that, whether in point of distance or of price, our trade has the advantage over that of Russia. The route from Bukhára to Orenburg is certainly not less difficult than that from Bukhára to Peshawur. It is described as crossing successively the Batak-kúm, the Kizil-kúm, and the Karakúm deserts, each from 90 to 170 miles broad, and wherein pasture and drinking water are only found at long intervals; it also crosses the Mugujar Mountains. On the other hand, the route to Peshawur is generally through a well-watered and cultivated country. The laborious passage of the Hindoo Kúsh is the main difficulty.

A second controversy has existed concerning the relative advantages of the route to Yarkand, through Afghanistan and Bukhára, and of those through Kashmir and Ladakh. It has been proved that, under present circumstances, the former is far more frequented, and that the trade by the latter is now insignificant. Still the routes by Lé are the more direct to Yarkand and Khutan. Formerly, notwithstanding the extraordinary difficulties, they were much more extensively used. They form the avenues by which an overland trade from Western China would naturally come to Northern India; and it is stated by Mr. Atkinson that "it is a well-known fact that the caravans that travel from Kulja (Ila) into some of the interior provinces of China encounter greater dangers than will be met with between Yarkand, Kashgar, and the Indus."

With regard to the communications within our own territory, the observation of Burnes still holds good—"The trade is *by* the Indus, not *on* it." Although steamers have been running between Kurrachee and Mithunkote for the last twenty years, by far the greater amount of goods still goes on camels. This is partly on account of the camels being owned by the merchants, and in a less degree on account of the delays and uncertainties of the navigation. Sir Robert Montgomery has recently obtained the sanction of the Supreme Government to run steamers between Mithunkote and Kalabagh, or Mukhud; from thence country boats will continue the line of water-carriage to Attock and Pubbeh, within 14 miles of Peshawur.

For the conveyance of military stores these will be useful, but the Povindah traders will still probably carry their goods on camels, and the connection of the Peshawur merchants with Amritsar is too strong to be quickly broken. The employment of steamers on the Lower Indus has not proved pecuniarily profitable to Government. But there are now two independent steam-navigation companies on that section of the river, one of which (Mr. Bourne's) intends running vessels to Ferozepoor. The difficulties of navigation have suggested the expediency of constructing a tramway between Kotree and Mooltan. The distance is about 350 miles, and the expense of such a project would be considerable; but were it consummated, the tramway would immensely enhance the utility of the railroads from Kurrachee to Kotree, and from Mooltan to Lahore and Amritsar, the former of which is completed, and the latter in course of construction. The distance from Lahore to Peshawur is 280 miles. The outlay on the road has already exceeded a million sterling, and in 1863 it will be completely metalled. The importance of this road is increased by the very great impediments which prevent the successful navigation by steamers of the shallow and obstructed channel of the Jhelum River. When finished, this road will greatly facilitate the trade between Amritsar and Peshawur, and its steady increase may be predicted. A further impulse will be imparted by the construction of a railway between Amritsar and Delhi, which is about to be commenced.

So far then as the Afghan trade is concerned, every possible effort is being made to improve the communications, both by land and water, from Peshawur to Calcutta

Calcutta and Kurrachee. It has previously been shown that it is not impeded to any great extent by fiscal exactions.

Major James has expressed an opinion in favour of the establishment of an annual fair at Peshawur. The Povindahs from Ghuzni, prevented by the snow from returning to Kandahar or Kabul, and having their own camels, may prefer to carry their goods to distant markets; but Major James has pointed out the different circumstances of the trade by Peshawur:—

“The Peshawur trade differs in its characteristics from that of the Derajat. It is carried on in the usual manner by resident firms of Amritsar, Lahore, Peshawur, Kabul, and Bukhara, and by the well-known trading tribe of Parachas of Afghanistan, Turkistan, and Peshawur.

“It is evident that such a trade is capable of any amount of expansion, and that a fair conveniently established would tend to facilitate the exchange. To these men time is important, as every march by which their route is decreased lessens their expenses, and if the space to be traversed can be sufficiently reduced it would be possible to make two trips instead of one. Instead of being dependent, as in the Derajat, on the migratory Lohanees (for by no other means can merchandise be taken through those passes) we possess in the Peshawur route all the elements of an increasing traffic. We are nearer the markets we wish to supply; large trading communities are met with all along the route, containing the capitalists and traders whose dealings we wish to facilitate; and the circumstances of the traffic render a decrease of distance all-important,—the very object with which we contemplate the establishment of a fair.

“I agree with the chief traders with whom I have conversed in thinking that Peshawur itself is the most suitable locality. Established agencies afford facilities for mercantile transactions which a place of less note would not afford; the fair would attract the traders of Bajour, Swat, Hazara, Kashmir, and the tribes of the Upper Indus; and the Kabul River would bring some kinds of merchandize from Jalalabad and Dacca, on the rafts now used for that purpose, to within six miles of the fair.”

Such a fair has been established for some years at Kurrachee. There is reason to believe that it has quickened the development of traffic, though it has not secured the concourse of traders at one time. The accommodation provided has not been generally made use of. Traders prefer dealing through brokers and by means of samples to any public exhibition of their goods, and they have suited their own convenience as to the time of their arrival. They appear to be of the same class as the Povindahs.

Fairs have long been established in Russia. That at Nijni-Novgorod is known throughout Asia.* The commercial transactions of that at Irbit amounted in one year to more than 2,000,000 £ sterling.

Now, it is to be observed that the very people who send merchandize to these fairs are those who also purchase the commodities exported from India. If they attend fairs in Russia, it may be assumed that they will attend fairs in India, which may be approached in a shorter time and by less difficult routes. Familiar with the institution, they probably require only to be made acquainted with its existence, the locality in which it is established, and the kind of merchandize for sale. Information of this nature may easily be disseminated with the aid of the chiefs of Kabul and Kokand. And such a fair might not be without beneficial effects on the character of the tribes on the frontier.

But one precaution must be observed: unless the fair be well supplied with the merchandize in demand, great disappointment and dissatisfaction will ensue, and it may hereafter be difficult to procure the attendance of traders from Central Asia.

It is also possible that, with the assistance of the Amir Dost Mahomed, the Commissioner of Peshawur may be able to provide for the safety of the route through the Khyber Pass, which would be of the greatest advantage.

There do not seem to be the same facilities for establishing a fair at Mooltan. The traders would not be enabled, by the speedy sale of their goods, to return to Kandahar before the passes would be closed; hence they would probably prefer, as at present, to take their merchandize to the best markets without reference to distance.

Trade not hampered by customs duties.

Establishment of a fair at Peshawur advocated by Major James.

Difference of the trade by Peshawur and that carried on by the Povindahs.

Extract from Major James' Report.

Trade capable of expansion.

Advantages of Peshawur route.

Fair at Peshawur.

Fair at Kurrachee.

Its effects.

Fairs in Russia.

Possibility of establishing fairs in India.

Objections to a fair at Mooltan.

Between

* See Appendix XXVIII.

Routes to Kashmir.

Between Amritsar and Kashmir the routes are sufficiently practicable for laden animals. A bridge over the Chenab has been projected by the Maharaja, in aid of his favourite scheme of making the trade pass through Jammu by the Bunnihal route.

Route to Lé.

To Chinese Tartary.

With the object of improving the road to Lé so far as it lies within British territory, Sir Robert Montgomery has appointed an executive engineer, with a staff of assistants, who will at the same time direct the works on the Hindustan and Thibet Road. A bridge will be immediately thrown over the Chandrabhaga river at Koksar, which is at present a main impediment to travellers. Another bridge will be erected over the Sutlej at Whangtu, and the road to either Shealkur or to Shipki* will be made practicable for laden mules as early as practicable. A memorandum detailing the steps which have been taken towards opening out these difficult routes will be found in the Appendix (F). It is hoped that the direct conveyance of the shawl-wool to our markets will thus be greatly facilitated.

Cause of decline to trade between Lé and Yarkand.

Inefficiency of the Maharaja's "Akskal"

Suggestion concerning protection of the road.

It has previously been shown that the insecurity of the road between Lé and Yarkand is a principal cause of the decline of the trade between those places. Nominally the Maharaja is represented at Yarkand by an "Akskal," but in practice this man is regardless of orders received from Jammu, and the Maharaja's influence with the chief authorities at Yarkand is not sufficient to procure his dismissal and the substitution of another. Under these circumstances it becomes a question whether it would not be advisable to endeavour, through the British minister at Pekin, to direct the attention of the local authorities to the injury caused to trade by the absence of proper protective arrangements. So far as can be ascertained, the authority of the Chinese "Ambans" over the "Wang" of Yarkand is unimpaired, and it is probable that due regard would be paid to the imperial mandate. The same opportunity might be taken to procure the reopening of the route between Rodokh and Khutan, which is stated to be closed at present by orders of the Chinese Government, but which if reopened would admit of trade being carried on between the British and Chinese territories without passing through the Maharaja's dominions.

Until a fair degree of safety for travellers is secured, it is not to be expected that other measures for increasing traffic will have much effect.† But when this preliminary object shall have been accomplished, it may then be worth consideration if some steps may not be taken towards the abolition of customs duties on the Lé route, which, as has been explained, is at present the line of trade between the British provinces and Eastern Turkistan. The value of the duties is now small, and might, perhaps, be surrendered by the Maharaja in exchange for territory yielding the same amount, which the great end in view, of securing a new market for the products of India and England, might justify the Government in transferring. Freed from these duties, and from the exactions for which they form the pretence, and, under the protection of the British Government, with the physical difficulties of the road partially removed, and the attacks of freebooters prevented, it is probable that the trade would considerably expand.

An object even more to be desired, but far less easy of attainment, is a revision of the customs duties on the frontier between the Kashmir and Jammu territory and the Punjab.

It has been shown that the Kashmir import duties are so excessive as to be almost prohibitory. This is probably a principal cause of the comparatively small value of British articles sent to Kashmir. Jammu takes four times the quantity of English piece-goods sent to Kashmir, double as much sugar, nearly double as much salt, and more than double as much drugs and spices; whilst the exports from Kashmir are four times as valuable as those from Jammu, which indeed, except timber, produces little worth exporting. Making full allowance for the colder climate of Kashmir, and for the residence of the court at Jammu, it may be inferred that the consumption of British goods is much contracted by the Maharaja's tariff. Although it may be assumed that the population of the Jammu provinces is much the more numerous, still the natives of Kashmir are

SO

* The main traffic goes at present to Shealkur, and from thence, apparently by the Bodhpa Pass, to Tashigong, which is situated about halfway between Rodokh and Garoo. But there is also a route from Shipki by Bekhur and Chaprang to Garoo. The former is probably the best commercial line.

† Recent successes in Gilgit have furnished the Maharaja with the means of influencing Guzunfur, the ruler of the petty canton of Kunjud, and the instigator of the Kirghiz robbers.

so favoured in their soil and climate, and so industrious and skilful in their occupations, that under more fortunate circumstances they might form the wealthier community, and the readier purchasers of foreign commodities. Shrinagar, too, occupies an advantageous position for trading with Affghanistan and Eastern Turkistan, but this is neutralized by the high customs duties.

The Kashmir duty on English longcloth and broadcloth is 30 per cent.; that on Punjab sugars, of different qualities, ranges from 85 to 150 per cent. The duties on spices are in the same ratio. Under these circumstances, it is not surprising that the trade with Affghanistan and Bukhára, notwithstanding the immense distance to be travelled, should be more flourishing, or that the easier road through Kashmir to Lé should be abandoned for the circuitous and difficult route by Kúlú.

There is no reason to doubt that the revenue of the Maharaja would increase if he would consent to moderate his demands, but it will be difficult to persuade his Highness of the correctness of this view.

In the meantime these duties operate prejudicially to the industry of the Punjab. Jammu and Kashmir form natural markets for the sugar grown in the British territory, and the heavy duties imposed must directly discourage cultivation. It is also remarkable that the manufactures of Great Britain should be subject to excessive taxation by one of its own feudatories, more especially as in other parts of India such duties have been commuted.

R. H. Davies,
Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.

CENTRAL ASIA.

COPY

OF

MR. DAVIES'S REPORT

ON

THE TRADE OF CENTRAL ASIA.

(*Mr. Henry Seymour.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
17 February 1864.*

65.

Under 8 oz.

EAST INDIA (CIVIL APPOINTMENTS).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 20 June 1864;—for,

A "RETURN of all CIVIL APPOINTMENTS made in *India*, under the Provisions of the Act 24 & 25 Vict. c. 54, together with the Special Reasons required by the Act to be given in each Case, and whether or not all such Appointments have been Confirmed by the Secretary of State for *India* in Council."

India Office, }
23 June 1864. }

J. HAWKINS,
Secretary, Judicial and Legislative Departments.

LIST of APPOINTMENTS, under the 24 & 25 Vict. c. 54.

N A M E.	Appointment.	Special Reasons for the Appointment.	Decision of the Secretary of State in Council.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.			
Colonel Durand, C.B. -	Secretary to Government of India in the Foreign Department.	Colonel Durand held several important appointments in India, under the Foreign Department; he was afterwards appointed a Member of the Council of India in England. During his tenure of this office the Governor General, Lord Canning, expressed an opinion that Colonel Durand was better qualified for the discharge of all the duties of the office (Foreign Secretaryship) than any man available for it in India, and requested that he might be so employed.	Confirmed.
M. Wylie, Esq., barrister-at-law.	Deputy Secretary to Government in the Home Department.	Mr. Wylie was appointed in 1860 Clerk to the Council of the Governor General, in its legislative capacity. The designation of the office was subsequently changed from "Clerk of the Legislative Council" to that of Deputy Secretary to Government. The duties to be performed were, however, precisely the same as had been previously discharged by Mr. Wylie; they had never been performed by a civil servant, and a barrister was, from his previous training, considered the best-qualified person to hold the appointment. The change of designation rendered it necessary, as a matter of form, to report the appointment for the confirmation of the Secretary of State in Council, the office of Deputy or Under Secretary being one of those included in the Schedule 24 & 25 Vict. c. 54.	Confirmed.
Captain E. St. George	Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.	Captain St. George, though styled "Assistant Secretary," is in reality "Translator to the Government in the Legislative Department." It is a new appointment, for which Captain St. George was selected for his special qualifications for the office.	Confirmed.
GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.			
A. G. Macpherson, Esq., barrister-at-law.	Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Home Department.	This officer discharges, under the Council of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, duties similar to those which Mr. Wylie discharges under the Council of the Governor General. The appointment is a new one; the duties were never discharged by a civil servant, and a barrister was selected for the office as the person best qualified to hold it.	Confirmed.

PAPERS RELATING TO

N A M E.	Appointment.	Special Reasons for the Appointment.	Decision of the Secretary of State in Council.
GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL— <i>continued</i> ;			
Baboo Taruck Nath Sen	Appointed to officiate as Additional Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs.	This was a temporary office for the reduction of arrears, to which Baboo Taruck Nath Sen was appointed by the Government of Bengal, on the special ground that "there was not a single covenanted officer whose services could be spared." The individual appointed was reported to have "complied with all the conditions prescribed in Section 3 of the Act 24 & 25 Vict. c. 54." On the reduction of the arrears, in the course of a few months, the appointment ceased to exist.	Confirmed.
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.			
J. D. Mayne, Esq., barrister-at-law.	Deputy Secretary to Government in the Home Department.	Mr. Mayne was appointed to discharge the duties in the Legislative Department of the Office of Secretary to the Government of Madras, on the same grounds as Mr. Wylie and Mr. Macpherson were appointed to similar offices under the Government of India and the Government of Bengal, respectively. As in the case of Bengal, the office was a new one.	The appointment was disallowed by the Secretary of State in Council, because Mr. Mayne had not been seven years in India. He has since been appointed Uncovenanted Assistant to the Secretary to the Government of Madras.
GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.			
Mr. Gopal Row Hurry	Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad.	No covenanted civil servant available for the office, and the individual appointed being fully qualified for the same.	See accompanying Despatch, No. 17, dated 17th March 1864.
Lieutenant Bartholomew	To officiate as Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Canara.	The same reasons as in the foregoing case - -	Disallowed, as Lieutenant Bartholomew had not passed the prescribed Departmental Tests. The papers in this case have been presented to The House of Commons.

(Judicial, No. 17.)

To His Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council, *Bombay*.

Sir,

India Office, London, 17 March 1864.

PARA. 1. The appointment of Mr. Gopal Row Hurry to act as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge at Ahmedabad was reported (as required by Section 4 of the Act 24 and 25 Vict., c. 54) in your Despatch, No. 51, dated 11th October 1862, the special reason for making the same being that there was no covenanted civil servant available for the appointment which was vacant.

2. I did not understand, from your report, that the conditions prescribed by the 3d section of the Act in the case of the appointment of any person, not a member of the Covenanted Civil Service, to any of the offices specified in the schedule of the same had not been complied with in the case of Mr. Gopal Row Hurry; and, satisfied with your reasons for making the appointment, I approved of the appointment, according to the provision in the 4th section of the Act. Of that approval you were informed by my Despatch, No. 77, of the 1st December 1862.

3. On the 27th March 1863 you reported that the High Court had taken exception to the appointment. I then learnt that the provisions of the Act, subjecting the person appointed to all the departmental tests which are imposed in the like case on Covenanted Civil Servants, had not been observed in this case. In my reply (No. 26) of the 16th June following, I expressed my hope that

that the validity of the appointment would not be questioned in a judicial manner, observing at the same time that "should this be otherwise, and should it not be satisfactorily established, the appointment must be cancelled." Supposing the reason which rendered the appointment necessary still to exist, I proceeded to remark: "In this case, Mr. Gopal Row might be appointed to a similar office elsewhere, or (if his continuance in his former office is required) he should be reappointed to it, but in either case he should comply with the requirements of the Act as regards tests, &c."

4. In the tabular statement of your proceedings for the month of September 1863 (No. 183), it is stated, "that Mr. Gopal Row had been transferred from Ahmedabad to Ahmednuggur, as Acting Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, with orders not to assume charge of his acting appointment until he had passed the departmental tests prescribed for members of the Covenanted Civil Service."

5. It now appears, from your tabular statement for the month of December 1863 (No. 17), that he has passed the departmental examination according to the second standard; and, further (No. 25), that he has entered upon the discharge of his duties as Acting Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge at Ahmednuggur.

6. As the reason given by you for appointing Mr. Gopal Row Hurry to act as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge at Ahmedabad is equally applicable to his appointment to act in a similar situation at another station, it appears to me that no objection can be taken to his appointment to Ahmednuggur, on the ground that the report required by the 24 and 25 Vict. c. 54 has not been made; but the letter of the Act would have been more strictly observed had you submitted a special report of his last, as you did of his first, nomination to the office of Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge.

7. With reference to the correspondence which has taken place in regard to the appointments of Mr. Gopal Row Hurry and Lieutenant Bartholomew, and to the entries Nos. 146 and 192 of the tabular statement of your proceedings for the month of December last, I have to request your careful attention to the precise bearing of legislative provisions in making judicial appointments, or in issuing instructions having reference to the procedure of the Civil Courts; as any departure from the strict requirements of the law may involve the necessity of having recourse to the inconvenient measure of ex-post-facto legislation to give validity to proceedings taken by the Courts under the informal acts of the Governments.

8. I have further to request that, in submitting for approval to the Secretary of State in Council appointments made under the 24 and 25 Vict. c. 54, in the Revenue and Judicial Departments of Administration, you will report in detail that the provisions of the 3d section of the Act have been complied with, and you will be careful not to make any such appointment in future, until the person to be appointed has actually passed the departmental examination and tests required to be passed in the like case by Covenanted Civil Servants.

I have, &c.
(signed) C. Wood.

EAST INDIA (CIVIL APPOINTMENTS).

RETURN of all CIVIL APPOINTMENTS made
in *India* under the Provisions of the Act
24 & 25 Vict. c. 54, together with the Special
Reasons required by the Act to be given in
each Case; and whether or not all such Ap-
pointments have been Confirmed by the Secre-
tary of State for *India* in Council.

(*Mr. Adams.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
24 June 1864.

439

EAST INDIA (CIVIL SERVICE).

REGULATIONS made by the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL, with the Advice and Assistance of the Civil Service Commissioners, for the EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for Admission to HER MAJESTY'S CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

India Office, }
8 February 1864. }

E. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary, Public Department.

. EXAMINATIONS FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

REGULATIONS.

In [*] an examination of candidates will be held in London. [] candidates will be selected, if so many shall be found duly qualified. Of these [] will be selected for the Presidency of Bengal ([] for the Upper Provinces, and [] for the Lower Provinces), [] for that of Madras, and [] for that of Bombay. Notice will hereafter be given of the days and place of examination.

2. Any natural-born subject of Her Majesty who shall be desirous of entering the Civil Service of India will be entitled to be examined at such examination, provided he shall on or before the [] † have transmitted to the Civil Service Commissioners—

(a.) A certificate of his birth, showing that his age on the [] † [] will be above [] ‡ years, and under [] ‡ years.

(b.) A certificate, signed by a physician or surgeon, of his having no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity, unfitting him for the Civil Service of India.

(c.) Satisfactory proof of good moral character.

(d.) A statement of those of the branches of knowledge hereinafter enumerated in which he desires to be examined.

3. In any case in which a doubt may arise as to the eligibility of a candidate in respect of age, health, or character, such inquiries as may be necessary will be instituted by the Civil Service Commissioners.

4. The

* For the next examination the date will be June or July 1864.

† For the next examination the date will be 1st May 1864.

‡ For the next examination the limits will be 18 and 22.

REGULATIONS FOR THE EXAMINATION OF

4. The examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge :

English Language and Literature :		Marks.
Composition - - - - -	-	500
English Literature and History, including that of the Laws and Constitution - - - - -	-	1,000
		1,500
Language, Literature, and History of Greece - - - - -	-	750
Ditto - - - - - Rome - - - - -	-	750
Ditto - - - - - France - - - - -	-	375
Ditto - - - - - Germany - - - - -	-	375
Ditto - - - - - Italy - - - - -	-	375
Mathematics, Pure and Mixed - - - - -	-	1,250
Natural Science, that is (1) Chemistry, (2) Electricity and Magnetism, (3) Natural History, (4) Geology, and (5) Mineralogy - - - - -	-	500
* * No candidate will be allowed to be examined in more than three of the branches of knowledge included under this head; and the total (500 marks) may be obtained by adequate proficiency in any three.		
Moral Sciences, that is, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy - - - - -	-	500
Sanskrit Language and Literature - - - - -	-	375
Arabic Language and Literature - - - - -	-	375
		7,125

5. The merit of the persons examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each branch in the preceding regulation denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it.

6. No candidate will be allowed any marks in respect of any subject of examination unless he shall be considered to possess a competent knowledge of that subject.

7. The examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *viva voce* examination, as may be deemed necessary.

8. The marks obtained by each candidate in respect of each of the subjects in which he shall have been examined will be added up, and the names of the [] candidates who shall have obtained a greater aggregate number of marks than any of the remaining candidates will be set forth in order of merit, and such candidates shall be deemed to be selected candidates for the Civil Service of India. They shall be permitted to choose according to the order in which they stand, as long as a choice remains, the Presidency (and, in Bengal, the division of the Presidency) to which they shall be appointed.

9. In [*] a further examination of the selected candidates will take place in the following subjects :—

		Marks.
1st.	{ Sanskrit - - - - -	500
	{ Vernacular Languages of India, each - - - - -	400
* * * Each candidate may name one or two languages; but he must pass either in Sanskrit or in a vernacular language current in the Presidency or division of Presidency which he has selected.		
2d.	The History and Geography of India - - - - -	350
3d.	The General Principles of Jurisprudence and the Elements of Hindu and Mohammedan Law - - - - -	1,200
4th.	Political Economy - - - - -	350

* June or July 1865, as respects the ensuing examination.

In this, as in the preceding examination, the merit of the candidates examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it. The examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *viva voce* examination, as may be deemed necessary.

10. No candidate will be permitted to proceed to India until he shall have passed the further examination, or after he shall have attained the age of [*] years.

11. The selected candidates who, at the further examination shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects specified in Regulation 9, shall be adjudged to have passed, and to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India.

12. The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the selected candidates shall be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the further examination.

13. No person will, even after passing the further examination, be allowed to proceed to India unless he shall comply with the regulations in force at the time for the Civil Service of India, and shall be of sound bodily health, and of good moral character. The Civil Service Commissioners will require such further evidence on these points as they may deem necessary before granting their certificate of qualification.

14. Applications from persons desirous to be admitted as candidates are to be addressed to the Secretary to the Civil Service Commissioners.

* Twenty-four, as respects the ensuing examination.

EAST INDIA (CIVIL SERVICE).

REGULATIONS made by the SECRETARY OF
STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL, with the Advice
and Assistance of the Civil Service Commis-
sioners, for the EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES
for Admission to HER MAJESTY'S CIVIL SER-
VICE OF INDIA.

(Presented pursuant to Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106, s. 32.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
12 February 1864.*

2413

EAST INDIA (CIVIL SERVICE).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 8 April 1864;—for,

A “COPY of all CORRESPONDENCE which took place, regarding the Limit of the Period of Service to Thirty-five Years in the INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE, between the Government of *India* and the Court of Directors of the East India Company.”

India Office, }
11 April 1864. }

T. L. SECCOMBE,
Secretary, Financial Department.

EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER from the Government of India; dated 3 May 1850
(No. 21).

4. WE would establish it as a rule that no civil servant shall be appointed to any new office after completing 35 years of service, including any furlough he may have taken to the extent of four years; and that no civil servant shall hold any office for more than five years, if at the end of that time he shall have completed a service of 35 years or upwards, including any furlough he may have taken to the extent of four years.

5. We would provide, however, that if the Governor-General in Council shall, for special reasons, recommend to the Honourable Court that any civil servant shall be allowed to retain an office beyond the period of five years, or be appointed to another after 35 years of service, the Court, if they are satisfied of the sufficiency of the reasons assigned, may prolong such a civil servant's tenure of office for a further specified term.

6. We would apply this rule of limitation to every civil servant appointed to an office after the date of its promulgation, and to every other civil servant at the close of five years from the date of promulgation.

EXTRACT PUBLIC DESPATCH to the Government of India, dated 5 April 1854
(No. 23).

Para. 20.—WE entirely concur in the opinion expressed in paragraphs 5 and 6 of your despatch in this department, dated the 3d of May 1850, No. 21, that it is advisable to prescribe, by rule, some period of service after which civil servants shall not be appointed to any new office, nor be permitted to retain office which they may have held for a period of five years and upwards; and we have resolved to establish 35 years as the period of service for the purpose in question. This rule must, as you suggest, be subject to exceptions in special cases, which are to be referred for our decision. In such cases, your recommendation will not fail to receive our prompt consideration. The above rule may be applied to every civil servant appointed to office after its promulgation, and to the case of every other civil servant to whom it relates, at the close of five years from the date of its promulgation.

REVENUE LETTER from the Government of India; dated 14 September 1855
(No. 16).

* On the subject of Mr. Dampier's appointment to the Board of Revenue. In transmitting to your Honourable Court, in continuation of the papers forwarded with paragraphs 7 to 11* of our letter, No. 12 of 1855, dated the 7th ultimo, copy of a further correspondence with the Government of Bengal regarding the appointment of Mr. W. Dampier to be a member of the Board of Revenue, we have the honour to request your Honourable Court's decision on the question as to the date from which service is to be computed to commence, for the purpose mentioned in section 29, chapter VII. of the Civil Service Rules of the 8th of June 1855, quoted below† for facility of reference.

2. It was laid down by your Honourable Court's orders of the 3d of July 1795, that "with respect to the writers appointed in Europe, their period of actual service in India is to commence from the time of their arrival at the Presidency at which they are to serve." The words "*actual service in India*," as here used, are, we apprehend, equivalent to what is now called "*residence*." But, by a later order dated the 30th of May 1827, your Honourable Court were pleased to rule that "the period of *service* commences from the date of appointment as a writer, the period of *residence* from the date of arrival at the Presidency."

3. We are entirely of opinion that, for the purpose mentioned in the rule quoted below, service should be reckoned from the date of the arrival of the servant in India, when he commences to draw his salary, and not from the date of his appointment by your Honourable Court. We would add that, in the army, service commences from the date of the officer reporting his arrival at the Presidency.

FINANCIAL DESPATCH to the Government of India, dated 19 December 1855
(No. 112).

In applying the new rule, which limits the period of service of civil servants to 35 years, except in special cases, we intend that the period of service should be taken to commence from the date of arrival of the servant in India. This decision accords with the opinion expressed in your letter.

† "After thirty-five years' service, no Civil Servant shall be appointed to any new office, nor be permitted to retain an office which he has held for a period of five years and upwards, except in special cases, which are to be referred for the decision of the Honourable the Court of Directors. This rule will be applicable to every Civil Servant appointed to office after its promulgation, and to the case of every other Civil Servant to whom it relates, at the close of five years from the 25th of August 1854."



EAST INDIA (CIVIL SERVICE).

COPY of all CORRESPONDENCE which took place, regarding the Limit of the Period of Service to Thirty-five Years in the INDIAN CIVIL SERVICES, between the Government of India and the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

(*Mr. Torrens.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
13 April 1864.

EAST INDIA (COUNCIL).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 23 July 1863 ;—for,

A “RETURN of the Names of the MEMBERS of the INDIAN COUNCIL, and their SALARIES ; also, of all other SALARIES, PENSIONS, and EMOLUMENTS which they individually receive either from the CROWN or from the INDIAN REVENUES.”

NAMES of the Members of the Indian Council.	Salaries.	Other Salaries, Pensions, and Emoluments either from the Crown or from the Indian Revenues.		
		From the Crown.	From the Indian Revenues.	
	£.	£.	£.	
Charles Mills, Esq. - - -	1,200	—	—	
Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart. -	1,200	—	—	
Elliot Macnaghten, Esq. - -	1,200	—	—	
Ross D. Mangles, Esq. - - -	1,200	—	—	
William J. Eastwick, Esq. - -	1,200	- -	73 - -	Pay as retired lieutenant, Bombay Establishment.
Henry T. Prinsep, Esq.* - -	1,200	—	—	
Sir Henry C. Montgomery, Bart.*	1,200	—	—	
The Right Hon. Sir J. L. M. Lawrence, Bart, G.C.B., K.S.I.*	1,200	- -	2,000 - -	Pension for special services.
Sir Frederick Currie, Bart.* -	1,200	—	—	
Lieutenant-General Sir Robert J. H. Vivian, K.C.B.	1,200	- -	1,124 17 5	Pay and allowances as colonel of Her Majesty's 102d Foot.
Colonel Sir Proby T. Cautley, K.C.B.	1,200	- -	456 5 -	Pay as retired colonel, Bengal Establishment.
John P. Willoughby, Esq.* - -	1,200	—	—	
William U. Arbuthnot, Esq. -	1,200	—	—	
Sir Thomas Erskine Perry - -	1,200	- -	1,600 - -	Pension as late chief justice, Bombay.
Colonel H. E. Baker - - -	1,200	- -	1,124 17 5	Pay and allowances as colonel of the Royal Engineers.

* Note.—These Members of Council are also severally in receipt of an annuity of 1,000 l. per annum from the Indian Civil Service Annuity Funds, to which they respectively subscribed.

India Office, }
30 July 1863. }

George Friend,
Accountant General.

EAST INDIA (COUNCIL).

RETURN of the Names of the MEMBERS of the
INDIAN COUNCIL, and their SALARIES; also, of
all other SALARIES, PENSIONS, and EMOLU-
MENTS which they individually receive, either
from the CROWN or from the INDIAN REVENUES.

(*Mr. Vansittart.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
8 February 1864.*

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EAST INDIA (EDUCATION).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 19 February 1864;—for,

“COPY of EDUCATIONAL DESPATCH to the Governor General of India in
Council, dated the 23d day of January 1864,”

India Office, }
20 February 1864. }

E. D. BOURDILLON.

Educational.—No. 1 of 1864.

To his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India
in Council.

Sir,

India Office, London, 23 January 1864.

Para. 1. I FORWARD for your consideration a copy of a letter which has been addressed to me by the president, vice-president, and secretaries of the Church Missionary Society, adverting to what took place at an interview which I have recently had with a deputation from the Society, on the subject of grants in aid in India, and offering suggestions with a view to the extension and greater efficiency of the system.

Dated
27 November 1863.

2. It is scarcely necessary to remark that, under the Despatch of 19th July 1854, it was intended that the system of grants in aid should take its place among the educational arrangements of India, as one of the most important means of extending the opportunities of education to the great mass of the population. It was, indeed, anticipated that the system of grants in aid might, to a great extent, take the place of Government schools; and that in this manner education might be more widely spread with a comparatively less expenditure of public money.

3. The system, however, has certainly not made the progress which might reasonably have been expected under the operation of the rules which were framed by the different Governments in India for carrying out the orders of Her Majesty's Government; and the amount of grants in aid, after the lapse of eight years from the time of the system being brought into actual operation, bears, except in Bengal, a very small proportion to the direct expenditure of Government on education.

4. The backwardness of the native community to establish schools under the grant-in-aid system was dwelt on at considerable length in Lord Stanley's Despatch of the 7th of April 1859; but, as far as a judgment could be formed from the information then available, such backwardness did not seem to be attributable to the particular terms of the grant-in-aid rules.

5. It is now, however, represented that considerable difficulty is experienced by voluntary and independent bodies and others in establishing schools on the grant-in-aid principle, in consequence of the rules prescribed by the local governments for the administration of the system.

6. This objection would not, *primâ facie*, seem to apply to the rules in Bengal, which are framed on broad and liberal principles, and have not, as a general rule, been applied in a stringent manner. Under the operation of those rules, assistance has been afforded in the establishment and maintenance of a large number of vernacular and Anglo-vernacular schools, promoted by individual Natives, or by the local community; but the representations now made, as to

the adverse effect of the existing rules on the exertions of “voluntary and independent parties,” certainly receive confirmation from the fact that, except as regards the educational arrangements in the Sonthal districts, few, if any, applications have been made by religious or benevolent associations for grants in aid of vernacular schools in Bengal.

7. In Madras, the grant-in-aid rules, which had previously been of the same general character as those of Bengal, were altered in 1858 with the object of making them more definite, and of raising the qualifications of the masters of schools. The rules, as they now stand, are undoubtedly liable to the objection that they tend to raise to an unnecessarily high scale the salaries of the masters, and, by requiring a large proportion of such increased salaries to be paid by the promoters of the school, impose on them a charge beyond the necessities of the case. The result of this enforced expenditure is to concentrate the efforts of independent parties too much on the higher schools, and thus to limit the funds which would otherwise be available for the education of the poorer classes in remote places where the local community are not in a condition to afford much assistance.

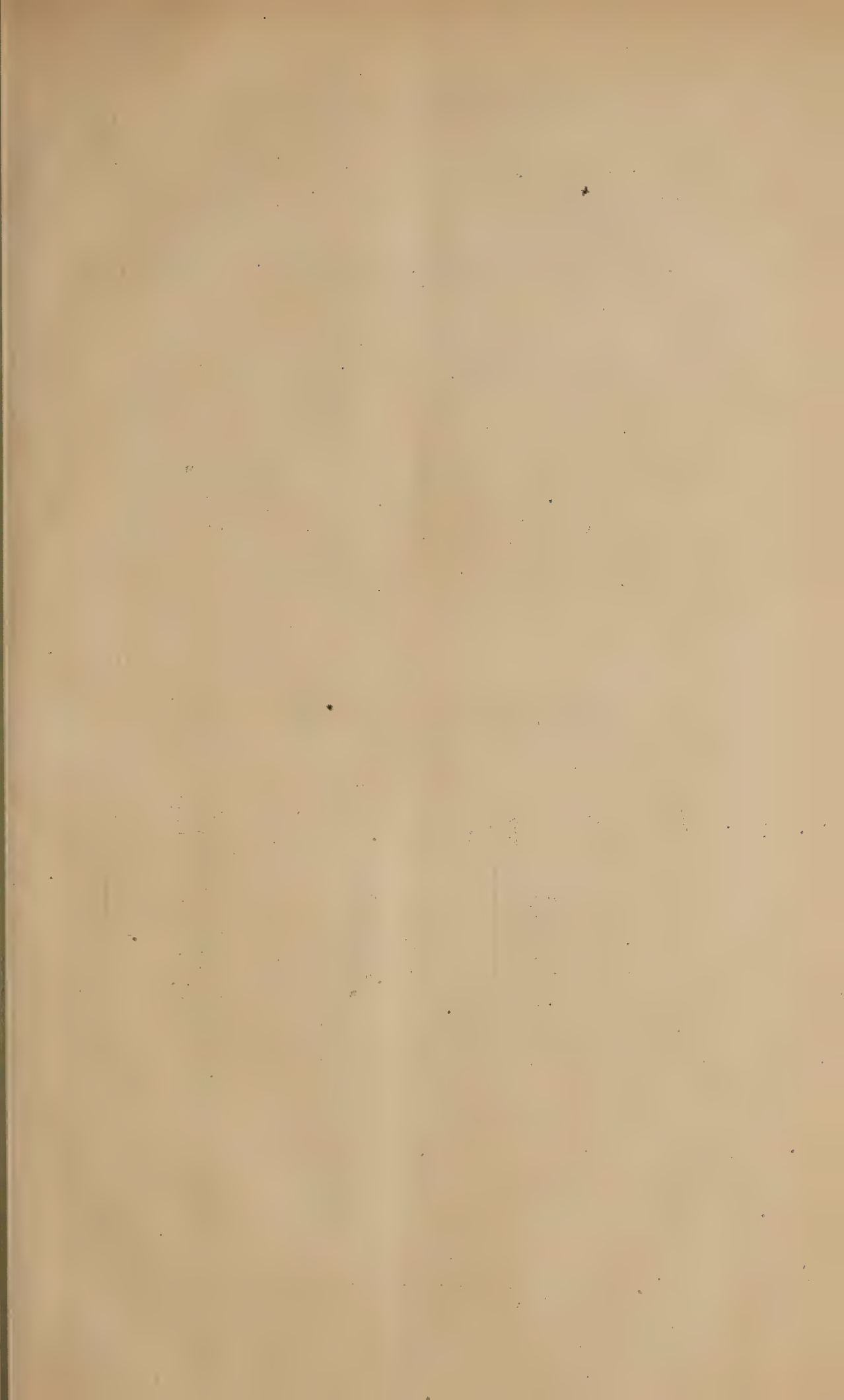
8. The grant-in-aid rules in Bombay were framed on the model of the Bengal rules, but a plan had been previously in operation throughout the Presidency, under which schools were established by Government in any place where the local community was willing to guarantee a certain portion of the expense, and it was not thought desirable to supersede this plan by the enforcement of the new rules. In my Despatch, dated 22 March (No. 5) 1860, I had occasion to point out to the Government of Bombay an error into which the Director of Public Instruction had fallen with regard to the application of the grant-in-aid system to schools of a different character, but I am not aware that any applications for aid have since that time been made to the Bombay Government by any societies or associations having for their object the promotion of education among the Natives. The system of grants in aid may, therefore, be regarded as being practically inoperative in the Bombay Presidency.

9. You will, doubtless, consider the suggestion that the system of capitation allowances payable according to the result of examinations, which has recently been introduced in this country, should be extended to India. I am not sure that this system is altogether as applicable there as in this country, though I observe that Mr. Howard, the Director of Public Instruction at Bombay, has recommended its introduction into that Presidency.

10. The suggestion, that “the erection of training institutions for Native schoolmasters and schoolmistresses should receive special encouragement and aid, with a view to promoting the education of the masses of India,” seems to be well worthy of adoption.

11. I am desirous, with reference to the foregoing remarks, that the subject of the administration of grants in aid should receive your careful consideration, in view to the removal of any impediments in the way of the extension of the system, and to the adoption of such rules as, consistently with the principles laid down in the Despatch of July 1854, while affording the requisite security for the due application of the grants, shall interfere as little as possible with the free action of those who may seek, under their operation, to promote the spread of education among the masses of the people. It will, of course, be borne in mind that any regulations for the administration of grants in aid must be general, and that no exceptional rules can be allowed for any particular class of applicants for aid.

I have, &c.
(signed) C. Wood.



EAST INDIA (EDUCATION).

COPY of EDUCATIONAL DESPATCH to the
Governor General of India in Council, dated
the 23d day of January 1864.

(*Mr. Kincaid.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
23 February 1864.*

79.

Under 1 oz.

EAST INDIA (ENGINEERS' ESTABLISHMENT, &c.)

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 30 May 1864;—for,

“ RETURNS specifying the Names of EXAMINERS appointed to examine the CANDIDATES who presented themselves, since the last Return, for Admission to the ENGINEERS' ESTABLISHMENT and PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT in *India* :”

“ Of the Names of the SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES in Order of Merit, their respective Ages, Places of Education, and the Names of the CIVIL ENGINEERS to whom any of such Candidates have been Articled Pupils :”

“ And, of the MARKS assigned on each Subject to every Candidate ; and of the EXAMINATION PAPERS on each Subject (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 473, of Session 1863).”

India Office, }
16 June 1864. }

W. T. THORNTON,
Secretary, Public Works Department.

(*Mr. Adam.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
17 June 1864.

CIVIL ENGINEER EXAMINATIONS.

NAMES OF EXAMINERS.

Rev. Jonathan Cape, A. M., F. R. S.

Major General A. G. Goodwyn, late R. E.

George Preston White, Esq., C. E.

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES in order of Merit.

NAME.	AGE.	Place of Education.	Engineer to whom Articled, or under whom Served.
1. Mr. W. M'Cleery -	20	Queen's College, Belfast -	R. Young, Esq., Belfast.
2. „ W. Quarry -	22	Queen's College, Cork -	W. Bull, Esq., Cork and Youghal Railway.
3. „ A. B. Gatherer	18	Dollar Institution - -	J. Sang, Esq., Kirkaldy.
4. „ R. C. Anderson	19	Dollar Institution - -	R. Thornton, Esq., Edinburgh.
5. „ R. H. Tulloh -	20	Dollar Institution - -	R. Thornton, Esq., Edinburgh.
6. „ R. D. Falkiner -	21	Queen's College, Galway	S. Roberts, Esq., Galway.
7. „ J. M. Algie -	22	Trinity College, Dublin -	W. R. Le Fanu, Esq., Dublin. Messrs. Cotton & Flemyng, Dublin.
8. „ W. F. Heath -	21	Not stated - - -	J. C. Burne, Esq., Dublin.
9. „ C. H. Ringwood	22	Trinity College, Dublin -	J. Price, Esq., Midland Great Western Railway, Ireland.
10. „ H. W. Hughes -	18	Not stated - - -	J. Hughes, Esq., Londonderry.

NUMBER of MARKS assigned to each Candidate.

	Mathematics.	Civil Engineering.	Surveying and Levelling.	TOTAL.		Mathematics.	Civil Engineering.	Surveying and Levelling.	TOTAL.
1	272	330	189	791	11	208	260	140	608
2	339	320	127	786	12	315	300	93	708
3	308	330	141	779	13	227	235	123	585
4	311	320	139	770	14	165	265	96	526
5	320	285	142	747	15	129	290	102	521
6	285	295	163	743	16	130	265	62	457
7	258	335	132	725	17	78	230	52	360
8	228	320	148	696	18	91	190	73	354
9	253	300	100	653	19	57	195	7	259
10	210	325	115	650					

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—INDIA.

CIVIL ENGINEER ESTABLISHMENT.

EXAMINATION PAPERS for June 1864.

June 1864.

EUCLID.—Rev. J. Cape.

1. Define an *angle*, a *right angle*, an *acute angled triangle*, a *sector of a circle*, and a *circumscribed figure about a circle*.

2. To draw a straight line perpendicular to a given straight line of an unlimited length, from a given point without it.

If two circles cut each other, the line joining their point of intersection is bisected at right angles by the line joining their centres.

3. The perpendicular is the shortest line that can be drawn from a given point to a given straight line; and of any two oblique lines, that which is nearer to the perpendicular is less than the one which is more remote.

4. To describe a parallelogram that shall be equal to a given triangle, and have one of its angles equal to a given rectilineal angle.

5. All the exterior angles of any rectilineal figure are equal to four right angles.

6. If all the alternate sides of a polygon meet when produced outwards, the angles formed by these lines, together with eight right angles, are equal to twice as many right angles as the figure has sides.

7. If a straight line be divided into any two parts, the squares of the whole line, and of one of the parts, are equal to twice the rectangle contained by the whole and that part, together with the square of the other part.

Hence show that the squares of any two unequal straight lines are together greater than twice the rectangle contained by those lines.

8. If a straight line touch a circle, and from the point of contact a straight line be drawn, cutting the circle, the angles which this line makes with the line touching the circle shall be equal to the angles which are in the alternate segments of the circle.

9. The angle formed within a circle by the intersection of two chords, AB , CD , is measured by half the sum of the intercepted arcs AC , BD .

10. To inscribe a circle in a given equilateral and equiangular pentagon, $ABCDE$. Prove also, if the diagonals be drawn, that the angles ABE , BCA , CDB , DEC , EAD are together equal to two right angles.

11. The rectangle contained by the diagonals of a quadrilateral figure inscribed in a circle, is equal to both the rectangles contained by its opposite sides.

12. If two straight lines be cut by parallel planes, they will be cut in the same ratio.

June 1864.

ARITHMETIC, TRIGONOMETRY, and MENSURATION.—Rev. J. Cape.

1. Divide the sum of $3\frac{1}{3}$ and $9\frac{1}{6}$ by their difference; and multiply the quotient by $\frac{3}{7}$ of $4\frac{1}{5}$.

2. Divide 167·5 by ·00536; and also ·04181 by 46·25.

3. Find the value of

$$\frac{6\frac{3}{10}}{1\frac{6}{10}} \text{ of a ton} + (2 \text{ cwt. } 3 \text{ qrs.}) + (5 \text{ cwt. } 2 \text{ qrs. } 14 \text{ lbs.}) \div 1\frac{2}{3}.$$

4. A person bought sugar at 3 guineas per cwt., and sold it again at $10\frac{1}{2} d.$ per lb.; how much did he gain per cent., supposing the loss to be 4 lbs. per cwt.?

5. If 27 men can do a piece of work in 14 days, working 10 hours a day, how many hours a day must 24 boys work, in order to complete the same in 45 days,—the work of a boy being half that of a man?

6. Required the compound interest on 342 l. 10 s. for 3 years, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum.

7. Define *complement* and *supplement* of an arc; *cosine*, *tangent*, and *secant* of an arc.

8. The natural sine of an arc being ·6, it is required to find the natural cosine, versed sine, tangent, and secant of that arc.

9. Find from the tables the following quantities:—

(α). Logarithm of ·0345678.

(β). Number corresponding to logarithm 2·765432 to six places of significant figures.

(γ). Log. cosine of $66^\circ 40' 40''$.

(δ). Arc to log. cotangent 9·123456 to the nearest second.

10. Prove the proposition by which the angles at the base of a triangle can be found, when the two sides and the included angle are given.

11. Having given the side $AB = 168$, the side $AC = 96$, and the angle $A = 128^\circ 4'$; to find the other angles and the base.

12. From the top of a hill I observed two milestones in the same direction on level ground; the depression below the horizontal line of the nearest was $14^\circ 3'$, and that of the other $3^\circ 56'$; required the height of the hill.

13. How many acres, roods, and perches are contained in a parallelogram whose two adjacent sides are 625 yards, and 750 yards, and the included angle $= 30^\circ$?

14. If the equatorial diameter of the earth be 7924·9 miles, what is the length of a degree of the equator?

15. Required the content and the convex surface of a right cone, the radius of the base being 40 feet, and the perpendicular height 30 feet.

16. Required

16. Required the number of cubic yards which were cut out of a canal, the areas of five transverse sections being

586·2; 624·4; 710; 720·2; 651·4 square feet respectively;

and the common distance between two transverse sections being 50 feet.

17. A cask is composed of two equal conic frustrums joined together at their bases; how many imperial gallons will it hold, supposing that the bung diameter is 28 inches, the head diameter 20 inches, and length 40 inches?

[Note.—The imperial gallon = 277·3 cubic inches, nearly.]

18. It is required to raise a bowling-green, which is 300 feet long, and 200 feet broad, one foot higher, by means of the earth to be dug out of a ditch that goes round it; to what depth must the ditch be dug, supposing its breadth to be everywhere 8 feet?

June 1864.

ALGEBRA.—Rev. J. Cape.

1. Multiply $x^3 + x + x^{-3} + x^{-1}$ by $x^3 - x + x^{-3} - x^{-1}$; and divide $-2x^5y^{-8} + 17x^6y^{-4} - 5x^7 - 24x^8y^4$ by $-x^2y^{-5} + 7x^3y^{-1} + 8x^4y^3$.

2. Solve the equations:

$$(a). \quad \frac{x-7}{x+7} = \frac{2x-15}{2x-6} - \frac{1}{2(x+7)}$$

$$(\beta). \quad \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{[a - \sqrt{ax + x^2}]} = \sqrt{a}$$

3. A messenger starts on an errand at the rate of 4 miles an hour; another is sent $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours after to overtake him, walking at the rate of $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles an hour; at what distance will he overtake him?

4. Solve the simultaneous equations:

$$(a) \quad x - \frac{y-2}{7} = 5, \text{ and } 4y - \frac{x+10}{3} = 3.$$

$$(\beta) \quad \begin{cases} 5v - 2x = 34, & 2v - x + 8z = 20. \\ 3y - 72 = 11, & 3v + 4x - 5y + 6z = 38. \end{cases}$$

5. A number consists of 3 figures or digits. The second digit is an arithmetic mean between the first and third; and 5 times the second digit exceeds 3 times the third digit by 7. Also, if 198 be added to the number, the digits will be inverted.

6. Solve the equations:

$$(a) \quad x^2 - 4x = 6\sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 13} - 18.$$

$$(\beta) \quad x^2 + 2xy - 3y^2 = 17; \quad 4x^2 - 5y^2 = 20.$$

7. A person bought a number of sheep which cost him £. 40, out of which he reserved 5, and sold the remainder for £. 45, gaining 4s. a head by them. How many sheep did he buy, and what was the price of each?

8. Reduce to their simplest form:

$$\sqrt{\frac{8}{x}} - \sqrt{\frac{1}{6}}; \text{ and } \sqrt[3]{\frac{2}{3}} - \sqrt[3]{\frac{9}{32}};$$

$$x\sqrt{12a^2x} + 2a\sqrt{27x^3} + 3\sqrt{48a^2x^3} - 20ax\sqrt{3x}.$$

6 PAPERS RELATING TO EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR

9. Find the cube of $2\sqrt{a} + 3\sqrt[3]{x}$, and the cube root of $\frac{4}{5}\sqrt{2xy^3}$.
10. Prove the proposition for finding the sum of a series of quantities in arithmetical progression.
Find the sum of the series 1, 3, 5, 7, &c. to n terms.
11. Find two geometric means between $\frac{1}{2}$ and 32; and find the sum of the series $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \&c.$ continued to 8 terms, and also in *infinitum*.
12. Expand $x - \frac{1}{x}$ to the ninth power by the binomial theorem.

June 1864.

MECHANICS AND HYDROSTATICS.—Rev. J. Cape.

1. Prove the proposition for finding the resultant of two parallel forces acting in the same direction upon a rigid straight line.

Ex. Two parallel forces, 3 and 5, act on a rigid line at a distance of 12 inches; required the magnitude and position of a third force which will keep them at rest.

2. A weight of 100 lbs. suspended freely from a fixed point A , is drawn aside from the vertical, through an angle of 30° by a force P acting horizontally; determine this force P , and the pressure on A .

3. If a body be placed upon a horizontal plane it will be sustained or not, according as the perpendicular to the horizon drawn through its centre of gravity falls within or without the base.

The higher the centre of gravity is, *ceteris paribus*, the more easily it is overturned.

4. Seven equal bodies, considered as points, are placed at seven of the angles of a regular octagon; required the distance of centre of gravity from the remaining angle.

5. In any compound lever, the power and weight are in equilibrium, when they are to each other as the continual product of the alternate arms commencing from the weight, to the continual product of the alternate arms commencing from the power; the arms being supposed to act perpendicularly upon each other.

Explain what is meant by the *principle of virtual velocities*, and prove that it is true in the compound lever.

6. When a loaded beam AC is supported by a strut BD , to determine the strains at the points of support A and B .

7. Find the pressure exerted to overturn the pier of an arch.

8. Show how the value of the co-efficient of friction may be determined by experiment.

9. When two bodies impinge upon each other directly with given velocities, and the force of compression is to the force of restitution in a given ratio, it is required to determine their velocity after impact.

10. The

10. The weights of *A* and *B* are 6 and 10 lbs., and their velocities before impact are 7 and 9 feet per second in opposite directions; required their velocities after impact: 1st. When the bodies are inelastic; 2d. When they are perfectly elastic; 3d. When the force of elasticity is $\frac{1}{2}$ of the force of compression.

11. To find the accelerating force when a heavy body hanging freely draws another up an inclined plane.

Ex. A weight of 10 lbs. hanging freely draws another of 12 lbs. up a plane inclined to the horizon at an angle of 30° ; how far will the latter body ascend in 12 seconds?

12. Find the number of vibrations which a given pendulum will lose in a day when the force of gravity is diminished.

Ex. A pendulum which vibrates seconds is carried to the top of a mountain 2 miles high: how many seconds will it lose in 24 hours, supposing the radius of the earth to be 4,000 miles?

13. An equestrian standing upon a horse gallops in a ring 30 feet in diameter at the rate of 10 miles an hour; required the angle at which the horse and rider must be inclined to the horizon.

14. Explain the uses and advantages of the *Fly-wheel*; and find the position of the crank corresponding to its maximum and minimum velocity, the force acting in one direction only.

15. The pressure of a fluid on any surface is equal to the weight of a column of fluid whose base is the surface pressed, and height equal to the depth of the centre of gravity of that surface below the surface of the fluid.

Ex. Compare the pressure against the upright surface of a cylinder filled with fluid with the pressure on the base.

16. When a body is weighed in water, the weight lost is equal to the weight of an equal bulk of fluid.

17. Explain the method of finding the specific gravity of a solid which is lighter than its bulk of water.

Ex. A piece of elm weighs 15 lbs. in air, and when a piece of copper which weighs 16 lbs. in water is affixed to it, the compound body weighs 6 lbs. in water; required the specific gravity of the elm.

18. If a body float in a fluid, to determine when the equilibrium is *stable*, *unstable*, or *indifferent*.

Explain the meaning of these terms.

19. Show how the heights of mountains may be found by the barometer.

20. Explain the principle of the diving bell; and supposing that it is a cylinder and let down into the sea to the depth of 100 feet, how high would the water rise within it?

[*Note.* Specific gravity of sea water = 1.026; and the height of the barometer = 30 inches.]

8 PAPERS RELATING TO EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR

EXAMINATION PAPERS for Competitive Examination of Candidates for Appointments in the Engineer Establishment of the Department of Public Works in India, held at the India Office, London, in June 1864.

George Preston White, C.E., Examiner.

[*Note*.—You are particularly requested to write legibly, and to answer the questions as concisely as possible. Prefix the number of the question to each answer. In those cases in which free-hand sketches or diagrams are used to illustrate the subject, it is requested that they may be carefully executed, in order to show the Candidate's proficiency in this style of drawing. Candidates must not, during the Examination, refer to any Book or MS., nor communicate with each other; their doing so will disqualify them. Candidates are required to produce *bond fide* finished drawings, with certificate, respecting which there will be a *viva voce* examination.]

Describe the course of education you have undergone, name the Engineer to whom you have been a pupil, the number of years articulated, the nature of the works on which you have been engaged, and state in what branch of the profession you have had most practical experience.

RAILWAY ESTIMATES.

1. Calculate the quantity of earthwork in the accompanying Table; explain the different modes of calculating earthwork, how the Tab. Numb. is obtained; and give the names of Standard Books of Tables used to facilitate the calculation of earthwork.

Cuttings.

Base 30 feet. Slope 1½ to 1.

Number on Section.	Depths.		Lengths in Links.	Tab. Numb.	Cont. C. Yds.	Total in C. Yds.	* Price.	£. s. d.
1	0	3	5·00	1·83				
"	3	12	10·00	11·83				
"	12	12	25·00	21·33				
"	12	13	20·00	22·57				
"	13	8	25·00	17·91				
"	8	0	10·00	5·63				

Embankments.

Base 30 feet. Slope 1½ to 1.

Number on Section.	Depths.		Lengths in Links.	Tab. Numb.	Cont. C. Yds.	Total in C. Yds.	Price.	£. s. d.
1	0	7	10·00	4·80				
"	7	6	10·00	9·57				
"	6	17	10·00	20·69				
"	17	0	17·50	14·80				
2	0	8	17·50	5·63				
"	8	5	14·00	9·61				
"	5	0	8·00	3·24				

RAILWAY ESTIMATES.

2. Fill up the prices and amount in the accompanying Table for a Railway Estimate, and state when and at what distances usually it becomes desirable to throw stuff to spoil, and use side cutting.

Base, 30 feet. Slopes, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1.

Number on Section.	Contents in Cube Yards.	Material.	Where taken to.	Average Lead in Chains.	Price per Cube Yard.	Amount.
1	46·668	Blue clay -	{ No. 1 Bank and sub-sidence - - }	60 chains		£. s. d.
"	20·000	- - -	{ No. 2 Bank and sub-sidence - - }	50 "		
"	36·000	- - -	{ Stuff for burning into ballast for 3 miles }	80 "		
"	4·000	Blue clay -	{ To widen Nos. 1 and 2 banks, or to spoil }	40 "		
					£.	

3. Make sketches of the undermentioned bridges, culverts and cottage, in sufficient detail to enable you to take out the quantities; fill up the prices, adopting your own data; and carry out the amounts in the accompanying columns, for a Railway Estimate.

No.	Description.	Road.	Span.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.	Total Amount.
1	Public road bridge, askew } < 70°, at 4 miles 5 fur. } in 20 ft. embankment - }	30	20			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	Brickwork in bridge -						
	Stonework in ditto -						
	Backing up bridge, temporary road, culverts under roadway, &c., and metalling under bridge }						
2	4 feet culvert at 4 miles } 6½ fur. in 31 feet embankment - - }						
3	Parish road bridge in 31 feet embankment, at 4 miles 7 fur. - }	30	15				
	Brickwork in bridge -						
	Backing up bridge culverts, metalling under roadway, &c. &c. - }						
4	Parish road level crossing in 4½ feet cutting, at 5 miles 1 fur., including gates, culverts and cottage - - - }						
	Excavated approach -						
	Metalling, &c. -						
	Single fencing -						
						£.	

RAILWAY ESTIMATES.

4. Fill up the quantities and make an estimate, giving your own prices, for one mile of double railway.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Tons of rails, 75 lbs. to the yard - - - - at						
Tons of chairs - - - - - "						
Sleepers - - - - - "						
Cube yards of ballast - - - - - "						
Lineal yards double road laying, including pins and keys "						
Lineal yards double 4-rail fencing, including quick mound and ditch - - - - - "						
Field gates and making good fences, say - - - -						
Trespass and compensation for damage by carting - - -						
	£.					

Roofs.

5. Explain the objects of the following parts of a roof, viz., king post, queen post, tie beam, straining beam, rafters, purlins, braces, ridge piece, struts, &c.

6. Give the names of some remarkable examples of roofs in wood and iron, stating the span.

Irrigation.

7. In carrying out works of irrigation in tropical countries, state what are the chief circumstances requiring attention.

8. State what has been the average cost per acre to irrigate land in Piedmont, Lombardy, and India; and what is the average return on money thus invested, and the increase of produce due to irrigation.

9. Describe the different modes employed to irrigate land. Name the crops most requiring irrigation, specifying which require complete and which partial irrigation, and the length of time and seasons of the year when water is most required.

10. What is the maximum and minimum gradient per mile you would recommend for the main canals in works of irrigation?

Miscellaneous Subjects.

11. Describe the different methods in practice for making foundations under water. State the comparative advantages of the different systems, and make free-hand sketches to illustrate the subject.

12. State which are the best and which are the most difficult soils to form foundations on, and under what circumstances sand becomes a good foundation.

13. Make a free-hand design for a centre, of simple construction, for a brick semicircular arch of 25 feet span.

14. Explain the objects of the following parts of a steam-engine, viz.: the throttle valve; the governor; the fly wheel; the parallel motion; the sun and planet motion; and the four-way cock; and illustrate the subject with free-hand sketches.

15. In what strata is coal, iron, lead, copper, tin, fire-clay most commonly found? What are the surface indications of the existence of minerals?

16. How is pig-iron, wrought-iron, and steel manufactured; and what is the object of employing the hot blast? Give the letters or marks used in the trade and in specifications to denote the different qualities of iron.

17. Describe the materials employed in the manufacture of bricks; the mode of manufacturing and burning bricks; the names of the different qualities; and what constitutes good bricks.

18. Give

18. Give the names of standard professional works of reference on the following subjects:—

Architecture.	Lighthouses.
Bridges of brick, stone, timber, cast and wrought-iron, and wire.	Limes, mortars, and cements.
Building materials.	Masonry and stone-cutting.
Carpentry.	Mining.
Canals of navigation and irrigation.	Machinery.
Drainage.	Preserving timber from dry-rot and decay.
Engineering biography.	Road-making.
Engineering reports.	Railways.
Embanking land from the sea and from rivers.	Surveying.
Foundations.	Specifications.
Harbours.	Strength of materials.
Iron (manufacture of).	Steam engine, locomotive and stationary.
India, reports on public works, and works of topography.	Tunnelling.
Law of contracts.	Tables for earthwork, quantities, and to facilitate calculations, &c.
	Water supply to towns.

19. Explain the meaning of the following terms, and illustrate the subject by free-hand sketches:—Abutment, adit level, ashlar, backing, batter, bay, bond, bressummer, buttress, caisson, camber, cantalever, collar beam conduits, coping, cornice, counterforts, discharging arch, extrados, intrados, fascines, façade, flying buttress, footings, gable, groin, groined arches, grillage, grout, hammer-beam, headers, hip roof, invert, joggle joint, lewis, neutral axis, pediment, pilaster, pontoon, puddling, purlins, puzzolana, quoins, rafters, retaining walls, ruling gradient, scantling, scarfing, soffit, spandrel, strut, templet, tensile strain, tie-beam, torsion, truss, under-pinning, wire gauge, water shed, spigot, and faucet joint.

SURVEYING.

EXAMINER—Major General A. G. Goodwyn.

1. Plot a fragment of survey in accordance with the following field book, on any scale not less than 400 feet, or greater than 350 feet to 1 inch. On the former scale, the plan will measure in its greatest dimensions about 12 inches by 10; on the latter scale, it may still appear conveniently on a sheet of foolscap. The meridian line may advantageously be arranged so that the first bearing be parallel to the long side of the opened sheet. On the former scale, the starting-point will best be at the lower left-hand corner of the paper, three inches from the bottom, and the same distance from the side. In the field book, the angles are mostly taken with a theodolite.

The Plan is to be headed as follows:

SURVEY OF GROUND

in the vicinity of

AYLESFORD.

It should be completed with a meridian line and with a scale, and should be inked in.

Spare time may advantageously be employed in giving finish to the plan, as from this work judgment will chiefly be formed of ability to draw similar plans; but it is not *essential* that the drawing should be complete at the expiration of the sitting, although the work on it must then altogether terminate.

N.B.—In all the work handed in, in this department, candidates should bear in mind, that whilst time will be wasted in working with *microscopic* accuracy, practical accuracy, especially in essentials, will earn higher credit than rapidity of work, valuable though that is.

2. Draw a field bounded by straight lines, in the shape of an irregular star of not less than five points, and with a parallel ruler reduce the figure geometrically.

12 PAPERS RELATING TO EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR

trically, either to a quadrilateral or triangle, facilitating the calculation of its area. Number any new lines you draw, in order, 1, 2, 3, 4, &c.

Also state how you would make a correct plan of such a field with a chain only, or with a chain and any simple implement for laying off right angles.

3. Accompanying is a sketch of ground of which it is supposed that a trigonometrical survey has to be constructed. The cultivable land may be taken as that level, or nearly so; for its survey accuracy is requisite, as also for the courses of roads and rivers as far as they lie in the plains; for the hills, it will suffice to fix trigonometrically the prominent points; the details here need less accuracy.

The lithographed plan may be lettered and drawn over as necessary.

(a) Draw in red ink a base line and scheme of triangulation; but such lines only as represent observations most to be relied on should appear.

(b) Calculate the surface drained by the Ranipoor River, as far as and no further than that surface is included within the *straight* lines bounding the sketch.

(c) State generally what system you would pursue in sketching these or other hills, supposing them to be uncleared or waste land.

(d) Detail the lines you would traverse with theodolite and chain.

(e) Sketch freely, as a specimen of how you *can* sketch hilly ground, the whole or any portion of the small range on the south side of the diagram; either the vertical or horizontal style may be adopted. The copy should be either of the same size as, or in proportion to, the original. Proportional accuracy will here suffice.

4. In a country in the northern hemisphere, on a long clear night, and having a theodolite, state how the variation of the compass may be ascertained.

LEVELLING, SURVEYING, and GEOMETRICAL DRAWING.

EXAMINER—Major General A. G. Goodwyn.

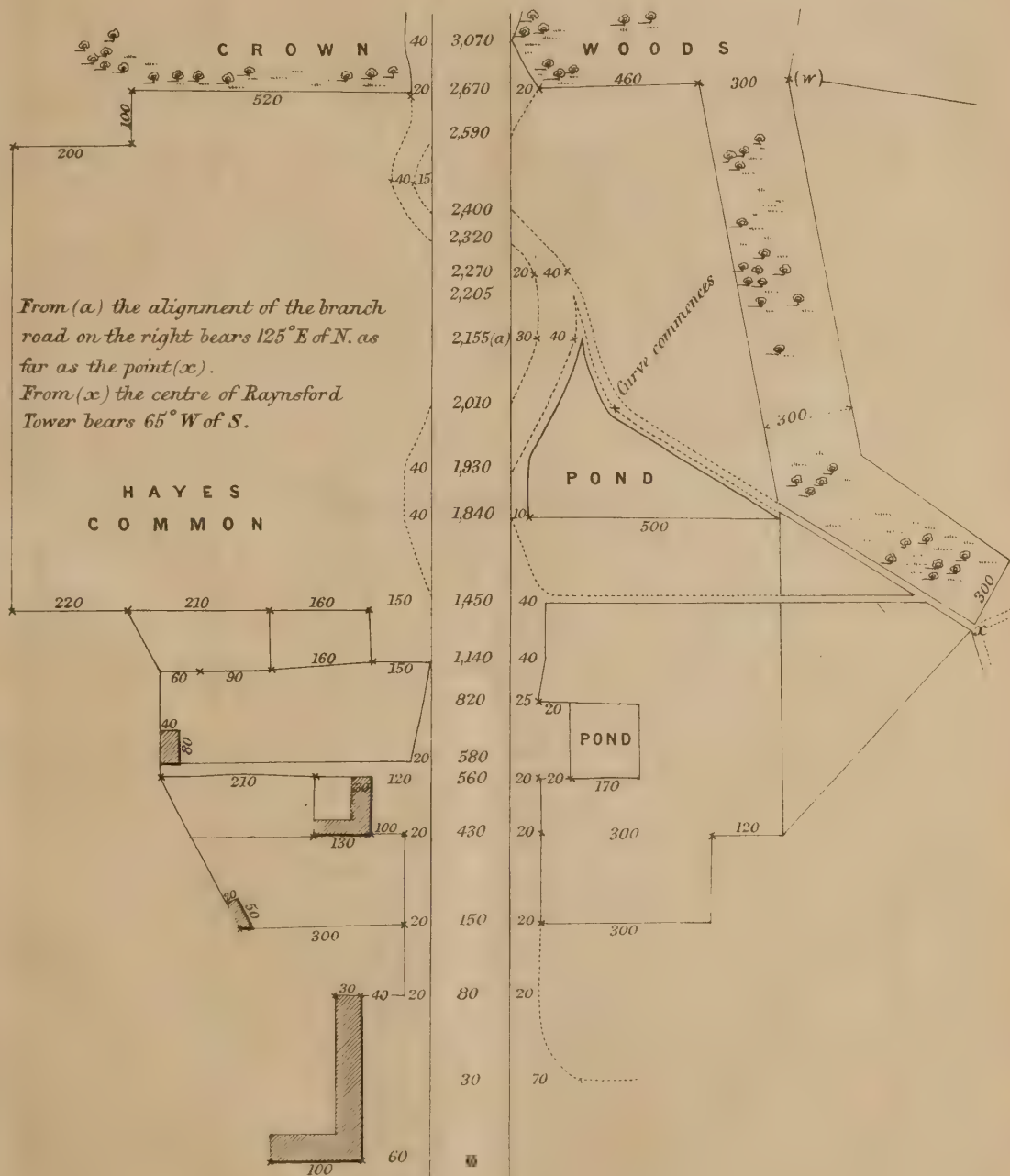
5. Having to make a straight and uniformly sloping drainage cut between two points (1) and (19), which are 1,800 feet asunder, I drive pins, 100 feet apart, flush with the surface of the ground, on the given alignment, and number them (1), (2), (3), &c., up to (19). I then set up my level over pins (4), (10), and (16), and record the following observations:—

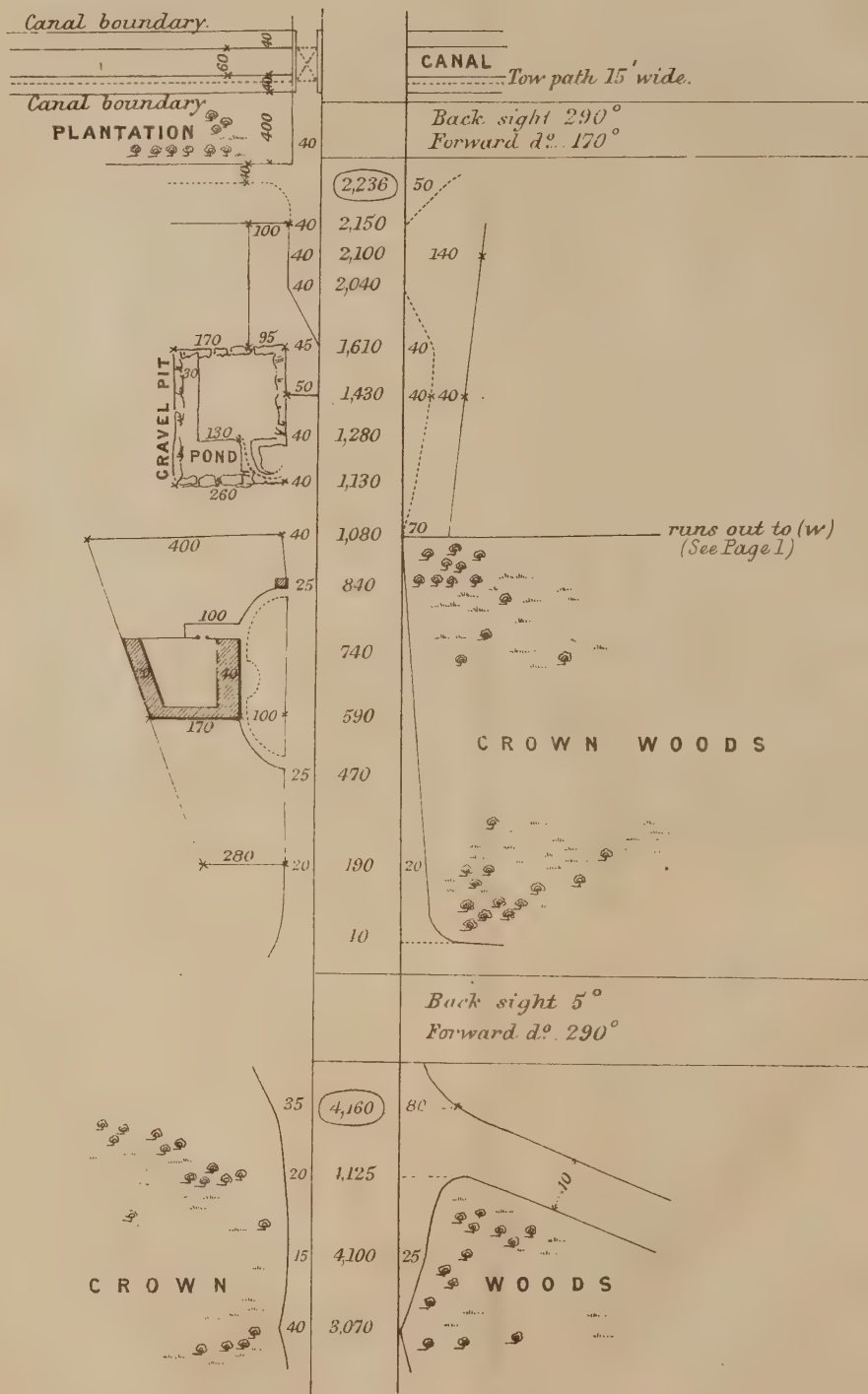
FIELD BOOK OF LEVELS.

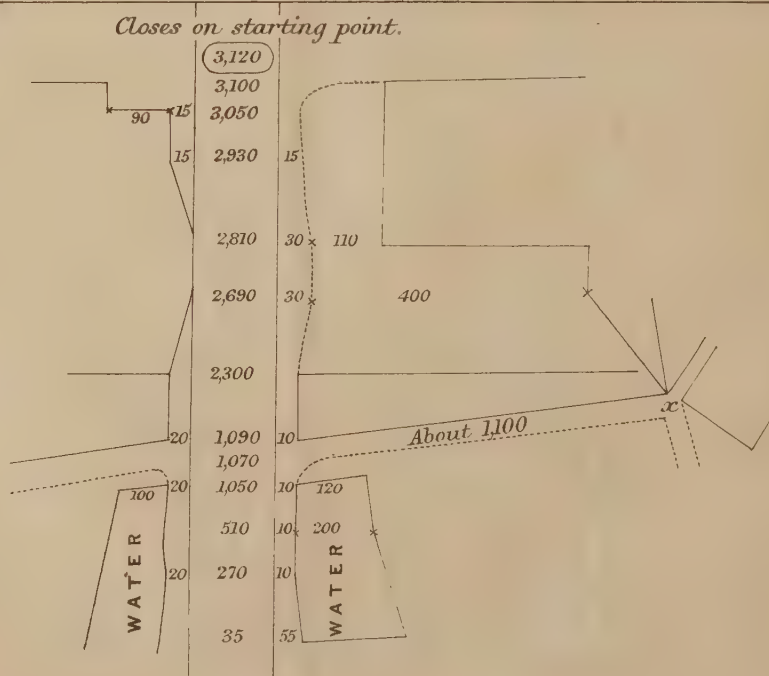
No. of Station.	BACK SIGHTS.				Height of Instrument.	FORE SIGHTS.				REMARKS.
	Bearing.	Number of Pins, and their Staff Readings.				Number of Pins, and their Staff Readings.			Bearing.	
		<i>Ft.</i>	<i>Ft.</i>	<i>Ft.</i>	<i>Ft.</i>	<i>Ft.</i>	<i>Ft.</i>	<i>Ft.</i>		
(4)	W. of S. 135°	(1) 8·81	(2) 7·64	(3) 6 04	5·10	(5) 6·09	(6) 7·14	(7) 7·01	E. of N. 135°	
(10)	Ditto -	(7) 4·24	(8) 6·68	(9) 4·51	4·92	(11) 5·21	(12) 5·88	(13) 6·64	- ditto.	
(16)	Ditto -	(13) 4·17	(14) 2·34	(15) 3·81	5·21	(17) 6·08	(18) 6·63	(19) 7·05	- ditto -	From (16) the staff reading of the floor of the bridge D was 9·08.

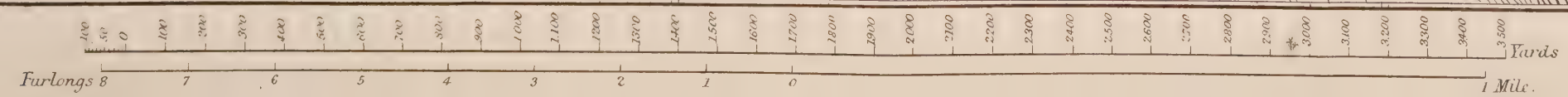
It is required to plot a section of the drainage cut, which is to be 2 feet deep at (1), and is to terminate at (19), at the depth of the floor of the bridge D, referred to in the Field Book, which floor is itself 20 feet above the datum line.

The









The section may be on any convenient horizontal scale, one-tenth of the vertical scale. Scale and datum line to be drawn in.

The heights of the several pins above the datum line are to be figured in section, as well as the depths of digging necessary at each of the pins.

The work, to save time, need not be inked in. Neat pencilling will suffice.

6. There are two sorts of levelling staves. The first have sliding vanes; the second (known as Gravatt's) are so boldly graduated as to permit the observer at once to book his readings on making them.

(a) What are the advantages and disadvantages of each sort?

(b) Many staves are fitted with plumb-bobs. Where these are absent, or where staff men are not to be relied on, how do you satisfy yourself that you book perpendicular readings of your staves?

7. From a given point, A, there is a broad plane, sloping 1 in 25, or thereabouts, down to B, a distance of 2,000 feet. Your instrument is slightly out of adjustment, and will read your Gravatt's staves, which command a height of say 18 feet, on 300-feet sights only.

Show by a diagram, in plan, the best practical way of working down the plane so as to determine the *exact* difference of level between A and B, and state in how many observations this may be done. What is, in this case, the main point to be attended to in securing a correct result?

8. A court-yard, 200 feet by 150, is surrounded by a low flat-roofed range of sheds 20 feet wide and 12 feet high, except on one side, in the centre of which there is an opening 20 feet wide. At the angle nearest the observer, a flat-roofed tower, 30 feet square, with its outer sides flush with the outer walls of the sheds, rises to a height of 60 feet. Represent such a plain building in isometrical perspective. Attach or refer to a scale. In this and in the following case, neat pencilling will suffice.

9. Construct geometrically a scale of 17 feet to 2 inches.

10. Explain the principle of a diagonal scale.

EAST INDIA
(ENGINEERS' ESTABLISHMENT, &c.)

RETURNS of the Names of EXAMINERS appointed to examine the CANDIDATES who presented themselves since the last Return, for Admission to the ENGINEERS' ESTABLISHMENT and PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT in *India*; of the Names of the SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES in Order of Merit; of the MARKS which were assigned on each Subject to every CANDIDATE; and, of the EXAMINATION PAPERS of each SUBJECT (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper No. 473, of Session 1863).

(*Mr. Adam.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
17 June 1864.

[*Price 1 s.*]

EAST INDIA (GODAVERY RIVER).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 5 April 1864;—for,

“ COPIES of the MINUTES and CORRESPONDENCE of the Secretary of State
for *India*, the Governor General of *India*, the Governor of *Madras*, or any
others, relating to the opening up of the RIVER GODAVERY : ”

“ And, of the REPORTS and CORRESPONDENCE of the ENGINEERS and others
employed on the Works since the Return presented to this House on the
17th day of February 1862.”

India Office, }
27 April 1864. }

W. T. THORNTON,
Secretary, Public Works Department.

(*Mr. John Benjamin Smith.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
29 April 1864.

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COPIES of the MINUTES and CORRESPONDENCE of the Secretary of State for *India*, the Governor General of *India*, the Governor of *Madras*, or any others, relating to the opening up of the RIVER GODAVERY:—And, of the REPORTS and CORRESPONDENCE of the ENGINEERS and others employed on the Works since the Return presented to this House on the 24th day of July 1862.

— No. 1. —

EXTRACT PUBLIC WORKS DESPATCH from the Government of India to the Secretary of State; dated 23 December 1861, No. 89.

Para. 10. THE additional grant of one lakh to the Godavery Navigation, will make, with the two lakhs which were assigned in the original budget orders, and the two lakhs given by us, as reported in our Despatch, No. 44, of 5th July last, five lakhs in all to the works during the current year.

— No. 2. —

PUBLIC WORKS LETTER from the Government of Madras to the Secretary of State; dated 14 July, No. 60, of 1862.

1. REFERRING to paragraph 3 of our letter, dated 10th May 1862, No. 32, we have the honour to transmit to you for information the papers marginally noted, from which it will be observed that, owing to the large number of works in progress at Hyderabad, the Resident is unwilling to “enforce” the emigration of labourers to the Godavery Works, especially as his Excellency, the Nizam’s minister, is opposed to the measure.

Procs. dated 3 Jun 1862, Nos. 49, 50. Letter to Government of India, No. 51.

2. It is necessary to remark, that the Resident was not requested to “enforce” the export of labourers, but simply to move his Highness, the Nizam, to withdraw the prohibition to their emigration.

Enclosures in No. 2.

Read the following Letter from Lieutenant Colonel *Cuthbert Davidson*, c.b., Resident at Hyderabad, to Lieutenant Colonel *W. H. Horsley*, Secretary to Government, Public Works Department; dated Hyderabad Residency, 14 May 1862, No. 822.

Sir,

1. I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3d instant, No. 945, forwarding extract of a report from Captain Haig, District Engineer, Upper Godavery, regarding the prohibition of the minister to the further export of coolies and carpenters from Hyderabad to the Godavery works, and to state that owing to the large number of Public Works Department now in progress at Hyderabad, I regret it is not in my power to enforce the export of labourers from his Highness the Nizam’s dominions contrary to the wishes of the minister, who is averse to workmen being sent out of the Hyderabad territory, owing to the scarcity of labourers in Hyderabad and its vicinity.

2. I was myself anxious to use my best endeavours to supply Captain Haig with as many workmen as practicable, but the agency employed for the exportation of workmen from Hyderabad and Secunderabad to the Godavery, without the knowledge or orders of the Nizam’s government had almost merged itself into a system of crimping, which the minister requested me to cause to be discontinued.

3. The workmen, moreover, who have left Hyderabad have, I am given to understand, suffered from the unhealthiness of the Godavery district, many have either died or are still suffering from its effects, and I am further informed that the labourers themselves, even on the enhanced wages offered, are now averse to leave Hyderabad and go to the jungles on the banks of the Godavery.

4. I have already informed Captain Haig personally, that I could not assist him in procuring workmen through the minister, and it occurs to me that Captain Haig might with less difficulty and inconvenience obtain the workmen he requires from the British territory.

ORDER THEREON, 3 June 1862, No. 1240.

1. Ordered to be communicated to the Deputy Chief Engineer, Northern Circle, for his own and Captain Haig's information.

2. Ordered also, that the following letter be dispatched to the Government of India :—

(signed) *W. H. Horsley*, Lieut. Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

Ordered that the following Letter be dispatched :—

From Lieutenant Colonel *W. H. Horsley*, Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Fort St. George, to the Secretary to the Government of India; dated 3 June 1862, No. 1241.

Sir,

Enclosure 1.

1. IN continuation of my letter, No. 944, dated 3d May 1862, I am directed by his Excellency the Governor in Council to lay before the Government of India, a letter from the Resident at Hyderabad, dated 14th idem, No. 822, stating that, owing to the large number of works now in progress at Hyderabad, he is unable to enforce the export of labourers from that country contrary to the wishes of his Excellency the Nizam's minister, who is opposed to the measure in consequence of the scarcity of labourers in Hyderabad and its neighbourhood.

No. 945, dated
3 May 1862, copy
enclosed.

2. I am also directed to state that this Government, in their letter to the Resident, marginally noted, simply requested that officer so to represent to his Highness the Nizam the injurious effects produced by the recent order of his government prohibiting the emigration of labour to the Godavery Works, as would induce him to withdraw it, and not, as remarked by the Resident, to enforce the export of labourers from his Highness' territories contrary to the wishes of the minister.

— No. 3. —

PUBLIC WORKS DESPATCH from the Secretary of State to the Government of India; dated 14 August 1862, No. 29.

Para. 1. I HASTEN to reply to your Despatch, No. 33, of 7th June last, regarding the proposed transfer from the Government of Madras to the Central Provinces of the management of the Upper Godavery Navigation Works.

2. Her Majesty's Government approve of the arrangement, which, I observe, has received the full concurrence of the Madras Government, who, however, rightly desire to reserve to themselves the construction of any annicut which may hereafter be required at a site about 20 miles above Rajahmundry.

3. The proposition of the Chief Commissioner that the cost of the works should be chargeable to Nagpore, will, I conclude, have your approbation.

4. Now that the difficulties of a first commencement of a work of this magnitude in a wild region have been overcome, Her Majesty's Government look with confidence to the vigorous prosecution of the project under the able professional management of Captain Haig, combined with the energetic exertions of the Chief Commissioner, and the most cordial co-operation of the Government of Madras.

— No. 4. —

PUBLIC WORKS DESPATCH from the Secretary of State to the Government of Madras; dated 30 August 1862, No. 21.

Para. 1. I HAVE received your Excellency's letters of the numbers and dates noted in the margin, on the subject of the works for the improvement of the Upper Godavery.

2. I have

No. 23, dated
11 April 1862,
No. 32, dated
10 May 1862.

2. I have hitherto delayed replying to them, in order that I might first learn the decision of the Government of India upon the points referred to them in your Secretary's letter of 10th April last; and as it has now been arranged that the superintendence of the Upper Godavery Works shall be made over to the Commissioner of the Central Provinces, my future communications regarding them will be addressed to the Government of India.

— No. 5. —

EXTRACT PUBLIC WORKS DESPATCH from the Secretary of State to the Government of India; dated 16 December 1862, No. 49.

Para. 6. WITH regard to the improvement of the Upper Godavery, I agree with you that the experiment of opening the river during the rainy season should be fairly tried, and should have been found successful, before any of the larger schemes, designed to provide for navigation throughout the year, are actually taken in hand.

— No. 6. —

PUBLIC WORKS DESPATCH from the Governor General of India to the Secretary of State; dated 4 September 1863, No. 19.

WITH reference to the despatches marginally noted, regarding the proposed transfer of the Upper Godavery Navigation Works from the control of the Government of Madras to that of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, I have the honour to forward the accompanying Papers, from which it will be seen that the whole of the establishments attached to the Godavery Works, consisting of Public Works, Transport, and Marine, and Medical Departments, have been transferred to the classified list of establishment of the Central Provinces, which is under the administration of the Government of India, with effect from the 1st May 1863.

Public, No. 33 of 1862, from the Government of India to Secretary of State.
No. 29 of 1862, from Secretary of State to the Government of India.

DOCUMENTS TO ACCOMPANY.

Public Works Department. Resolution Nos. 5088-90A; dated 29 December 1862. (See Proceedings, December 1862, Communications No. 57.)

Public Works Department. Resolution Nos. 970-72; dated 6 June 1863.

Public Works Department. Notification No. 55; dated 6 June 1863.

Enclosures in No. 6.

(No. 970-972.)

PROCEEDINGS of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India.

Public Works Department,
Simla, 6 June 1863.

Establishments for the Upper Godavery Works.

READ the following Papers:—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 5088, dated 29 December 1862.

Letter No. 978, dated 21 April 1863, from the Secretary to the Government of Madras.

Letter No. 1147, dated 5th May 1863, from the Secretary to the Government of Madras.

OBSERVATIONS.—In paragraph 12 of Public Works Department Resolution No. 5088 of the 29th December 1862, transferring the Upper Godavery Works from the jurisdiction of the Government of Madras to that of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, a
248.

Mr. J. Vanstavern, Superintendent of Government Workshops, on 350 rupees.

Proposed grade, Assistant Engineer, 1st Class, on 350 rupees.

Is a ship-builder and mechanical engineer by profession. He is very highly recommended, and appears qualified to take a place in the permanent establishment. The grade proposed is approved.

Corporal D. McGregor, Madras Sappers and Miners. Temporary rank of Sub-Engineer, on 150 rupees, Staff. Proposed, Sub-Engineer, 3d Class, on 150 rupees, Staff.

Very highly recommended. Will be placed in the grade of Supervisor, with temporary rank of Sub-Engineer, 3d class.

Mr. S. Glishnan. Present grade, Supervisor, on 200 rupees. Proposed, Supervisor, on 200 rupees.

Is said to be an experienced Surveyor. The proposed grade is approved.

Mr. J. G. Midford. Present grade, Assistant Supervisor, on 150 rupees. Proposed, Sub-Engineer, 3d class, on 250 rupees.

Highly recommended, and appears qualified professionally; was originally employed on the Madras railway. May have the grade of Assistant Supervisor.

Mr. G. Glass. Present grade, Assistant Supervisor, on 120 rupees. Proposed, Sub-Engineer, 3d class, on 250 rupees.

Is well recommended, and said to be well educated. Mr. Glass does not wish to be transferred at present to the permanent establishment of the Government of India, as he hopes soon to pass the examination for Probationary Assistant Engineer. But his present transfer need not interfere with his doing so. He may for the present stand in the grade of Assistant Supervisor.

Mr. W. H. Harris. Present grade, Assistant Supervisor, on 120 rupees. Proposed, Assistant Supervisor, on 150 rupees.

Was formerly employed on the Madras railway. Is said to be hardworking, but to have no special qualifications. He will be made temporary Assistant Supervisor until he qualifies himself for the department.

Mr. D. H. Eaton. Present salary, 100 rupees. Proposed grade, Overseer, on 100 rupees.

Is a hardworking man, but is said to have no special qualifications. He may be appointed a temporary Overseer.

Mr. J. Jemson. Present grade, Overseer, on 100 rupees. Proposed grade, Assistant Supervisor, on 150 rupees.

Not regularly qualified, but very highly recommended. He will be allowed the grade of a temporary Overseer, until he passes the test for admission permanently to the department.

Private J. McLaren. Present grade, Overseer in workshop, on 100 rupees, Staff. Proposed, Assistant Supervisor, on 100 rupees, Staff.

Has no special claims. He will be made a temporary Assistant Supervisor to give him his present rate of pay.

Mr. W. J. Cole. Present grade, Assistant Overseer, 70 rupees. Proposed, Assistant Overseer, 80 rupees.

Will be allowed the grade of temporary Assistant Overseer.

Mr. E. Calliford. Present grade, Assistant Overseer, on 70 rupees. Proposed grade, Overseer, on 100 rupees.

Is said to have done good service, and to have suffered much in health from exposure to the climate on these works. May stand in the grade of temporary Assistant Overseer on 80 rupees per month.

Mr. H. Barnes. Probationary Assistant Overseer, on 70 rupees.

Mr. J. Ross, ditto ditto, on 100 rupees.

No change recommended. May be allowed temporary rank of Assistant Overseer.

There are besides 12 men of the Madras Sappers and Miners attached to the works, all drawing the pay of Assistant Overseers, and who are recommended for transfer in that grade.

grade. Their qualifications appear to be various, but none of them have passed the prescribed test, and they will therefore be brought on the Department in the grade of temporary Assistant Overseers, until they are able to qualify for permanent appointment to the Department.

4. The list of Engineer and Upper Subordinate Establishments to be attached to the Godavery Works, will therefore stand as follows:—

Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, with powers of Chief Engineer.—Captain F. T. Haig, R.E.

Executive Engineer, 1st Class.—Mr. B. Schmidt.

Assistant Engineers, 1st Class.—Mr. E. De Gronsilliers, Lieutenant P. Montgomerie, R.E., Lieutenant W. M. Roberts, R.E., Mr. R. Tyndall, and Mr. J. Vanstavern.

Assistant Engineers, 2d Class.—Lieutenant G. Begbie, Madras Staff Corps (temporary), and Mr. R. McKennie (temporary).

Probationary Assistant Engineers.—Mr. R. H. Rind and Mr. J. M. W. Pullen.

UPPER SUBORDINATE BRANCH.

Sub-Engineer, 3d Class.—Mr. G. Walker.

Supervisors.—Corporal D. McGregor, Madras Sappers and Miners; Mr. L. Gilshnan, and Sergeant L. Stephenson, with temporary rank of Sub-Engineer, 3d Class.

Assistant Supervisors.—Mr. T. G. Midford, Mr. G. Glass. Mr. W. H. Harris (temporary), and Private J. McLaren (temporary).

Overseers.—Mr. D. Venkatarutnum, Mr. J. Jemson (temporary), and Mr. D. H. Eaton (temporary).

Assistant Overseers.

Mr. W. J. Cole (temporary).	1st Corporal Ramsden, { M. S. and M.
Mr. E. Calliford, "	2d " H. Bell, " (temporary).
Mr. J. H. Barnes, "	2d " F. Brumall, "
Mr. J. Ross, "	2d " J. Cormac, "
2d Corporal P. Barrow, { M. S. and M.	2d " H. Chippett, "
1st " R. Cooper, "	2d " C. Wells, "
1st " W. Evans, "	2d " N. C. Manger, "
1st " C. Flecknoe, "	2d " T. Walton, "

ABSTRACT OF THE ABOVE.

	Permanent.	Temporary.	TOTAL.
Engineer Branch:			
Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, with powers of Chief Engineer.	1	- -	1
Executive Engineer, 1st Class - - - -	1	- -	1
Assistant Engineer, 1st Class - - - -	5	- -	5
" " 2d Class, and Probationary Assistant Engineers.	3	1	4
TOTAL - - - -	10	1	11
Upper Subordinate Branch:			
Sub-Engineer, 3d Class - - - -	1	- -	1
Supervisors - - - - -	3	- -	3
Assistant Supervisors - - - - -	2	2	4
Overseers - - - - -	1	2	3
Assistant Overseers - - - - -	-	16	16
TOTAL - - - -	7	20	27

5. His Excellency the Governor General observes that it does not seem necessary or expedient to make the transfer of these establishments to the Central Provinces, subordinate to the Government of India, the occasion for any promotions. Every one, therefore, as far as possible, has been classed in the position corresponding to that he occupied under the Madras Government. As several of the members of the establishment, however, do not possess those special qualifications which are required of members of the Public Works Department under the Government of India, to render them eligible to a permanent footing in the grades to which they are recommended, their appointments have been made temporary, pending their passing the prescribed examinations, or giving satisfactory proofs of possessing the necessary qualifications.

6. In the case of the 12 Sappers who are appointed temporary assistant overseers, a reference is made in the correspondence to their military pay. It appears to be the rule in the Madras Public Works Department not to allow military pay to assistant overseers for the first year after joining the Department, and Captain Haig asks that these men may have this pay from the commencement of their service as a special case. This, however, is a point that does not call for settlement here. Of course, from the date of transfer (1st May), the men will draw their military pay and allowances in addition to staff salary, under the rules in force under the Government of India.

LOWER SUBORDINATES.

7. The Lower Subordinate Establishment now employed on the Godavery Works appears to be as follows:—

No.	Grade.	Salary.	Total.
		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
2	Sub-Overseers, 1st Class -	50	100
1	" " " -	45	45
8	" " " -	40	320
3	" 2d " -	30	90
7	" 3d " -	25	175
13	" " " -	20	260
		<i>Rs.</i>	990

The Chief Commissioner is requested to arrange for bringing these men on to the strength of the Department permanently, if they are qualified under the Code Regulations, otherwise they should be appointed temporarily till found qualified to fill their respective posts permanently. The present charge of 990 rupees should not be exceeded on the whole.

OFFICE ESTABLISHMENTS.

8. It is difficult to form an opinion upon these. His Excellency the Governor General, however, is pleased to direct that the existing rates of salary, aggregating the sum of 1,858 rupees, may be provisionally passed for the present in the Audit Department; and the Chief Commissioner is requested to direct Captain Haig, in communication with the Deputy Controller, to frame such modified proposals for Office Establishments as may be necessary, having regard to the alteration in the system of account and the late charges in the establishment.

II.—TRANSPORT AND MARINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

9. The present incumbents in the Transport Branch are:—

Major A. Stevens, Madras Staff Corps, Supply and Transport Superintendent, staff salary - - - - -	<i>Rs.</i> 300
Mr. J. H. Dennison, Agent at Coconada and Assistant Transport Agent - - - - -	250
Total - -	<i>Rs.</i> 550

In addition to the above the Marine Establishment comprises:— Rs.

2 Commanders of steamers on 200 rupees	-	-	-	-	400	
1 " " " " " " " "	-	-	-	-	150	Rs.
						550
Subordinate establishment of engine drivers, Serangs and Lascars	-					500
Office establishment	-	-	-	-	-	184
TOTAL	-	-				Rs. 1,234

His Excellency the Governor General is of opinion that this branch of the establishments should be kept quite separate from the engineering branch, and dealt with as miscellaneous. No departmental rank is necessary for the superintendent, to whom a consolidated salary will be assigned of Rs. 940. 14., equal to the aggregate of his present allowances, which should be considered as personal, and open to reconsideration in case of a vacancy occurring.

III.—MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

10. This now consists of:—

						Rs. a. p.
1 Assistant surgeon	-	-	-	-	-	456 10 -
Subordinates, including apprentices and 23 dressers	-	-	-	-	-	235 6 6
TOTAL	-	-	-			Rs. 692 - 6

This, like the Transport and Marine Establishments, may continue on its present footing and separate from the regular Public Works Establishments.

11. The whole of the establishments now employed on the Godavery Works will thus be brought on to the establishment of the Government of India, in order that the transfer of the management of the works may be completely and satisfactorily effected, and because it may be presumed that the Government of Madras has been satisfied of the necessity for making all these appointments in the first instance. But the strength of the upper subordinate establishment certainly appears to the Government of India to be excessive, and the attention of the Officiating Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, should at once be drawn to the subject, and specific explanation furnished as to the employment of each person borne on the list.

12. It may be understood from the letter, No. 978, of the 21st April 1863, that the Government of Madras consents to place the services of the different officers, non-commissioned officers and men enumerated above, at the disposal of the Government of India. They will accordingly be now gazetted as being transferred to the Central Provinces, and the Government of Madras should be requested to transfer their services formerly in the same way. On the men of the Madras Sappers, included in the list, becoming qualified for permanent employment, they can be transferred to the Madras Unattached List.

13. An abstract statement of the charge involved in the establishments thus sanctioned is annexed.

Ordered, that the foregoing observations be communicated to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, for information and guidance, and to the Government of Madras, with reference to paragraphs 10 and 11.

Ordered also, that a copy of the above be forwarded to the Financial Department for information, with a remark that the above changes involve merely such a rearrangement of the existing establishments as is necessary to bring them into their proper places in the various grades and classes adopted in the Public Works Department under the Government of India.

(signed) R. Strachey, Lieut.-Col, R.E.,
Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor General.

OPENING UP OF THE RIVER GODAVERY.

ABSTRACT of the Establishments for the Upper Godavery Works.

Public Works Establishments.	PERMANENT.				TEMPORARY.				TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	Military.		Civil.		Military.		Civil.			
	No.	Salaries.	No.	Salaries.	No.	Salaries.	No.	Salaries.		
Engineer Branch :		A.		A.		A.		A.		
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Tending Engineer, 1st Class -	1	1,093 10 -	1	900 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	1,093 10 -	-
ve Engineer, 1st Class -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	900 - -	-
nt Engineers, 1st Class -	2	891 8 -	3	1,050 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	1,941 8 -	-
nt Engineer, 2d Class -	-	- - -	1	250 - -	1	425 12 -	-	- - -	675 12 -	-
onary Assistant Engineers -	-	- - -	2	400 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	400 - -	-
TOTAL Engineers - - -	3	1,985 2 -	7	2,600 - -	1	425 12 -	-	- - -	5,010 14 -	-
Upper Subordinate Branch :										
Engineer, 3d Class - - -	-	- - -	1	250 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	250 - -	-
isors - - - - -	2	360 14 2	1	200 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	560 14 2	-
nt Supervisors - - -	-	- - -	2	300 - -	1	121 12 6	1	150 - -	571 12 6	-
ers - - - - -	-	- - -	1	100 - -	-	- - -	2	200 - -	300 - -	-
nt Overseers - - - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	12	1,125 5 -	4	320 - -	1,445 5 -	-
TOTAL Upper Subordinate - - -	2	360 14 2	5	850 - -	13	1,247 1 6	7	670 - -	3,127 15 8	-
Lower Subordinate Branch :										
-Overseers, 1st Class - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	465 - -	-
„ 2d „ - - - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	90 - -	-
„ 3d „ - - - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	435 - -	-
TOTAL Lower Subordinate - - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	990 - -	-
Establishment - - - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	1,858 - -	-
AND TOTAL P. W. Establishments	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	10,986 13 8	-
ort and Marine Establishments -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	1,784 - -	-
al Establishment - - - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	692 - -	-
									Rs. 13,462 13 8	

-The salaries entered above include Military allowances payable by the Public Works Department, which are subject to change on the promotion of incumbents.

No. 55, dated 6th June 1863.

NOTIFICATION,—By the Right Honourable the Governor General, Public Works Department.

The following officers and upper subordinates attached to the Upper Godavery Works are brought upon the strength of the Public Works Department of the Central Provinces, with effect from the 1st May 1863 :—

*Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, with
powers of Chief Engineer.*

Captain F. T. Haig, R. E.

Executive Engineer, 1st Class.

Schmidt, Mr. B.

Assistant Engineers, 1st Class.

De Gronsilliers, Mr. E.

Montgomery, Lieut. P., R. E.

Roberts, Lieut. W. M., R. E.

Assistant Engineers, 1st Class—contd.

Tyndall, Mr. R.

Vanstavern, Mr. T.

Assistant Engineer, 2d Class.

M'Kennie, Mr. R.

Assistant Engineer, 2d Class, Temporary.

Begbie, Lieut. G., Madras Staff Corps.

Probationary Assistant Engineers.

Pullen, Mr. J. M. W.

Rhind, Mr. R. H.

Sub-Engineer, 3d Class.

Walker, Mr. G.

Supervisors.

M'Gregor, Corporal D., Madras Sappers and Miners, with temporary rank of Sub-Engineer, 3d Class.

Stephenson, Sergeant L., with temporary rank of Sub-Engineer, 3d Class.

Gilshnan, Mr. S.

Assistant Supervisors.

Glass, Mr. G.

Midford, Mr. J. G.

Temporary Assistant Supervisors.

Harris, Mr. W. H.

M'Laren, Private J.

Overseer.

Venkataratnum, Mr. D.

Temporary Overseers.

Eaton, Mr. D. H.

Jemson, Mr. J.

Temporary Assistant Overseers.

Barnes, Mr. J. H.

Barrow, 2d Corporal P.

Bell, " " H.

Brumall, " " F.

Calliford, Mr. E.

Chippett, 2d Corporal H.

Cole, Mr. W. J.

Cooper, 1st Corporal R.

Cormac, 2d " J.

Evans, 1st " W.

Flecknoe, 1st " C.

Manger, 2d " N. C.

Ramsden, 1st " —

Ross, Mr. J.

Walton, 2d Corporal T.

Wells, " " C.

— No. 7. —

PUBLIC WORKS DESPATCH from the Government of India to the Secretary of State, dated 9 December 1863, No. 79.

WE have the honour to forward herewith the proceedings* of this Government in reference to the works on the Godavery River, since the receipt of your Despatch, No. 29, dated 14th August 1862.

* December 1862, Nos. 55-7.

(G. G.'s) June 1863, Nos. 15-6.

" July " Nos. 4-6

" " " Nos. 30-7.

" September 1863, No. 11.

2. These proceedings, as regards the general administration of the works in question, will be found in full in our Resolution, No. 5088, dated 29th December 1862; and in our Secretary's letter to the Officiating Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 1388, dated 14th July last. In the former of these documents are our detailed instructions in regard to the transfer of the control of the work from the Madras Government to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

3. The most important of the papers now transmitted, is a report by the Officiating Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, on the subject of these projected works. The general conclusions arrived at are as follows:

4. The works at the first barrier are estimated to cost 12 lakhs; those at the second, 7 lakhs, or together, a maximum of 20 lakhs, according as the greater or less of two alternative plans is selected; those at the third barrier, 15 lakhs; the works between the barriers will cost $6\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, and those above the third barrier about 6 lakhs, so that the whole work will probably cost $46\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs for the minor project, or $59\frac{1}{4}$ for the major. This would give navigation from the falls of the Wurda to the gorge of the Godavery, a distance of 350 miles, for vessels of two feet draught, for five or six months in the year, and for the greater part of this time, for vessels of from three to five feet draught.

5. In order to maintain navigation throughout the year, it would be necessary to have recourse to storage reservoirs, which would involve great outlay, and extensive and unparalleled engineering operations, of very questionable efficacy. It is not essential to substantial utility that such communications should be permanently open; and in this particular instance, we are of opinion that partial communication, such as would be afforded by the Godavery, without an artificial supply of water, would quite suffice for the traffic that would present itself, for at least a long time to come. The more limited scheme, moreover, is complete in itself, and may safely be discussed quite independently of any question of storage of water.

6. The Officiating Chief Commissioner recommends that the project should be limited still further, and for the present that it should include only those at the first and second barriers, and the clearance of the river bed to the foot of the third barrier.

barrier. If the work were thus limited, the estimated cost would be reduced by 21 lakhs. A necessary supplement of the project thus restricted would be a road from Chanda to the foot of the third barrier, a distance of 75 miles, and estimated roughly by Officiating Chief Commissioner at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs.

7. The foregoing estimates are of course very vague, but they are the best we have at present. It is not apparent even whether past expenditure is included in them.

8. Judging only from the information now before us, it would appear expedient to limit operations as suggested to the portion of the work below the third barrier; but we have refrained from giving any decision on the subject until the opinion of the engineers has been considered. But in any case we concur with the Officiating Chief Commissioner in considering a good road from Chanda to the foot of third barrier a necessary supplement of the scheme, for, even if the complete project be carried out, the road would still serve as a feeder. A road is already under construction between Chanda and Nagpoor. In connexion with this subject, we have directed a report to be prepared on the general question of feeding roads to the river.

9. We have hitherto received no designs or estimates of any of the Godavery works. Those at the first barrier are in progress on designs which have been approved by the Madras Government, though they have not yet been submitted for our approval. We have directed that all works at this point which are actually on hand, shall be vigorously carried out on those designs, but we have forbidden the commencement of any distinctly new work until the project shall have received the approval of the Supreme Government, except under special authority. And we have caused to be impressed on the engineers the importance of completing the designs and estimates without loss of time.

10. The permanent works at the second barrier have not yet been begun, and they will not be begun (beyond the preparation, under our permission, of materials) without the previous sanction by this Government of detailed plans and estimates, the early preparation of which has been urged as the one thing essential as regards this portion of the project.

11. We have permitted the completion of the tramways round the first and second barriers, but have ordered that at the third barrier to be stopped, unless it should be much nearer completion than it appeared to be from the report before us.

12. We have under consideration in the Home Department the expediency of carrying out the Officiating Chief Commissioner's suggestion to construct a line of telegraph, and establish postal communication between Nagpoor and Rajamundry, along the course of the Godavery.

13. You will observe that a proposition made by Mr. Stanborough, who was encouraged, in the previous year, to send goods down the Godavery, and succeeded in doing so, has led to our discussing the principles which should regulate the use of the transport agency established for the purposes of the works, in connexion with the creation of a traffic. With reference to this important subject, we beg to solicit your attention to the Governor General's Resolution, No. 1350, dated 10th July.

DOCUMENTS to accompany Proceedings, December 1862, Nos. 55 to 57.

Letter from Secretary, Government of Madras, No. 1091, dated 19 May 1862.

Memorandum by Officiating Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, dated 20 August 1862.

Public Works Department, Resolution, No. 5088-90 A., dated 29 December 1862.

Governor General's Proceedings, June 1863, Nos. 15 and 16.

From Captain Haig, District Engineer, Upper Godavery, dated 19 May 1863.

To Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 1031, dated 13 June 1863.

Governor General's Proceedings, July 1863, Nos. 4 to 6.

From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 85, dated 24 January 1863.

To Chief Commissioner, No. 1388, dated 14 July 1863.

To Home Department, No. 1389, dated 14 July 1863.

Governor General's Proceedings, July 1863, Nos. 30 to 37.

From H. Stanborough, Esq., dated 4 October 1862.
 From H. Stanborough, Esq., dated 24 October 1862.
 From Foreign Department, No. 2347, dated 5 December 1862.
 From Secretary, Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 125, dated 31 January 1863.
 From H. Stanborough, Esq., dated 2 January 1863.
 From Secretary to Government of Madras, No. 710, dated 21 March 1863.
 From Deputy Chief Engineer, Madras, No. 558, dated 19 February 1863, and Captain Haig's Report, dated 23 January 1863.
 Public Works Department, Resolution, Nos. 1350 to 1353, dated 10 July 1863.

Governor General's Proceedings, September 1863, No. 11.

Public Works Department, Resolution, No. 2137, Governor General, dated 11 September 1863.

Enclosures in No. 7.

No. 1091, dated 19th May 1862.

From Lieutenant Colonel *W. H. Horsley*, Secretary to Government of Fort St. George, in the Public Works Department, to Secretary to Government of India, Public Works Department.

I AM directed by his Excellency the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of Proceedings of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, No. 1568 of the 30th ultimo, and, with reference to paragraph 8 relating to the transfer of the Godavery Navigation Works to the Central Provinces, to state that, in the opinion of his Excellency in Council, it is a change much to be desired; for, inasmuch as the Chief Commissioner of those Provinces has a direct interest in a work which will provide a communication from the interior to the Coast, and is in a more favourable position to command labour and exercise efficient supervision, he will also be best able to estimate the value of trade likely to flow from the interior to the Coast, and will therefore be in a better position than the Government of Madras can ever be, to determine the importance of the undertaking and the character of the works required to perfect it.

2. I am directed further to add, that this Government will be prepared to transfer the services of Captain Haig, and the other officers now employed on the Godavery, together with all the plant, steamers, boats, &c., which have been provided for the transport of goods, as well as to render the most cordial co-operation and assistance in the working of this change.

3. It is possible that, in carrying out the best scheme for the improvement of the navigation, an annicut will be required about 20 miles above Rajahmundry. This annicut the Government of Madras would desire themselves to construct for the sake of the extension which it would afford to the system of irrigation already established in the Godavery District.

Dated 20th August 1862.

Memorandum,—By *R. Temple*, Esq., Officiating Chief Commissioner of Central Provinces, *en route* Dowlaishwaram.

NAVIGATION WORKS OF THE GODAVERY.

I HAVE traversed the navigable valley of the Godavery, including the valleys of the Pranheeta and Wurda, and have seen the valleys of its feeders for several miles past their confluence with the main stream. The Delta of the Godavery is beyond the jurisdiction of the Central Provinces; but in order to understand everything relating to the river, I have passed backwards and forwards through that country also, visiting to Dowlaishwaram and the port of Cocanada.

2. I will hereafter submit a full report on the valley of the Godavery, embodying all the topographical and commercial information that can at present be obtained; but, in the meantime, having had much opportunity of inquiring into the navigation works of the Godavery, I now submit the practical conclusions I have arrived at. I have, with this view, had full communication with the Superintendent, Captain Haig, and with his officers.

3. The navigable track to which I shall have to refer extends from the falls of the Wurda, near Hingunghat, the cotton mart, to that gorge where the Godavery breaks through the range of the Eastern Ghat Mountains, a total distance of 400 miles. The above extent of river falls within the jurisdiction of the Central Provinces. The sketch map

map accompanying will explain (better than I could in words) the general geography of the country.

4. It is well known that the Godavery River, as above described, is navigable for nearly half the year, except at those points where rocks extending over several miles obstruct the navigation. These three points are called the barriers. Below the gorge in the Eastern Ghat Hills above mentioned to the sea, there is no difficulty in the navigation.

5. At first there were two kinds of navigation thought of; first, monsoon, from June to November; second, dry weather, from December to May. The original plan was to remove the obstructions at the three barriers, so as to render these points equally navigable with the rest of the river, during a considerable portion of the year. This was chiefly for monsoon navigation. The secondary plan was to improve the whole line (barriers included) so as to indefinitely increase the period of navigation. This was chiefly for dry weather navigation.

6. There was a further plan of rendering the Wurda navigable above its falls to Natchungaum.

7. As might have been expected, the river proves to be less and less navigable in the dry season, as you advance upwards, and, above the 3d barrier, it becomes much inferior to what had been anticipated.

8. The works first projected were not sufficient to meet the requirements as now known, and consequently the projects have been largely increased and developed.

9. The main descriptions of works, as now proposed, are as follows:—For 1st barrier annicut at head, and canal of 25 miles with locks.

10. For the 2d barrier, annicut with a short canal of five miles with locks. The original project was an annicut with locks in the river bed; this has now been abandoned.

11. For the 3d barrier, annicut at head with canal of 33 miles, with locks. So much for barriers.

12. For the river itself, that is, for its intermediate reaches,—first, clearing navigable passage of detached rocks generally; second, cutting through ridge of sand-stone rocks at Albaka (between 1st and 2d barriers); third, groins* in shoal points of river bed to confine and regulate flow of stream; fourth, the general construction of towing-paths* on one or other of the banks, according to circumstances.

*These are of stone, permanent; the temporary work of same kind, Bandal, is of wood and grass.

13. There are besides some important works for improving the navigation between the falls of the Wurda and the 3d barrier. These consist of, firstly, two or three annicuts, and possibly a short canal, the object of which would be to ensure a certain depth of water in the river itself; and, secondly, of reservoirs within some reasonable distance of the river, where water might be stored to be introduced into the river as occasion might require.

14. Lastly, for the 2d barrier, a revised project has been thought of, whereby the difficulties of that barrier would be overcome in a manner similar to that adopted at the other two barriers, namely, an annicut and canal of, perhaps, 40 miles. This project has not, however, been matured, and can only be stated as a possible alternative, which would be much more expensive than the first plan (namely, annicuts and locks in the river bed); but the annicut in this project would have a great effect on the reach above the barrier, and thereby greatly improve the navigation there, besides removing the difficulties of the barrier.

15. The cost of these various works may be estimated as follows in lakhs and fractions:

1st Barrier.

Annicut and entrance lock	-	-	-	-	-	4 lakhs.
Canal and locks at lower end	-	-	-	-	-	8 „
In all	-	-	-	-	-	12 lakhs.

The first estimate showed $8\frac{1}{2}$, but the revised estimate will show $4 + 8$, or 12 lakhs.*

2d Barrier.

						Lesser Project†
Annicut with entrance lock	-	-	-	-	-	4 lakhs.
Canal with locks at tail	-	-	-	-	-	3 „
In all	-	-	-	-	-	7 lakhs.

The

* The quantities fixed in first estimate hold good, but revision has reference to enhanced rates of labour and materials.

† This has not been estimated in detail, but the aggregate cost is assumed with some certainty.

The cost of the major project has not been at all estimated, but may be roughly assumed thus:—

Annicut with entrance lock	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 lakhs.
Canal with locks	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 „
In all	-	-	-	-	-	-	16 lakhs.

This is quite vague, but it may be assumed, with some certainty, that the aggregate would not exceed 20 lakhs.

3d Barrier.

Annicut with entrance lock	-	-	-	-	-	-	1½ lakhs.
Canal with locks intermediate and at tail	-	-	-	-	-	-	13 „
In all	-	-	-	-	-	-	14½ or 15 lakhs.

This has not been estimated for in detail, but the cost may be assumed with some certainty.

16. The cost for the barriers would stand thus:—

	Lesser Project.	Major Project.
1st barrier	12 lakhs.	12 lakhs.
2d „	7 „	20 „
3d „	15 „	15 „
TOTAL	34 lakhs.	47 lakhs.

The cost for works in the river (exclusive of barriers) might be thus taken:—

I. General clearance of detached rocks, at a half lakh for each of the three reaches, 1½ lakhs.

II. Albaka Ridge, originally estimated at 30,000 rupees, by revised estimate (owing to increased prices) 70,000, or say ¾ lakh.

III. Groins in shoals, 3½ lakhs for three reaches, or about one lakh for each reach. The shoals in the second and third reaches are not accurately known, but they are well known in the first reach, and from this knowledge the cost of the whole has been assumed.

IV. Towing-paths, ½ lakh.

V. Annicuts above 3d barrier; four annicuts at 1½ lakhs each, 6 lakhs. This is only a vague rough estimate.

VI. Reservoirs cannot at present be even approximately estimated.

17. The aggregate cost for the river works, exclusive of barriers, will amount to—

I.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1½ lakhs.
II.	-	-	-	-	-	-	¾ „
III.	-	-	-	-	-	-	3½ „
IV.	-	-	-	-	-	-	½ „
V.	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 „
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	12¼

This being exclusive of reservoirs, and also exclusive of any works above the falls of the Wurda.

18. The grand total would stand thus:—

	Lesser Project.	Greater Project.
Barriers	34 lakhs.	47 lakhs.
River	12¼ „	12¼ „
TOTAL	46¼ lakhs	59¼ lakhs.

That is, the works from the falls of the Wurda to the Godavery gorge would cost 46¼ lakhs, without the enlarged plan for the 2d barrier.

In the first case, allowing an extra margin for errors in estimate and unforeseen contingencies



34. The financial effect of my recommendation would be that an expenditure up to 25 lakhs be proceeded with. For the several items of cost for that portion of the scheme which I recommended for immediate and primary prosecution, may be thus extracted from the foregoing summary :—

1st barrier	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 lakhs.
2d barrier, lesser scheme	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 „
River works to foot of 3d barrier	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6½ „
TOTAL										25½ lakhs.

and these particular items are based, not on rough calculations, but upon regular detailed estimates, revised after some experience of actual work on the spot.

35. Now, considering the sums that have been allowed for the present and past years, (five and four lakhs respectively), it hardly seems unreasonable to hope for an assignment of seven lakhs per annum, if Government should decide on opening the river within a reasonable time, and certainly the existing establishments could without difficulty be so strengthened as to supervise an expenditure at the above annual rate. By these means, then, two barriers out of the three, and nearly 300 miles out of the 400, would be cleared and open for navigation within four years.

If the work be prosecuted at all, it does seem really necessary to do it at the above speed, otherwise the construction would be protracted over an indefinite period.

36. But further, it would be practicable to spend with due supervision an assignment of 10 lakhs a-year, if that were allowed. Then the works to the above extent would be completed within 2½ years; at the present rate of annual assignment, four or five lakhs, it would take five or six years to execute this work.

37. Supposing that the prosecution of work, as above recommended, were decided upon, then it would be necessary to provide good land communication from the valley of the Wurda to the foot of the 3d barrier. The road from Nagpoor to Chanda is already under construction. It would be necessary to extend that line to the head of the 3d barrier at the villages of Kirmiree and Salgaon, a distance of 40 miles, running through a valley for the most part rich. Thence the road should be carried from Salgaon at the head of the barrier to Moogeelee at the foot, a distance of 30 miles, following nearly the course of the unfinished present tramway. This road (Chanda to Moogeelee), distance 70 miles in all, at the rate of 6,000 rupees a-mile (usually assumed in the Nagpoor Province), would cost 2½ lakhs. Under any circumstances, whether the navigation were extended to the valley of the Wurda or not, this road would be useful, and its advantages would remain. But this subsidiary road should be kept distinct from the navigation project.

38. Respecting the tramways, I would recommend the earliest completion of the 1st and 2d, as they are so nearly finished. This would cost less than a lakh of rupees. During the period while the permanent works might be under construction, they would keep open a certain amount of traffic, and they would be of assistance in the construction of the works. As regards the 3d tramway, I would not, under the above circumstances, proceed with it. It has advanced but a slight way as yet, and would be superseded by the road above recommended.

39. As regards the traffic on these tramways, and on the steamers which ply in the intermediate reaches, it is as yet nothing, for, though the steamers ply with some regularity, the tramways are not one of them open. The only work done is the conveyance of some Government stores and Government passengers.

40. But the Government Transit Agency have advertised to convey goods by steamer and tramway at the rate of an anna per ton per mile, and if the route shall be so opened as to enable them to do this really, then, I think, that the rate is a favourable one for trade. I believe that, at this rate, it will cost much less to convey a ton of cotton from Hingunghat to Cocanada by this transit, than from Hingunghat to Bombay, by the existing land carriage. Whether this Transit Agency to Cocanada could compete with the railway to Bombay, when that shall be opened, is a question that may be discussed separately. But I apprehend that in the mean time if tramways for the 1st and 2d barriers, and a road for the 3d barrier, were opened, and if there were steamers with good boats in tow, plying in the intermediate reaches from June to October, then a considerable amount of traffic of the valley of the Wurda would be attracted.

41. Whether, in a commercial sense, such a traffic would pay, that is, cover the annual cost of establishments of the tramways, of the boats, of the steamers; and the interest on cost of boats, steamers, and tramways, is another question. But, recently the Transit Agency calculated that, if they secured a custom of 5,000 tons down and 2,000 tons up, the expenses, as above described, would be paid.

42. On the whole, these considerations point to the desirability of maintaining the Transit Agency for the present, even supposing the permanent works to be proceeded with, of at once completing the 1st and 2d tramways, and of opening out the road on the

the 3d barrier. If the latter road were opened out at first for present purposes, it might be improved hereafter.

43. I have perused copy of a memorandum by Lieutenant Colonel H. Bruce, on the subject of the Godavery navigation, and I concur generally in the recommendations and suggestions therein contained.

44. I cannot close this memorandum without adding my testimony to the practical and energetic character of Captain Haig's plans and proceedings.

No. 3694, dated 20 September 1862.

Endorsed by Public Works Department.

Forwarded to Colonel Bruce, Inspector General of Police, for information.

Nos. 5088—90 A, dated 29 December, 1862.

RESOLUTION,—By the Government of India, in the Public Works Department.

Read the following papers :—

Public Works Department Resolution Nos. 1567—71, dated 30th April 1862, paragraph 8.

Letter from Secretary to Government of Madras, No. 1091, dated 19th May 1862.

Despatch to Secretary of State, No. 33, dated 7th June 1862.

Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 29, dated 14th August 1862.

Memorandum by Officiating Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, upon the works on the Upper Godavery, dated 20th August 1862.

OBSERVATIONS.—The receipt of the Despatch, No. 29, of the 14th August 1862, from the Secretary of State approving of the proposal to transfer the works on the Upper Godavery from Madras to the Central Provinces, in which proposal the Government of Madras has expressed its entire concurrence, renders it necessary to consider the measures proper to be taken for carrying on the works, and for effecting the transfer.

2. The first point calling for attention is the character of the works to be dealt with. It is not, however, here necessary to enter into detail on the nature of these works, but it will be sufficient, for the purpose of considering the transfer of them, to remark, that they consist in overcoming the obstacles to the navigation at what are termed the three great barriers on the river Godavery, and in improving the bed of the river in other places. A brief but clear *resumé* of the project is given in the Memorandum by the Officiating Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, dated 20th August, made after a tour from the upper barriers on the Godavery to the sea coast at Cocanada; the estimates he gives in it are, of course, of the very roughest character.

3. For the first or lowest barrier, the works proposed are an annicut to raise the water, with a canal passing round the barrier, to cost 12 lakhs. This work is in full progress. For the works at the second barrier, there are two projects, one for an annicut and short canal, estimated to cost seven lakhs; the other for an annicut with a longer canal, estimated at 16 lakhs, or more probably, 20 lakhs. For the third barrier the project is also an annicut and canal, to cost, say, 15 lakhs.

4. Besides these, there is the cost of clearances of the river bed, &c., set down at 12½ lakhs. This brings up the cost of the whole project to 46½ or 59½ lakhs, according as the lesser or greater scheme is adopted at the second barrier.

5. The Officiating Chief Commissioner, however, for the reasons given in his memorandum, would modify this scheme considerably. He considers that the expenditure on the third barrier would not be calculated to bring a return at all proportionate to what may fairly be anticipated from the rest of the outlay, by reason of the diminished water supply in the upper part of the river; and he would be disposed to recommend, in the first instance, at any rate, that the scheme should be confined to the extension of the navigation to the foot of the third barrier, and he would adopt the lesser of the two schemes for the second barrier. This reduces the estimate to—

First barrier	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	lakhs.
Second barrier	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	”
River works to foot of third barrier	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6½	”
TOTAL								25½	lakhs.

which

which, however, is understood to be exclusive of 9½ lakhs spent up to July 1862. It may be gathered that Captain Haig generally shares in the views expressed by Mr. Temple upon the scope and mode of carrying out the project.

6. The Chief Commissioner, then, assuming that the minor project, roughly estimated at 25½ lakhs, will be the one adopted by Government, proposes that funds should be allowed to such extent as to admit of the work being finished in two-and-a-half or three years. The Governor General in Council considers that some such provision will be quite essential if the work in that difficult country is to be carried on with regularity and vigour.

7. The Chief Commissioner further considers that 10 lakhs ought to be supplied this year, including the four lakhs already granted. Two lakhs have been quite lately allotted* from the Government of India Reserve, which would therefore leave four more to be supplied. But, from the correspondence lately received from Madras, it does not appear that Captain Haig expects to be able to spend more than two lakhs in addition to what he has just got. More, however, will be given if required this season, as a special case; but it must be understood that, in future years, the Budget allotment is to be strictly kept to. The grant already given, according to the Chief Commissioner's estimate, would leave 21½ lakhs to be issued. A sum of eight lakhs has been granted for 1863-64, and, if essential, something more may, perhaps, be given hereafter. A similar grant may also be taken as the basis for the operations of 1864-65, and the arrangements to be made by the engineers for labour and materials should be framed accordingly.

*Letter to Secretary to the Government of Madras, No. 4887, dated 12 December 1862.

8. Next, as regards estimates. It is very undesirable that large works like these should be going on without regular sanctioned estimates; but, except one for the works at the 1st barrier, it is believed that none are yet ready, while that one has not yet reached this office. The Government of Madras should now be requested to send it up. At the same time these works are in such a state of progress that it would be very difficult to stop them to await an estimate; nor would the Government of India desire to do so, even were it practicable, a general sanction having been long since given to their prosecution. Captain Haig should, however, be urged to press on the completion of the estimates, which must be submitted in a complete form, although the works may be allowed to go on meanwhile unchecked.

9. Next, as regards the transfer of the establishment and works. The Governor General in Council considers that it will be the most convenient course to make the formal transfer from the 1st May next. Until that time Captain Haig will continue to receive his instructions on current business from the Government of Madras; but it will serve to make the transfer easy if he is enjoined to keep the Administration of the Central Provinces informed of all that goes on of importance in connexion with the works. All matters having reference to the future arrangements of the works after the 1st May next, and the re-organisation of the establishments, may better be dealt with through the channel of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, Captain Haig supplying copies of his letters to the Madras Government also.

10. His Excellency in Council is of opinion also that, in consideration of the important nature of the charge, and in recognition of his arduous exertions on these works, it will be proper to promote Captain Haig to the rank of Chief Engineer, 3d class, and to constitute the works a separate Chief Engineership, the operations of which will be entrusted to Captain Haig, under the direction of the Chief Commissioner, in communication with the Public Works Secretary of the Central Provinces. This will be done accordingly when the other necessary subsidiary arrangements have been completed.

11. His Lordship in Council is further of opinion that the establishment attached to the works should, as far as is practicable, be transferred to the regular Public Works Establishments of the Government of India. What they now consist of cannot be told from any information in this Department. There are apparently two young officers of Engineers as assistants, as well as a traffic agent and a labour agent, besides one or two other assistants, and, doubtless, a staff of subordinates, whose salaries are apparently charged to the works against the general grant.

12. The Government of Madras will, therefore, be requested to furnish, in complete detail, a list of this establishment, with a report of the qualifications and services, pay, &c. of each person. On a consideration of this, those who are qualified for the general duties of the Department will be brought on to the regular establishment of the Government of India, and the others retained for their special duties on their present salaries.

13. Captain Haig also should be requested to submit a proposal (through the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces), for organising the works into two or more executive divisions, and to state what addition to his staff he considers essential to ensure the works being carried on efficiently. If the existing staff be shown to be insufficient for the works, as is understood to be the case, measures will be taken for transferring the requisite number of executive engineers and subordinates at once. Two young probationary assistants have already been sent down, and there are several supernumerary subordinates in the North Western Provinces and Punjab available for employment.

14. Of course, on the transfer being made, the procedure generally of the whole of the accounts will be carried on in accordance with the system in force under the Government of India. And, considering the large anticipated outlay, it seems necessary, in order to ensure the expenditure being incurred in a methodical way, and that the disbursements may be accounted for in an intelligible and satisfactory form, that a regular Accounts Department should be organised for these works. The operations of the Public Works Department in other provinces have been so much impeded in former years from inattention to this provision, and the bringing accounts into order is so difficult and expensive, if once they are allowed to fall into disorder, that it will be good economy to have the staff of accountants quite efficient at first starting. Even now it may be a difficult task to take up the accounts of the works from the 1st May, as there has been already a large expenditure on stores, the accounts of which will possibly require much labour to reduce them to the prescribed form. The Inspector General of Accounts should be instructed to arrange for the transfer of a deputy controller and small staff of accountants to be placed in communication with Captain Haig for these objects, and to issue such special orders to the Controller and Captain Haig as he may think necessary on the general subject.

15. Lastly, it is essential that a Budget of the regular form should be submitted for the year 1863-64 by Captain Haig. The Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, should be requested to take the needful measures for having this done, and to bear in mind that, however desirous the Government of India may be to push on these works to completion, it must insist on thorough regularity in all that concerns the accounts and financial operations relating to them.

16. As regards the establishment which has been organized for the transport of private goods and passengers, as well as for stores for the service of the works, the Governor-General in Council has great doubts whether it is expedient to attempt to force traffic into this channel in any unnatural way, and he is disposed to think that it may be well to have this branch of the establishment for the present organized on such a scale only as may be sufficient for the requirements of the works alone. The Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, may, however, be requested to submit his views on this point.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to—

The Government of Madras, with reference to Colonel Horsley's letter, No. 1091, dated 19th May 1862.

The Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, in continuation of the Public Works Department Resolution, No. 1571, dated 30th April 1862.

The Financial Department, in continuation of Resolution, No. 1567, dated 30th April 1862.

Captain F. T. Haig, District Engineer, Upper Godavery, for information.

From Captain *F. T. Haig*, District Engineer, Upper Godavery, to Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, in the Public Works Department, dated 19 May 1863.

I HAVE the honour to request the instructions of the Chief Commissioner regarding the extent and nature of the house accommodation to be provided at the public expense for the Europeans and natives employed upon the Upper Godavery works.

2. Hitherto no definite system has been followed, but, in most instances, houses of a very temporary and, I am inclined to think, very insufficient description have been built, out of the estimates, at all the places where work has been in progress. In two or three instances houses of a somewhat more substantial kind have been built by officers at their own expense.

3. As, however, the provision of buildings adapted to the climate will involve considerable expense, and as individual opinions may be expected to differ as to the amount and nature of the accommodation to which each European officer or subordinate is entitled, it is desirable that some rule should be at once laid down, and, if necessary, standard plans and estimates submitted for approval.

4. I am not indeed aware that houses are generally provided at the public expense for the *employés* of the Public Works Department; such was certainly not the case during the construction of the irrigation works in the Rajahmundry District, where each Officer
at

at least had to find his own shelter. The case, however, of the Upper Godavery may, perhaps, be considered exceptional. Not only is a much more substantial and well fitted building required than is necessary in more healthy districts, but there is little or no probability of more than a tithe of the houses required, while the works are in progress, finding tenants after their completion, so that not only is the necessary outlay greater in the first instance, but also there is little hope of any return from it, beyond the mere occupation of the house by the owner for an uncertain period, which is never likely to exceed three years.

5. Under these circumstances, I would recommend that Government should provide the necessary shelter, the cost being included in the estimates for the various works, and a certain fixed rate being charged for rent.

6. With regard to the description of building, it is desirable that no more should be spent upon the houses than the climate renders absolutely necessary for the preservation of the health of the inmates. The walls should, I think, be built either of sundried brick-in-mud, or of stone-in-mud; mortar being substituted for mud in the foundations.

The roofs should, as far as possible, be terraced, as thatch is objectionable, both from its constant liability to destruction by fire, and also from the frequent repairs and renewals it requires. It will be desirable, however, not to lay down too precise a rule upon this point, as in some cases the necessity for providing immediate shelter may render the adoption of grass thatch, which may almost always be got near at hand, preferable to terracing, for which the materials may not be so readily available.

Tiles might, in some instances, be substituted for terrace work with advantage.

The walls should be plastered, and the floors either tiled or well laid in concrete.

The basement should never be less than two feet above the ground level.

Batten doors and batten and glass windows should be provided.

7. In reference to the amount of accommodation to be allowed in each case, the Europeans may, I think, be divided into three classes as under; and I would recommend that the following number and size of rooms should be allowed to each:—

	Rooms.					Servants' Houses.	Stables for 1 Horse.
	24'	16'	16'	16'	Bath.		
Executive Engineer - - - -		1	2		2	6	2
Assistant Engineers, and all other members of the Engineer Establishment -	18'	16'					
		1	1		1	4	2
Married men - - - - -		1	2		2	4	2
All members of the Upper Subordinate Establishment - - - - -		-	2		1	3	1
Married men - - - - -		-	2		2	3	1

If the Chief Commissioner will state how far the above suggestions meet with his approval, and what alterations and modifications he would wish made, plans and estimates can at once be prepared, and will form a standard for all future operations on the river.

8. With regard to the amount of rent to be charged; hitherto the rate fixed has been 18 per cent. per annum on the actual cost of the building. This, though not excessive in the case of such temporary structures as have been hitherto erected, might, perhaps, be too much for the more expensive buildings now contemplated. This point can, perhaps, be best settled after the estimates have been submitted.

9. Coolies and other native workmen have always had their houses provided at the cost of Government, and pay no rent, but clerks, writers, storekeepers, and men of that class pay at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum on the cost of the houses they occupy. I would propose to give such men generally two rooms each of 14' 14', the roof being thatched, the walls of mud, with batten doors (rough), and the floor raised at least two feet above the ground.

10. I should mention that, in drawing up the above proposed scale of rooms for Europeans, I have been guided chiefly by the Table given at page 68 of the Public Works Code.

11. I should also state that, in consequence of the near approach of the rainy season,

I have been compelled to authorise the Executive Engineers at the 1st and 2d barriers to proceed at once with the construction of houses for themselves, and such of their subordinates as are not yet provided for. The case was of that emergent character that no other course was possible. The Executive Engineers have, however, been instructed to hasten the preparation of the estimates for the buildings in hand, with a view to their early submission for sanction.

12. The necessary clearing of jungle and improvements of drainage in the Station of Domagoodium was also a work which could not be deferred till the monsoon, and I have therefore desired the Executive engineer to proceed with it also, pending the sanction of estimates, which it is one of his first duties to submit.

Owing to the great amount of unusually severe sickness which has prevailed during this hot season, it was impossible to prepare the above estimates in time to admit of the execution of the works being deferred till their sanction, and I trust the Chief Commissioner will under the circumstances, approve the orders I gave upon the subject, as above stated, before leaving the district.

No. 1031, dated 13 June 1863.

From Lieutenant Colonel *R. Strachey*, R.E., Secretary to government of India, Public Works Department, with Governor General, to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

I AM directed by His Excellency to acknowledge your demi-official note of 28th May 1863, forwarding a letter from Captain F. Haig, stating that he had, in anticipation of sanction, given orders to the Executive engineers at the 1st and 2nd barriers in the Upper Godavery works, to build houses for themselves and subordinates.

2. Under the peculiar circumstances of the works on the Godavery, His Excellency the Governor-General is pleased to confirm Captain Haig's order, but at the same time I am to remark that His Lordship would have been better pleased had the proposal been submitted for sanction in the regular manner. Captain Haig having been for a long time conversant with these works and their requirements, there seems no sufficient excuse for his not having thought of this necessity early in the season, and His Excellency hopes that this will be the last occasion on which such exceptional courses will be necessary; the fact of Captain Haig having been, at the time he gave directions, on leave at Madras, makes the case yet more out of order.

3. His Excellency, however, is of opinion that the scale laid down by Captain Haig for quarters for subordinates in the Public Works Department and Office Clerks, &c., should be so far modified that one room only to each man should be allowed for the present. It is not at all known what outlay may be involved in permitting the construction of these buildings, and there seems reason to think that the establishments on the Godavery works are in excess of what the Government of India is likely to sanction for a continuance. Pending further information on these points, the restrictions above laid down must be enforced.

4. It must be borne in mind that the provision of these houses for the establishments on the Godavery works is to be looked on altogether as an unexceptional indulgence, and will form no precedent in other cases. Also, full rent will be charged, commensurate with the actual cost of the buildings. These should be constructed in the most economical manner, consistent with their objects, and a power of lasting five or six years.

5. I am to request that a complete statement of the buildings actually put in hand, and of those proposed, showing the strength of establishments to be provided for at each place, and the probable outlay, should be submitted at once. On receipt of this information, the questions of the exact rent to be charged, and of allowing a second room to subordinate officers and clerks, will be taken up.

From Lieutenant Colonel *H. Maxwell*, Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, in the Public Works Department, to Officiating Secretary to Government of India, Public Works Department, at the Presidency (No. 85), dated 24 January 1863.

I AM directed by the Officiating Chief Commissioner to acknowledge receipt of your No. 5089, dated 29th December 1862, on the subject of the River Godavery, and, in reference thereto, to submit a general report* which Mr. Temple has drawn up on the whole subject, and which comprises all that at present he has to submit.

* Copy forwarded separately.

2. The Officiating Chief Commissioner's opinion on the maintenance of the transit agency, as adverted to in paragraph 16 of the Resolution under acknowledgement, will be found in paragraphs 126 to 129, Section VI, of the Report now forwarded.

3. It remains for the Officiating Chief Commissioner to submit proposals in detail, regarding the formation of executive divisions (paragraph 13 of the Resolution), and the Budget of 1863-64 (paragraph 15). On these points he will cause further Despatches to be addressed to you after receiving the requisite report from Captain Haig.

4. Mr. Temple would, however, take this opportunity of soliciting that, if possible, several trained officers of real professional skill be deputed as soon as practicable to assist Captain Haig in framing the estimates required by paragraph 8. The present is the healthy season, that is from January to July, during which time alone officers can work with safety in those jungles. The Officiating Chief Commissioner is therefore anxious to take advantage of the working time for the framing of estimates.

5. Six printed copies of the general report are enclosed, as the document is necessarily a lengthy one. The printing has been done by the press attached to the Chief Commissioner's office, merely to render the report more easily readable, and to save the labour of manuscript. But no complete copies, except those forwarded to Government, and those for the use of the office itself, have been struck off.

REPORT on the GODAVERY, by *R. Temple, Esq.*, Officiating Chief Commissioner of
the Central Provinces.

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REPORT ON THE GODAVERY.

SECTION I.

GENERAL SCOPE AND CHARACTER OF THE NAVIGATION PROJECT.

THE Government of India having decided, by a Resolution, No. 5089, dated Fort William, the 29th December 1862, to entrust the control of the Navigation Works and Establishments on the Upper Godavery River to the Administration of the Central Provinces, I desire to submit, for the consideration of his Excellency the Viceroy in Council, such opinions and conclusions as I have been able to form regarding the navigation of that river, and the several matters connected therein. I have myself travelled up and down the river during the months of August and September last (1862), and have inspected both its banks throughout the whole distance over which the navigation has been practically contemplated; namely, from the Falls of the Wurda near Hingunghat, in the Nagpoor Province, to Dowlaishwaram near the sea, at which point the Delta commences. I have also visited Cocanada, which is the principal seaport where the inland navigation will terminate. During that tour I had the advantage of conferring with Captain Haig, and with all the officers of the Navigation Department; also with the civil officers belonging to the Central Provinces, stationed on the left bank of the river. The distance from the Falls of the Wurda to the gorge, where the Godavery breaks through the Eastern Ghât Mountains, amounts to 370 miles. The whole of that distance, so far as the left bank is concerned, lies within the Central Provinces, and, as far as the right bank is concerned, within the Nizam's dominions. Below the gorge the country belongs to the Madras Presidency, and the navigation is practicable during at least the greater part of the year. Above the Falls of the Wurda the navigation has never been attempted. It is, then, to the distance between the two extremities above-mentioned that the navigation questions relate.

The River Wurda.

2. The great natural drainage system, which consists of several rivers converging to the Godavery, and then flowing in an united stream to the sea, has been before described by me and others. It will now suffice to recapitulate, briefly, the names and characteristics of these. The first is the Wurda, which, rising in the Sautpoora Range, north-west of Nagpoor, flows south-east, separating the Nagpoor Province from Berar and the Nizam's dominions, till joined by the Pyneungunga a little before reaching Chanda. The Wurda then flows eastwards till joined by the Wynegunga. It is at the junction that the third or upper and greatest barrier or obstruction to navigation is met with. The length of the Wurda, from its source to its junction with the Wynegunga, is 250 miles. As the Wurda passes nearly opposite to Hingunghat, it is joined by a smaller stream called the Wunna; near this junction is the point called the Falls; from which, down to the barrier above-mentioned, the river is supposed to be navigable, at certain seasons, a distance of 101 miles.

3. The

3. The Pynegunga above-mentioned rises in the hills south of Berar, in the Deccan, The Pynegunga. and flows south-east for about 320 miles to its junction with the Wurda, running entirely through the Nizam's dominions. Information regarding this river is defective, but there is nothing known which would justify the belief of its being practically navigable. In September of 1862 Mr. Farley, under my direction, reached in a steamer about six miles up the Pynegunga, and was then brought up by a barrier of rocks.

4. The Wynegunga, above-mentioned, rises in the Sautpoora Hills, north of Nagpoor. The Wynegunga. Emerging from there it runs south, through the heart of the Nagpoor Province, to its junction with the Wurda, a distance of 430 miles. This river has been examined carefully by Messrs. Grossilier and Farley, in 1861, and must, I fear, be pronounced utterly unnavigable. This is a very unfortunate circumstance.

5. From the junction of the Wynegunga the river, comprising the waters of three The Pranheeta. rivers—the Wurda, the Pynegunga, and the Wynegunga—takes the name of Pranheeta, and flows south-east for 90 miles till joined by the Godavery Proper, nearly opposite Sironcha. The Pranheeta has indeed a bed of imposing dimensions, much greater than that of the Godavery Proper above the junction. The whole length of the Pranheeta below the barrier is navigable, at least in certain seasons. Near midway, on its right bank, it is joined by the Bibree, a lesser stream. The Pranheeta also separates the Nagpoor Province from the Nizam's dominions.

6. The Godavery above-mentioned rises in the Western Ghat Range, and flows south- The Godavery west through the Nizam's dominions till it joins the Pranheeta, about 650 miles distant Proper. from the source. It is believed to be navigable from the junction to Chinoor, a point about 20 miles up, but not much beyond. Even this section of navigable distance may be somewhat precarious. I myself tried to reach Chinoor by steamer in August 1862, but was not able to penetrate more than half way.

7. From their junction near Sironcha the two rivers, Pranheeta and Godavery, bear the The Great Goda- name of the Godavery alone, and retain that name down to the sea, a distance of 250 very. miles. But the Godavery, thus described, has three considerable affluents, namely, the Indrawutty, the Tal, and the Sibbree. All these join the left or British bank of the Godavery. It is remarkable that the river has no considerable feeder on its right bank.

8. The Indrawutty rises in the Eastern Ghat Range beyond Bustar; then flowing The Indrawutty. westwards, and afterwards turning abruptly southwards, it joins the Godavery about 25 miles below Sironcha, a total distance of about 300 miles. It is here that the second or middle of three barriers occurs. The Indrawutty flows, for the most part, through the Bustar State, which, though a dependency of Nagpoor, is yet not regular British territory. It has been examined, more or less, by Captain Glasfurd, Captain Steuart, and Dr. Cameron in 1861, and must, I fear, be pronounced quite unnavigable. At a place called Chitterkote, near Bustar, it has falls of considerable beauty, upwards of 70 feet high.

9. The Tal rises in the Beila-deela Hills, in the heart of the Bustar State, and flowing The Tal. southwards for about 100 miles, chiefly through that territory, joins the Godavery. For the last few miles before the junction it flows through British territory. It has been more or less examined by Captain Glasfurd, and is not navigable, except for a few miles above the junction. I myself reached in a steamer for about five miles.

10. The Sibbree rises in the Eastern Ghat Range within the Jyepoor State (belonging The Sibbree. to Madras Presidency): then flowing southwards for about 200 miles, and dividing the Jyepoor State from the Bustar State, it joins the Godavery. For the last 30 miles it runs through British territory. It has been carefully examined by Mr. Tuke, partially examined by Captain Glasfurd, and must be pronounced as quite unnavigable, except for about the last 20 miles above the junction. I went up this river for 10 miles, in a steamer, in August 1862.

11. Near Bhudrachellum, on the Godavery, between the junction of the Tal and the Sibbree, there occurs the first or lesser of the three barriers.

12. The main line of water-communication, then, may be thus stated in miles:—

	Miles.
From Falls of the Wurda to head of 3d Barrier	101
The length of Barrier	35
From foot of 3d Barrier to head of 2d Barrier	75
Length of 2d Barrier	14
From foot of 2d Barrier to head of 1st Barrier	68
Length of 1st Barrier to Bhudrachellum	20
From Bhudrachellum to Dowlaishwaram	98
From Dowlaishwaram to Cocanada on the Sea by Canal	34
Total	445

Total distance of river navigation.

13. It abates somewhat from the highest hopes which might be formed for improvement in this country, to reflect on the comparatively small proportion, out of so vast a river-system, which is actually navigable. So far as existing information can guide us, there is but little hope of navigation in the greater portion of the various rivers, and this somewhat untoward circumstance may be seen thus:—

	Total Miles.	Unnavigable.	Navigable.
Wurda - - - - -	250	149	101
Pynegunta - - - - -	320	314	6
Wynegunga - - - - -	430	430	0
Pranheeta - - - - -	90	35	55
Godavery Proper - - - - -	650	630	20
Godavery Great - - - - -	250	34	216
Indrawutty - - - - -	300	300	0
Tal - - - - -	120	115	5
Sibbree - - - - -	200	180	20
TOTAL Mileage - - -	2,610	2,187	423

Including
Dowlaiswara
ram Canal.

Thus, out of 2,610 total mileage, only 423 miles are navigable, the rest being unnavigable.

Navigation lasts for only half the year.

14. Again, it is to be borne in mind that even the navigable portion is not naturally navigable for more than five months, or less than half of the year; that is, only during the monsoon, or rainy season. During the rest of the year the rivers dwindle either into rapids running among the rocks, or into streamlets wandering over the sands. They do indeed rise in hill-ranges, and pass through hilly or undulating country, presenting a large area for drainage. But none of these hills are of great height. Nassick, at the source of the Godavery, stands at about 2,000 feet. The sources of the Wurda and Wynegunga are not above 3,000 feet high; that of the Pynegunta must be of less altitude; the sources of the Indrawutty, the Tal, and the Sibbree must be under 4,000 feet. Again, none of these hills have any perennial, constant, or even frequent supply of water. They have no inherent moisture, no constantly-recurring rain, no perpetual verdure. They are, like the plains, deluged for four months, and parched up for eight months in every year. For more than half the year, the vast area of country traversed by these rivers has its surface quite brown with aridity, except where there may be standing crops. Even the greater part of the jungle and forest sheds its leaves. The absorption of moisture then is unchecked. It is this general characteristic which so materially affects the character of the rivers, and so seriously detracts from the value of a river-system which, viewed on a map, would present such a promising appearance. As has been previously explained, the rivers swell rapidly and immensely soon after the rains commence, and subside and shrink soon after they cease. But in the navigable portions, the current of these rivers is not violent nor destructive, nor formed into whirlpools. It is comparatively sluggish, and runs, even in the flood-season, at an average of not more than three to four miles per hour. On the Godavery especially, it is observable that the Barriers form great successive steps in the general level of the ground, and regulate conveniently the fall in the intermediate reaches of the river. Exclusive of the Barriers, the general fall of the Godavery, not exceeding one foot per mile, is favourable both for constructing works for the improvement of navigation, and for conducting the navigation itself.

Navigation project

15. It is now seven years since the project of inland navigation for the Godavery and its affluents was framed in 1856, though the design was conceived several years previously. That project was to render the river navigable at three main points, where it is obstructed by rocky formations called Barriers, either by constructing works in the barriers themselves, or by conducting the navigation round the barriers by means of canals and anicuts. There were also to be various lesser works in the river-bed, in the intervals between and beyond the Barriers (which intervals are called reaches), and other subsidiary works for the maintenance of a supply of water. The cost of the main works would amount to some sum between half and three-quarters of a million of pounds sterling; and if all the works projected, subsidiary and other, were to be executed, the aggregate would exceed that sum. When this project was conceived and brought forward tangibly, it was calculated to carry inland navigation, for a distance of 450 miles from the seacoast, into the very heart of the Indian Peninsula, and to penetrate into the country of Nagpoor and Berar, which though extensive, and in parts rich and popular, possessing vast undeveloped resources, and having large cotton-growing districts, were yet cut off from the best markets, and were destitute of communication with the seacoast in any direction. It was to be connected by roads with Eastern Nagpoor, called Chutteesgurh, a tract which, naturally fertile, might gradually become populous: it was to be the means of conveying reinforcements and stores to, and improving communication generally with, the military stations in Nagpoor and the Deccan: and, lastly, it was to cause production

tion to increase, and towns to spring up along the banks of the river, and throughout the length and breadth of a far-extending valley. That these anticipations were sound in principle, that the project was calculated to realise them, and that such an improvement would be worth a large outlay, I have no doubt. I also believe that the project is, at least in most of its essential parts, practically feasible. Indeed, had no other means of communication been projected, had no railway to Bombay and the western coast been undertaken, then the river-communication by the Godavery to the eastern coast would have been of vital importance to Central India. And the project, as it then stood, was indeed an imperial one.

16. But since the conception of this noble scheme, one disturbing cause has arisen, namely, the construction of the railway from Bombay, through Berar, to Nagpoor. As to the relative capability of the rail or the river to meet the needs of these provinces, that is a question past discussing, as the railway is fast becoming an accomplished fact. It is already entering the limits of Berar, and in two years will be open to Nagpoor. Now it is generally believed (and I, for one, share the anticipation) that the railway will supply all, or nearly all, the requirements of Berar. Whether the rail absorb all the Nagpoor traffic or not, it will probably at least take much of the goods and passenger traffic, which would otherwise have been attracted by a navigable river such as the Godavery is intended to be; and it certainly diminishes, to a considerable degree, the importance of the Godavery to Nagpoor. Again, if the Mahanuddy River shall prove fit to carry a large traffic (and it is actually navigated by country boats), then it would take a part of the Chutteesgurrh exportable produce, which would otherwise have gone to the Godavery. And there are roads now being opened from Chutteesgurrh to the Mahanuddy. The opening of the Mahanuddy route, then, will diminish the importance of the Godavery to Chutteesgurrh. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, however, many of the anticipations first formed in regard to the Godavery project still hold good. If the Godavery route were fairly opened, it is probable that quantities of the Nagpoor produce would prefer the river to the rail. The Nagpoor Province indeed, if properly developed, might find work for both. Again, as the Nagpoor troops and military establishments belong to the Madras Presidency, stores of all kinds, and many reinforcements, would come by the Godavery route; And even if the Mahanuddy be opened, still doubtless a portion of the produce of Chutteesgurrh would go to the Godavery. As regards the valley of the Godavery itself, and its affluents, the importance of the navigation project is as great if not greater than ever. The progress of events, indeed, has apparently reduced the Godavery project from imperial proportions, and has caused it to be of comparatively local importance, as affecting mainly the Central Provinces, and also, in some part, the Nizam's dominions; still I believe that it would stimulate production in the Nagpoor Province; would cause population to increase in the southern districts of that province especially, and would give rise to a great trade with the eastern coast of the Madras Presidency. And if these anticipations be found moderate and reasonable, then perhaps some considerable outlay, to effect such an improvement, would be justified.

affected by railway,
and by Mahanuddy
route.

SECTION II.

BERAR.

17. FROM this sketch of the general scope of the project, I proceed to examine its bearings on the several districts and territories adjacent; all of which, with the exception of Berar, belong to the Central Provinces. Its bearings, if any, upon Berar can best be explained by the authorities of that province. So far as I can judge, however, it is not to be expected that cotton and other produce from Berar would go down the Godavery, now that the railway is being carried through the whole length of that territory, and close to its principal marts. Although the eastern extremity, Berar, does adjoin the upper part of the Wurda river, still the great cotton field on that side commences some miles inland. The black cotton soil of Berar, now so well known, lies not in the valley of the Wurda, but in the valley of the Poorna and its feeders, which flow in a different direction, and are affluents of the Taptee. From Oomraotee, the great cotton mart of Berar, cotton destined for the Godavery would have to go nearly 100 miles by land-carriage to the Falls of the Wurda, the nearest point from which navigation could commence. Again, cotton from Khamgaon, the other great mart of Berar, would have to go for nearly 200 miles by land before reaching the Falls of the Wurda. If, however, the navigation were carried only to foot of the third barrier below Chanda, then the distance of land route from Oomraotee would be 200 miles, and from Khamgaon 300 miles.

Navigation project
will hardly affect
Berar.

18. Quitting, then, the consideration of Berar, I shall examine more particularly the bearings of the project in regard to,—first, the country of Nagpoor Proper; secondly, the country of Eastern Nagpoor, or Chutteesgurrh; and thirdly, the valley of the Godavery itself.

SECTION III.

NAGPOOR PROPER.

The country of
Nagpoor Proper.

19. I HAVE first to examine the probable effect of the project upon the country of Nagpoor Proper. This country consists, firstly, of the plain of Nagpoor and the valley of the Wynegunga; secondly, of the valley of the Wurda.

Valley of the Wynegunga.

20. As regards the first of the two divisions, it is to be observed that the Wynegunga debouches from the Sautpoora Range to the north of Nagpoor. Below the hills the valley is broad, generally cultivated, and often rich. On the right bank, opposite Nagpoor itself, the valley reaches to a breadth of some 40 miles of unbroken cultivation, till it is separated by low hills and uplands from the valley of the Wurda. Further down, southwards, the valley of the Wynegunga becomes narrower; these lowlands are cultivated, and irrigation from tanks is abundant, but the climate in the neighbourhood is very insalubrious. In the upper portion the cultivation consists of wheat, maize, millet, and oilseeds; in the lower portion it consists mainly of rice.

Valley of the
Wurda.

21. As regards the second of the two divisions, it is to be observed that the Wurda River debouches from the Sautpoora Range, to the north-west of Nagpoor. It is along the left bank of the river that is situated the great cotton field of Nagpoor. Immediately below the range, the cultivation consists of a narrow strip along the foot of hilly uplands. This strip widens as it proceeds southwards, till it attains a width of from 40 to 50 miles, at a point which may be marked by Hingunghat, the cotton mart. Below this the cultivated tract becomes narrower, till the city of Chanda is reached. Below Chanda, again, it becomes contracted to a mere strip of culture along the river-bank. Beyond the limits of cultivation, that is, to the eastward, there commences an extent of undulating rough ground of light inferior soil, covered with low forest, and generally supposed to be not worth cultivating. But within the limits of cultivation, the ground is fully occupied right up to the river. The soil is a black rich loam. The cultivation consists partly of cotton, and partly of wheat, millet, oilseeds, and hemp.

22. On the opposite or right bank of the Wurda there is, immediately below the Sautpoora Range, the territory of Berar. South of that again is the territory of Woon, and other districts of the Nizam's dominions. It is unnecessary that I should say much of Berar, which is not in the Central Provinces. But I should observe, perhaps, that the great cotton field of Berar does not adjoin the Wurda, but, on the contrary, is in a measure separated from the valley itself by low hills or uplands. Below this, again, the Nizam's country opposite (say) Hingunghat, on the right bank of the Wurda, is hilly, and quite different from the fine expanse of British territory above described. Between the hills and the river there is, generally, a culturable tract, in which, for the last year or two, cultivation is known to have been rapidly increasing.

Statistics of the
Nagpoor country.

23. The statistics of cultivation, population, and the like, which are being prepared throughout the Nagpoor Province, are not yet so complete as to enable me to render them for the whole tract. But, approximately at least, the figures may be presented as below, including both divisions of the Wynegunga and the Wurda:—

Area	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,000 square miles.
Population	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,140,000 souls.
Total Revenues	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,92,000 rupees.

Regarding the country generally, it is to be observed, that although the population may increase in numbers, though the same numbers may acquire a greater industry and productive power, though production may thus increase, though the kind and quality of produce may be highly improved, yet the area of land under cultivation will not apparently increase to any great extent. The culturable area is, for the most part, occupied. And though there may be many detached patches of reclaimable land, there is no great extent of valuable waste. A portion, of course, is reserved in most villages for pasturage. This may be gradually encroached upon by the plough, as the people learn to provide superior fodder for their cattle; but some grass-ground must, of course, always remain.

The commercial
isolation of Nagpoor.

24. As regards external trade, the Nagpoor country has enjoyed fewer advantages than any province in India, being situate in the very centre of the Peninsula, 695 miles distant by direct route from Calcutta, and 530 from Bombay, 390 from the valley of the Ganges at Mirzapoor, 470 miles from the eastern coast at Masulipatam, and 522 miles from the same coast at Cuttack. It has possessed no natural outlets like navigable rivers, and no artificial communications like roads. Nor has its position midway between Calcutta and Bombay given it any commercial advantage whatever. It has grown produce chiefly for its own consumption; it has no special manufacture of its own, nor has it imported largely the products of other places. It will now, however, shortly have the inestimable advantage of railway communication with Bombay; the rail from Berar crossing the Wurda at Nachengau, and passing across the valley of that river up to the city of Nagpoor itself. It is further proposed to confer upon it the immense benefit of water-communication with Cocanada, one of the seaports of the eastern coast.

25. The present external trade of the Nagpoor Province, as it now exists, is carried on with the seaboard by two principal routes: there being a third, which, however, is at present almost solely used for the conveyance of Government stores to Nagpoor, as well as such articles as are in demand by the troops and followers of the Madras Army, which garrisons the Nagpoor military division. The first of these routes is that to the west to Bombay, through Berar and the Deccan, a distance from Nagpoor of 530 miles; the second is that to the north-east, to Mirzapoor, a distance of 396 miles, and thence east down the Ganges to Calcutta; and the third, that to Masulipatam on the east coast, a distance, in a direct line by Budrachellum, of 460 miles, or by the circuitous route through Hyderabad and Neermul, of 523 miles. If the route from Hyderabad to Nagpoor by Hingolee is adopted, the distance is 88 miles farther; and this last is always made use of up to the middle of January.

The present external trade of Nagpoor.

26. By the first of the above routes, namely, that to the west to Bombay, although, until late years, the trade was carried for the most part on pack-bullocks, carts are now almost solely employed. The exports are principally as follows:—cotton, oilseeds, horns, hides, ghee (or clarified butter), red ochre, coarse cloth. The imports are,—salt, European piece-goods, and cutlery, silver, gold (bullion); silk, European stores, brass and copper vessels, and other articles of hardware; dyes, with miscellaneous articles, such as cocoanuts, almonds, raisins, cocoanut oil, pistachio-nuts, black pepper, coffee, tea, sandalwood, camphor, &c.

By the Bombay route.

27. By the second route, namely, that by Mirzapoor to Calcutta, the trade is also almost exclusively carried on by wheeled conveyances. Till within the last two years, the greater portion of the cotton grown in the Nagpoor Province found its way to the sea by this route; but last year at least half the cotton was carried down to Bombay, and during the present year all the cotton has been going there also. The other export from Nagpoor to Calcutta consists of hides. The imports are bullion, sugar, brass and copper vessels, and other articles of hardware, silk, European piece-goods, and a few miscellaneous articles, such as spices, &c.

By the Mirzapoor route.

28. By the third route, namely, that from Masulipatam, the Government traffic, which is considerable, consisting of all the stores of the Kamptee Force, divided among several stations, and for the Nagpoor Arsenal, come into the province. A small amount of Masulipatam cloth and tobacco, to the extent of about 200 cartloads, come annually for the use of the Madras troops and their followers by this route. But the exports are nil, and the carts generally return to Hyderabad empty.

By the Masulipatam route.

29. In addition to the above, the single article of cocoanuts, to the extent of about one lakh of rupees (10,000*L.*) worth annually, are imported from Cuttack and the east coast through Raepoor. But this is not a through trade, being carried on with the dépôt in Eastern Nagpoor.

Cocoanuts.

30. Nagpoor, though essentially a wheat-producing district, has hitherto sent none of its cereal produce away. On the other hand, it imports both wheat and gram largely from the Nerbudda Valley, and more recently from Chutteesgurh, in the east.

Wheat.

31. It will be seen that the external trade of Nagpoor is at present scanty, the staple export being cotton, and the imports being mainly salt—which entirely supplies the consumption of Nagpoor itself—silk, sugar, bullion, and European piece-goods. The following figures will exhibit the existing trade, in a brief abstract, for an average year, as carefully ascertained from the leading native merchants:—

Value and amount of the trade.

—	EXPORTS.	Maunds.	Value.	IMPORTS.	Maunds.	Value.
			<i>Rs.</i>			<i>Rs.</i>
Trade with Bombay.	Cotton - - -	85,000	13,00,000	Salt - - -	200,000	10,00,000
	Linseed - - -	100,000	2,50,000	European piece-goods - -	-	7,00,000
	Gingelly - - -	50,000	1,50,000	Bullion { Silver - - -	-	5,00,000
	Horns - - -	-	5,000	{ Gold - - -	-	10,00,000
	Hides (latterly only) - -	-	5,000	Silk - - -	1,200	1,00,000
	Ghee, or clarified butter -	10,000	1,50,000	European stores - -	7,000	2,00,000
	Red ochre - - -	3,000	5,000	Articles of hardware, brass and copper vessels, &c. -	5,000	1,00,000
	Coarse cloth - - -	-	10,00,000	Dyes - - -	1,000	50,000
				Miscellaneous - - -	35,000	2,00,000
Trade with Calcutta.	Hides - - -	-	50,000	Bullion { Silver - - -	-	-
				{ Gold - - -	-	5,00,000
				Sugar - - -	20,000	3,50,000
				Articles of hardware, brass and copper vessels, &c. -	5,000	20,000
				Silk - - -	4,000	3,00,000
				European piece-goods - -	-	4,00,000
				Miscellaneous - - -	5,000	25,000
Trade with Eastern Coast.	- - -	-	-	Military stores, about 500 tons. -	-	-
				Tobacco and cloth - - -	-	30,000
				Cocoanuts - - -	-	1,00,000
	TOTAL EXPORTS - -	<i>Rs.</i>	29,15,000	TOTAL IMPORTS - -	<i>Rs.</i>	55,75,000

32. It will thus be seen that the total value of the trade of Nagpoor Proper amounts to about 85 lakhs of rupees, or 850,000*l.* per annum.

How is this trade to be affected by inland navigation?

33. Such being the present trade, how will it be affected by the navigation? In respect to the navigation, there are one or two points to be noted primarily. In the first place there is, practically, little or no hope of the river being navigable all the year round. This generation, at least, will hardly see the day when such works shall be completed as would render the navigation perfect for 12 months. The longest period now to be hoped for will be six months: even this may be reduced to four or five. But even this period would suffice for many purposes of commerce; a boat would go down to the coast in 10 days, and might be towed back in 2½ months, so that she would do one trip, there and back, within the season.

Rates of carriage by river, rail, and road.

34. Again, if the obstructions of all the three barriers of the Godavery were removed, there would be river-navigation from the seacoast up to the Falls near Hingunghat for, at least, a part of every year. If the two first barriers were removed, and not the third or upper barrier, there would still be navigation up to the foot of the Third Barrier, within 75 miles of Chanda, and 115 miles of Hingunghat. The first point to consider, then, would be the cost of this water-carriage. The probable rate has been several times calculated by the projectors of the navigation, upon data derivable from other rivers and other countries. On the whole, I should suppose that the rate per ton per mile, by boat going down, ought not to exceed three or four pies (or one-third of an anna) per ton per mile for the generality of produce going down the river. For the upward voyage, the boats would have either to be drawn up by means of ropes and towing-paths, or else towed up in fleets by steamtugs; in either case the hire back would be at least one-half more than the hire down. Supposing, then, that goods were conveyed by water at 3 or 4 pies (one-third or one-fourth of an anna) per ton per mile down, and 5 or 6 pies (half anna) up, these rates would be cheaper far than any rate of land-carriage ever yet known, and cheaper also than any rate which the railway could offer. The cheapest rate of land-carriage, by carts on made roads, yet attained, has been 3 to 4 annas per ton per mile; while the rate upon unmade roads is fully half as much again. The rate with pack-bullocks is higher still. The rate by the railway from Bombay will, according to the present calculations, range from something less than 1 anna—that is, from 10 pies to 1½ anna, say 15 pies. And it is to be remembered that Hingunghat is nearly equidistant from Bombay and from Cocanada, being 460 miles (plus 30 miles by road) from Bombay, and 445 miles by water from Cocanada. Thus the river would convey the produce at one-third the rate of the rail.

35. The comparison may be seen thus: suppose the river to be open up to Hingunghat:—

	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
One ton from Hingunghat to Cocanada by river, at 3 pies per mile (445 miles) - - - - -	6	15	3
Ditto returning, at 5 pies per mile - - - - -	11	9	5
One ton from Hingunghat to Bombay, 30 miles by cart, at 3 annas per mile, and 460 miles by rail, at 1 anna per mile -	34	6	-

Or again, thus calculating from Nagpoor:—

One ton from Nagpoor, 70 miles, to the Falls by cart, at 3 annas per mile, and from the Falls to the Cocanada by river, 445 miles, at 3 pies per mile - - - - -	20	1	3
Ditto returning, the navigation being at 5 pies per ton per mile -	24	11	5
One ton from Nagpoor to Bombay by rail, at an average of 1 anna per ton per mile (528 miles), costs - - - - -	33	-	-

Thus the difference is greatly in favour of the river over the rail, whether the starting-point were from Hingunghat, or whether it were from Nagpoor.

36. But let us suppose the navigation were open not so far as the Falls near Hingunghat, but only up to the foot of the Third Barrier; then from that point to Hingunghat there would be at least 115 miles of land-carriage, or to Nagpoor, 175 miles. In this case the river route would be much more expensive than in the former case, and the cost would be as below:—

	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
One ton from Hingunghat to the foot of the third barrier, at 3 annas per mile, 115 miles— <i>Rs.</i> 21 9.; and thence to Cocanada by water, 309 miles, at 3 pies per ton per mile, <i>Rs.</i> 4 13 3.: equal to - - - - -	26	6	3
Ditto returning, at 5 pies per mile for the water-carriage - - -	29	9	9

Or again:—

One ton from Nagpoor to the foot of third barrier, 175 miles, at 3 annas per mile— <i>Rs.</i> 32 13.; and thence to Cocanada, 309 miles, at 3 pies per mile - - - - -	37	10	3
Ditto returning, at 5 pies per mile for the water-carriage - - -	40	13	9

37. Now

38. The conclusion, then, therefrom derivable would be this, that, firstly, if the navigation of the Godavery were opened throughout from Cocanada to the falls near Hingunghat, the difference of cost of carriage to Cocanada, either from Nagpoor or Hingunghat, would be immensely in favour of the river over the rail, whether going down or coming up; secondly, that if the navigation were opened up to the foot of third barrier only, then from Hingunghat there would be a slight difference in favour of the river over the rail, both going and returning; but that from Nagpoor the difference would be in favour of the rail over the river, both going and returning.

40. Firstly, in respect to cotton. The crop of this valley has been estimated at 19,361,338 lbs. per annum, of which about one-third used to be exported. The out-turn of the present year is estimated at an increase of 60 per cent., and it is expected that the greater part will be exported, if the high prices continue. Within the last year, the price has doubled; it used to be 40 and 50 rupees per boja of 262 lbs., and now it has risen to 120 rupees. That such an enhancement of price would greatly stimulate production, cannot be doubted; but there must apparently be a limit beyond which the culture cannot increase. A considerable portion of the area fit for cotton is nevertheless not grown with cotton, being reserved for other staples necessary to provide food for the people and their cattle, such as wheat, millet, oilseeds, and other articles. Some of these might be superseded by cotton; but the millet is almost indispensable, and cannot be obtained equally good from elsewhere. However, there is, under any circumstance, a large supply of cotton available for exportation either by the rail or by the Godavery, if the latter were open, and the question arises, which route would it prefer? Now it could be carried by water, supposing the navigation to be opened to near Hingunghat, for about *Rs. 6. 15 a. 3 p.* per ton, as will have been already seen. If the navigation were open only to foot of third barrier, then it would go for *Rs. 29. 3 a. 3 p.* per ton. The present rate for cotton by rail is 10 pies per ton per mile if pressed, and 16 pies if unpressed. In the existing scarcity of presses, unfortunately most of the cotton would be unpressed. The cost per ton from Hingunghat to Bombay would be, pressed, *Rs. 29. 9 a. 4 p.*, unpressed, *Rs. 43. 15 a. 4 p.* In respect to cost, then, there would be a great difference in favour of the river, if the navigation were open to Hingunghat, though none at all for pressed cotton, if it were open to the third barrier only. But in another respect the rail would have what might be a decisive advantage over the river in respect of time. For cotton is ready for exportation by March; whereas, at the best, the navigation would not be open till June, or even later. There would thus be a delay of three months. With the rail, of course, there would not be the least delay. At such a time as the present, this circumstance would cause the railway to be preferred notwithstanding the difference of cost. It is probable, also, that for such an article as cotton, the rail would be preferred as safer than the boat. And as the article is so valuable, the difference of cost in carriage in favour of the river might not cause it to resort to that route, and to leave the rail. Supposing the value of cotton to be what it is now, then the cost of transit from Hingunghat to Cocanada would, if the river were open from that point to the sea, equal 0·7 per cent. on the value of the article; or if open from below the third barrier, then it would equal 2·6 per cent. But if it were carried by rail to Bombay, then the per-centage for carriage would be 2·9 on pressed, and 4·3 on unpressed cotton respectively on its value. On the whole, I am inclined to think that much of the cotton will, at all events, go by rail, rather than by the river, and I doubt whether this article can be reckoned on confidently as an important part of the future traffic of the Godavery.

41. Oilseeds of all kinds are produced in the Wurda districts; and the linseed is of good quality, better, it is believed, than can be grown in the coast districts. The present yield of these crops may be estimated as below:—

									<i>Maunds.</i>
Linseed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,00,000
Gingelly	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,00,000

42. Wheat might, *primâ facie*, be regarded as a probable export from Nagpoor by the river to Cocanada; it grows extremely well in the Nagpoor province. If it can be produced cheaply, or at a moderate price, it would certainly be so exported in any quantity

that could be provided; but the present range of prices is high, and has so continued for now nearly two years, as already explained. The future prospect, then, of exporting this article is as yet doubtful.

Of rice. 43. Rice would probably not, under any circumstances, be exported from Nagpoor, inasmuch as it can be grown more cheaply in the coast districts.

Of sugar. 44. Sugar is as yet produced but little in Nagpoor, though its production appears to be quite practicable. Attention is now being given to the subject. It is possible that the opening of communications will impart a stimulus to this branch of production in Nagpoor; in that case, sugar may be regarded as a possible export by the river.

Of ghee and hides. 45. There being such large herds of cattle and so much pasturage in this country, it may be confidently anticipated that such articles as ghee (clarified butter) and hides would be exported in large quantities by the river. As already explained, these articles are exported even now, notwithstanding the utter want of communications.

Of fibres. 46. Of fibres, there is every probability that the valley of the Wurda could produce flax, inasmuch as the linseed plant grows so well there; but it is notoriously more difficult to raise the plant for its fibre than for its seed, and whether the people can be taught to grow the fibre is very doubtful. But the sunn, or Indian hemp (*crotonaria pincea*), grows in fair quantities; it would in all probability be exported by the river.

Of iron. 47. Iron of a second-rate lateritic character is largely obtained in many parts of the Nagpoor province, and is useful for many common purposes, and is conveyed to various places at a considerable distance. Some of it might be exported to the eastern districts by the river.

48. There would be some miscellaneous articles, such as dyes, lac, &c. exported; but the best lac in these provinces is produced further north, and goes to Mirzapoor. There is unfortunately no manufacture or industry of that kind in the Nagpoor province which would furnish anything worth exporting.

49. So much for the exports then: the imports may be considered thus:—

Probable imports
by the river.

Salt.

50. Much stress has been justly laid by the projectors of the navigation works on the probable increase of the salt trade. Now, it is to be borne in mind, that the salt consumed in the Nagpoor country proper comes chiefly from Bombay; that consumed in the lower valley of the Wurda, below Chanda, in the valley of the Godavery, and in Eastern Nagpoor (Chutteesgurh), comes from Madras. I have at this moment to examine the effect of the Godavery navigation on the salt trade of Nagpoor proper.* This salt is now brought from Bombay by pack-bullocks, with much cost and trouble, at four or five annas per ton per mile. If there be no navigation, it will come by railway at, perhaps, one anna per ton per mile, or at 33 rupees per ton for the whole distance. It has been already seen that a ton could come from Cocanada to Nagpoor for much less than this, if the navigation were opened to Hingunghat. Supposing that the navigation were opened to foot of the third barrier, then it could come up to Hingunghat for somewhat less than the above; but if it went on to Nagpoor, the cost would then become somewhat more. It follows, then, that the river, if opened to Hingunghat, would bring salt from the eastern coast to be consumed by the Nagpoor people in preference to Bombay salt, as being much cheaper in respect of carriage; but if the navigation extended only to the third barrier, then the eastern coast salt would not go beyond Hingunghat, and a part only of the Nagpoor country south of Hingunghat would take the eastern coast salt, and the greater part, *i. e.* that north of Hingunghat, would continue to take the Bombay salt. The average consumption of salt in the country of Nagpoor proper amounts to two lakhs of maunds per annum from Bombay. In the first case, then, eastern coast salt might be substituted for the whole of this; in the latter case it would be substituted only for one-fourth, perhaps. Under these circumstances, however, the navigation of the Godavery, even if partially carried out, would cause a saving in the cost of salt to the consumer of 60 rupees, or 6*l.* per ton, in the Nagpoor province, that being the probable saving by water-carriage as compared with pack-bullocks. That this would lead to increased consumption, and consequently also to some increase of revenue, may be fairly assumed. Whether the river could compete with the railway for carrying salt to Nagpoor itself, would depend on the point up to which navigation might be carried. The price of salt in Nagpoor is high, ranging at *Rs.* 5. 8. per maund, or 154 rupees, or 15*l.* 8*s.* per ton; and the duty is also high, there being a local tax of *Rs.* 1. 8. per maund, in addition to the tax at Bombay or Madras. A diminution in the cost of carriage, down either to railway rates or to boat rates, might reduce the price by 60 to 70 per cent. Any reduction in the price of salt will be a boon to the people, and is therefore earnestly to be sought for. But too much stress must not be laid on the increase of the revenue; for while there would be some real increase, owing to increased consumption,

* Note—The price of salt is 154 rupees per ton in Nagpoor Province. Of that, *Rs.* 73. 12. is on account of the Government revenue, including the Madras tax and the Nagpoor local tax. This, deducted from 154 rupees, leaves *Rs.* 80. 4. as representing the present cost of carriage by pack-bullocks. Now even if the Godavery navigation extended to the foot of the Third Barrier, the cost to Chanda would be less than 20 rupees per ton, showing a difference of 60 rupees in favour of the consumer.

consumption, yet in other respects the charge, fiscally speaking, would only be a substitution of Madras salt for Bombay salt, and the gain to Madras revenue would be loss to Bombay revenue. To the local salt tax it would make no difference whether the salt came from Madras or Bombay.

51. From the Cuttack coast cocoanuts are already imported, and, with river navigation, a large importation from the Masulipatam coast would arise. The same remark applies to brass vessels and other miscellaneous articles. A quantity of tobacco from the river islands in the Delta would also come up for the use of the Madras troops.

Miscellaneous imports.

52. If the exportation by boats from Nagpoor should be considerable, it is probable that among the imports in return would be piece-goods, iron, cutlery, and other European articles. But it is to be borne in mind that these articles having generally a high value, as compared with bulk, could come almost equally well by railway.

53. Military stores would, under any circumstances, form a main item among the imports. The Nagpoor force and arsenal are supplied from Masulipatam, on the eastern coast, as already explained. These extensive consignments of stores find their way from Masulipatam by a circuitous and laborious land route through Hyderabad to Nagpoor. These would all be sent by the Godavery, if it were navigable: indeed of late years some consignments have been so sent by the temporary transit agency on the river, partly by land and partly by water. The old land route has always proved very expensive, and it has been ascertained that the conveyance of a ton costs 138 rupees. Now, as regards the cost of conveyance of military stores from Masulipatam to Cocanada, and thence by the river on towards Nagpoor, the following data may be offered:—

Military stores.

	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
For one ton of stores, from Masulipatam to Cocanada, freight -	2 - -
Expense of embarking and disembarking - - - - -	5 - -
Cocanada to Moogeleer, freight, at 5 pies a mile, 344 miles -	8 - -
Cart-hire to Nagpoor, 175 miles, at 3 annas per mile -	32 13 -
TOTAL - - Rs.	47 13 -
Or, if open to Hingunghat:—	
Masulipatam to Cocanada, as above - - - - -	7 - -
Cocanada to Hingunghat, 455 miles, at 5 pies - - - - -	11 - -
Hingunghat to Nagpoor, cartage, 70 miles, at 3 annas - - -	13 2 -
TOTAL - - Rs.	31 2 -

being a saving of Rs.90. 3. in one case, and Rs.106. 4. 7. in the other. When the navigation was first projected, it was calculated that the average of stores per annum amounted to 450 tons. In 1857, the amount was 487; and in 1859, 1,330. From present inquiries, the future average is estimated at 500 tons per annum. Now supposing that about 100 rupees of carriage were saved on each ton, the probable annual saving will amount to 50,000 rupees per annum, which saving to the State would indeed be considerable, and would of itself defray a part of the interest on the outlay on works of navigation.

54. After thus comparing the relative advantages of the river and the rail, both as regards imports and exports, I should add that Cocanada, the port to which the river leads, would probably be not so highly esteemed by Nagpoor merchants as Bombay, the port to which the railway leads. At Cocanada the merchants are generally agents of firms in Calcutta or Madras. Some of the Bombay firms have a long-established connexion with the Nagpoor Province, and freights to England are generally more favourable from Bombay than they could be from Cocanada.

Port of Cocanada.

55. In recapitulation, then, the conclusions to be derived from the foregoing account of Nagpoor Proper, are, 1st, that in respect to a part of the cotton, and to articles which are valuable, as compared with bulk, or in the dispatch of which time might be an object, the river will not be able to compete with the rail; 2d, that as regards other articles, the water-carriage will surpass the railway; 3d, that if the navigation be opened to Hingunghat, the river would have a large export traffic in cotton, oilseeds, hemp, ghee (clarified butter), hides, and possibly also in wheat and sugar, and country iron; and an import traffic of salt, cocoanuts, brass vessels, military stores, and European articles; 4th, that if the navigation were open only up to the foot of the third barrier, then the river would obtain a part only of the above traffic.

General conclusions.

56. I do not attempt to give an estimate of the tonnage, because that could only be based on anticipation and conjecture. The only question that can be practically examined now is, whether there be a fair hope of a river traffic springing into existence. It is not possible to measure the future traffic, after a great improvement is made, by the standard of past traffic, which existed before the improvement was thought of. If the general probability of a future traffic be established (as I believe it is in this case), then we may be sure that it will grow in a hundred ways, which we cannot now foresee; and that it will impart a mighty impulse to production, to industry, and to increase of population.

SECTION IV.

COUNTRY OF EASTERN NAGPOOR, OR CHUTTEESGURH.

Description of
Chutteesgurh.

57. Next, as to the bearing of the project on Eastern Nagpoor, commonly known as Chutteesgurh. The capital of the district is Raepoor. This is a large undulating tract, naturally fertile, partly cultivated, not as yet thickly populated, but still possessing great capability for early improvement; fast increasing in prosperity, and generally esteemed one of the most promising parts of the Nagpoor Province. It is distant about 180 miles from Nagpoor, 160 miles from Sumbulpoor on the Mahanuddy, and 250 miles from Sironcha on the Godavery. The tracts surrounding it, on all four sides, are covered either with hill or with forest, or with both. This circumstance, however, which on the one hand isolates it from all neighbouring districts, yet on the other hand causes the supply of rain and moisture to be regular. The tract produces excellent rice and wheat, oil-seeds and fibres. Of late years the culture of cotton has been commenced, and has increased so rapidly that already the crop is estimated at 36,750,000 lbs. per annum. It is generally anticipated that, as communications are opened, the culture of cotton will be indefinitely extended. Lac is obtained in quantities from the neighbouring jungle. So superabundant is agricultural produce beyond the demand of consumption on the spot, that prices of grain are often three times as cheap in Chutteesgurh as elsewhere, and sometimes the disproportion has even been greater. The excessive cheapness of food has the usual effect on the character of the people, rendering them indolent and improvident; so that there is reason to hope that, if their energy were aroused by adequate inducements, a far greater quantity of produce might be raised by them than at present. And evidently, this cheapness must afford an extraordinary inducement to exportation, if means or opportunities of exporting were presented. There are not yet data for stating the quantity of land under cultivation, or the amount of population; but possibly the cultivated area may amount to 3,200,000 acres, and the population to 1,500,000 souls. Neither can the culturable area be stated; but it must be very great, inasmuch as the entire district may amount to 35,000 square miles, and only a portion is as yet cultivated.

58. Despite its isolation, however, this tract has a considerable trade with Nagpoor Proper, sending large quantities of wheat and oilseed, receiving back chiefly bullion. In times of scarcity, Chutteesgurh has indeed been a granary to Nagpoor.

Present trade of
Chutteesgurh.

59. There is also a considerable export trade with Mirzapoor and Calcutta; the principal articles consisting of cotton, lac, and ghee (clarified butter); while articles of hardware and Europe piece-goods are imported in return. Cocanuts in considerable quantities are brought from the Cuttack district, but are for the most part exported again to Nagpoor and Bhundara; and salt is supplied exclusively for the use of the people of the province by Bunjarries, who bring it from Ganjam, on the eastern coast, through the Jyepoor territory, and also from Masulipatam, by Sironcha and Chinoor. There is a return trade of miscellaneous description carried on by the Bunjarries, which at present there are no data available to estimate. The existing trade, as carefully ascertained from the native merchants, may be thus exhibited:—

CHUTTEESGURH.

	EXPORTS.	Maunds.	Value.	IMPORTS.	Maunds.	Value.
			<i>Rs.</i>			<i>Rs.</i>
Trade with Nagpoore.	Wheat - - -	300,000	4,50,000	European piece-goods - - -	- - -	50,000
	Gram - - -	150,000	2,50,000	Bullion { Silver - - -	- - -	1,00,000
	Rice - - -	150,000	2,50,000		- - -	4,00,000
	Toor - - -	10,000	15,000		- - -	
	Linseed - - -	10,000	25,000		- - -	
	Oil - - -	10,000	50,000	Miscellaneous - - -	5,000	25,000
	Gingelly - - -	5,000	15,000			
	Dyes - - -	2,000	6,000			
	Cocanuts, bullock loads	4,000	1,00,000			
	Miscellaneous - - -	5,000	25,000			
Trade with Mirzapoor and Calcutta.	Wheat - - -	20,000	30,000	Brass and copper vessels	2,500	50,000
	Lac - - -	20,000	1,50,000	European piece-goods - - -	- - -	25,000
	Hemp - - -	5,000	10,000	Miscellaneous - - -	5,000	25,000
	Ghee (clarified butter) -	1,200	25,000			
	Coarse cloth - - -	- - -	10,000			
	Cotton - - -	- - -	3,00,000			
Trade with Cuttack.	- - - - -	- - -	- - -	Cocanuts, bullock loads	4,500	1,20,000
Trade with Ganjam.	- - - - -	- - -	- - -	Salt - - - - -	75,000	4,00,000
	TOTAL Exports - - -	<i>Rs.</i>	17,11,000	TOTAL Imports - - -	<i>Rs.</i>	11,95,000

60. The distance to which the articles, to and from Mirzapore and Calcutta, have to travel by land, is great. A ton of hemp, or a bale of cotton, must go upwards of 450 miles to Mirzapore, and thence by boat to Calcutta, or to Cuttack (but as yet a very rough road) 350 miles, and thence by water to Calcutta.

61. The isolation of Chutteesgurh, however, is being fast remedied by the opening of roads in all directions. Among which may be mentioned the roads to Jubbulpore in the north, and to Nagpore in the west. The natural outlet for the district is, to the east, by the Mahanuddy Valley, and a road is being made to connect it with that river at a point near Sonepoor, distant 180 miles from Raepoor. From that point the river has been represented, by the local authorities, to be navigable for small boats in any dry season, and for larger boats in any rainy season. Opening of roads.

62. Whether the Mahanuddy will prove conveniently navigable for a large traffic, is a question on which I would defer giving an opinion until I shall have visited that river. Probably (and according to latest accounts) the dry season navigation is bad or defective; but there seems no reason to doubt that navigation can be managed quite well during the rains. From Sonepoor, which is at present considered the head of the navigable portion, the distance to the coast is about 200 miles; and from Sumbulpoor, the capital of the upper valley, 250 miles; the total distance then from Raepoor, the capital of Chutteesgurh, to the coast by this route, would be 400 miles. This gives, as regards Chutteesgurh, a great advantage to the Mahanuddy route over that by the Godavery. For the nearest point on the Godavery, Sironcha, is distant 250 miles from Raepoor; and the distance from Sironcha to the sea, would be 266 miles, giving a total of 516 miles. Sooner or later then, it is to be presumed that much of the surplus produce of Chutteesgurh will be attracted to the valley of the Mahanuddy. Route by the Mahanuddy.

63. If, however, the Mahanuddy route had not been undertaken, the Godavery project might have proved of great importance to the Chutteesgurh district. It was at one time said, "Let the Godavery route be once opened, and Chutteesgurh will become a garden." This importance will probably be reduced by the Mahanuddy project; still it might be anticipated that a portion of the Chutteesgurh produce, might go to the Godavery. There now exists a track from Raepoor to Sironcha, frequented at certain seasons by parties of Bunjarra traders, with their large droves of laden bullocks. These men now carry the products of Chutteesgurh to the districts beyond the Godavery, and even to the coast districts, an extreme distance of perhaps 550 miles. It is now proposed to improve this track, and ultimately to divert it, as it approaches the Godavery, to a point north of Sironcha, and at the foot of the third barrier. This point would be less than 250 miles from Raepoor, and not more than 150 miles from the southern part of the Chutteesgurh district. If the river be opened at all, it must be so up to the foot of the third barrier, from which point navigation to the sea coast, 309 miles, will be clear. It may be supposed then, that, while the surplus produce of the tracts north and east of Raepoor would go to the Mahanuddy, the surplus produce of the tracts west and south of Raepoor would go to the Godavery. But even then of the two routes, that of the Mahanuddy might attract more traffic than that of the Godavery; for among other things, the road to the Mahanuddy will be well made, while it is hardly hoped that the road from Chutteesgurh to the Godavery will be properly made within this generation. At the best it will be but opened. Route by the Godavery.

64. Of the articles exportable from Chutteesgurh by the Godavery, the principal would be cotton, oilseeds, fibres, ghee (clarified butter), coarse cloth, lac; these articles would not have so long a land route as they have now, going by Mirzapore or Cuttack. In return for these, there would come from the eastern coast, European goods, brass vessels, cocoanuts, and other miscellaneous articles, and lastly, salt. At present the salt consumed in this district comes from Ganjam on pack bullocks, by a wild and hilly route over a distance of about 360 miles. The superior safety and facility of the Godavery route would cause the salt to come by that way; but it is possible, again, that the opening of the Mahanuddy route might cause some Bengal salt, from Cuttack, to be imported into Chutteesgurh. In either case, there would be a reduction in the price of salt to the people. Prospects of future trade in that direction.

SECTION V.

THE VALLEY OF THE GODAVERY ITSELF.

65. Before entering upon the valley of the Godavery, I must allude briefly to the Bustar country. This is a Native State under the political control of British authority, and a dependency of Nagpore, in the centre of which province it is situate. Formerly it was almost unknown and uncared for; of late years, however, it has been occasionally visited by British officials from Nagpore; and recently a full report and map of the territory have been prepared by Captain Glasfurd, under the direction of this Administration. It lies immediately to the north of the valley of the Godavery; its area is very great, and has been estimated at as high as 1,300 square miles. It is hilly, for the most part covered with forest and jungle, everywhere wild, and in some parts even barbarous. Its population and its cultivation are very scanty. The population is believed not to exceed 200,000 souls; its revenues may amount to a lakh of rupees per annum. It has some valuable The Bustar country.

forests, which will be alluded to hereafter, and one route for traders from Chutteesgurrh, which has been already alluded to. It produces the ordinary cereals, and could, of course, produce much more. It will improve as its communications with Chutteesgurrh on the north, and the Godavery on the south, shall be opened. But some time must elapse before this territory could contribute any important quota to the general trade.

Iron ore near the mouth of the Wynegunga.

66. I now come to particularize somewhat the extensive and peculiar country which may be called the valley of the Godavery and Pranheeta. This may be considered to commence from the confluence of the Wynegunga. The lower valley of the Wynegunga near its junction is fairly cultivated, chiefly with rice; and has numerous tanks. It is at certain seasons, however, even above the average of insalubrity in an unhealthy country. In this valley also, near the foot of a hill named Khandeshwur, is situate, what is considered by well-informed persons, the most promising iron tract in the Nagpoor Province. The ore is considered by the Reverend Mr. Hislop, who is a good judge in such matters, to be of the richest description. It has long been smelted with charcoal from the surrounding jungles; and despite imperfection of manufacture, quantities of iron are produced and carried by bullocks to great distances. The jungle, if properly conserved, would furnish fuel enough for works of magnitude; a flux can also be procured from the banks of the Pranheeta. The existing furnaces are situate at several villages, Dewulgaon, and Lohara, and others near the Wynegunga, and distant about 70 miles from Dewulmuree, at the foot of the third barrier. Here then is a possible field for European enterprise.

67. On the left bank of the Wynegunga, near its junction, commences the civil district of the Godavery, which extends all down the left bank of the river down to the Eastern Ghats, its head quarters being at Sironcha. I will first trace the practical points in the topography on this bank, before touching on the right (or the Nizam's) bank.

Topography of the left bank of the Pranheeta.

68. At the junction, then, there is situate the British territory of Aheree, remarkable for its teak forests, of great height and girth, which are still preserved, and are the best of those that have survived the wasteful expenditure of late years. The advantage of the proximity of these to the Godavery is obvious. The hills, clothed with various kinds of useful forest, stretch down to the river bank, right opposite the third or great barrier. For some distance the hills continue fringing the river. At one point they present a striking and beautiful aspect. Right from the river's bank, there rises the teak forest, clothing the hill side, and exhibiting a continuous mass of yellow blossom. Above the forest, which extends up to a height of 200 or 300 feet, there again abruptly rises the red sandstone, standing up over the forest like a vast wall of masonry. Here, however, the teak is of a second-rate character, and though useful for many purposes, does not attain that size which is suitable for first-class structures, and which the Forest Department delight to see. In many parts of these hills there is iron ore, of second-rate quality, but in considerable abundance. Nearer Sironcha there open out valleys where the hills on either side are covered with second-rate teak, and the low-land, with its rich black soil, is partially cultivated, and greatly improvable. At Sironcha itself, there is an old fort overhanging the river, and built by a former officer of the Nizam's Government.

The station of Sironcha.

The confluence of the Godavery Proper and the Pranheeta.

69. Sironcha is politically in an advantageous situation, commanding both the Godavery and Pranheeta Rivers up and down, jutting forward somewhat, and facing the Nizam's territory. While on the one hand it is suited to be the civil head-quarters of the Godavery, on the other hand it is not so far distant from Nagpoor as to be cut off from communication. It is 115 miles from Chanda, whence there is regular communication with Nagpoor, 100 miles further on. The total distance of Sironcha from Nagpoor, therefore, is 215 miles. The village of Sironcha was nothing but a few huts. Bazaars are being laid out, and shops are gradually being taken up. But at present there is a great deficiency of population. The station itself is well placed on a sandy and rocky eminence. There is jungle at the back of it, which has caused sickness, but is now being cleared. This done, the station should prove healthy. A large tank is being constructed in the neighbourhood. On one side, there is a fine valley for cultivation. On the other sides, the country is jungly. Near here is the hill of Sirkonda, about 1,200 feet high, where it is proposed to send convalescents in the fever season for change of air. At Sironcha itself, there is a fine reach of the river to be seen. From any of the surrounding hills the prospect is notable. There are three rivers visible, the Pranheeta, the Godavery Proper, and Indrawutty, flowing through tracts fairly endowed by Nature, but much neglected by man. On the left, or British bank, the country is more hilly, more jungly, and worse cultivated. On the right or Nizam's bank, it is more open and better cultivated, and at the confluence there stretch out fine tongues of cultivated land. On one of these there is the well known Kaleshwur, with its temples sacred to the Godavery.

The junction of the Indrawutty River.
The junction of the Tal River.

70. Below Sironcha, the country becomes jungly for miles, excepting only a border of cultivation on the bank, till it nears the Indrawutty, where cultivation reappears. At the Indrawutty itself, steep hills overhang the river. At the back of these, however, it is thought that irrigation from the Indrawutty may be conducted. It will be remembered that near the junction of the Indrawutty there occurs the second or middle of the three barriers. Crossing the Indrawutty we come to a tract called Bhopalputnum, belonging to the Bustar State, and but slightly under British control. Though enjoying a fine situation

it is wild, and poorly cultivated. Densely wooded hills reach down to the bank of the river. After Bhopalputnum there come the Taluquas or sub-divisions of Noogoor, Albaka and Cherla, all British. They may all be described as consisting of a narrow strip lying between the foot of a long range of low hills and the river. The slip is but slightly cultivated, and chiefly covered with jungle. The low hills themselves are in parts fine, with cascades falling over precipices of red sandstone, 200 or 300 feet high. Behind them again, in the Bustar territory, there rises another range, apparently 3,000 feet high, and known to possess fine teak forests, of which the trees have for years been felled and floated down by the Tal to the Godavery. In these hills there is a possible hope of a sanatorium being discovered. If any such were discovered, it would be a great boon to our numerous sick employés. The Cherla sub-division is considered to be the worst and most neglected part of the British side of the river; it is here that the confluence of the Tal occurs. The country there, though more open and naturally rich, is still but poorly cultivated. A little below this is Parneshala, a place which has been sacred for hundreds of years, and where the wharf for the teak timber (floated down by the Tal) is situate. I saw there quantities of undersized logs, cut in days before Conservancy rules had been introduced.

71. A few miles below this is Doomagoodium, at the Anicut, which is to be the head of the canal running past the first or lesser barrier. At Doomagoodium are the headquarters of the Godavery Navigation Department. The station site has been selected solely from its proximity to the Anicut. The site itself is not a healthy one, and will require some well-considered drainage. About 15 miles below Doomagoodium is Bhudrachellum, or hill of the Saint Bhudra. It has a number of Hindoo temples of considerable size, much venerated not only by Hindoos of all kinds, but also by the Gonds for hundreds of miles round. It is the most important, indeed the only important place on the British side of the Godavery. It has a paved street, with masonry houses, chiefly belonging to priests and their dependants. Its population is not above 2,000 souls. It is the only place on our side of the river with any pretension to be called a town or bazaar. Below Bhudrachellum, the country, though diversified by hills, is comparatively open, with a considerable fringe of cultivation along the bank. The general capabilities of the land appear good; though even here, in the interior, all is jungle. There is a project for conducting a lesser canal in connexion with the barrier works, to irrigate the lands on the river bank for a distance of 40 miles, to a point near the junction of the Sibbree. The project is in every way a promising one, the levels are suitable, and the ground highly favourable. The tract in question, too, is below the first barrier, and is comparatively near to the coast. It would have greater advantages than any other part of the Godavery district in respect to navigation, and to the procuring of labour. The terminus of the canal would be distant 80 miles from Rajamundry, the head-quarters of the Delta district, which is highly populated, and abounding in boats. From there the immigration of labourers and husbandmen to Bhudrachellum would be easy, and hundreds of boats could make short trips within the navigating season up and down, conveying goods and produce to and from Bhudrachellum. Under any circumstances the boat navigation, in this section of the river, would be easier than elsewhere, both by reason of the greater volume of water, and the shorter distance.

The station of Doomagoodium and town of Bhudrachellum.

72. About 25 miles below Bhudrachellum, the Sibbree River joins the Godavery. Near this point there are hills jutting forward, and determining the course of the two rivers. Behind these, again, there are hills in what is known as the Byjee jurisdiction within the Bustar State. These latter hills abound in first-class teak forests, of which the timber is floated down the Sibbree. From here the long range of the Eastern Ghats comes clearly into view, and bounds the entire horizon. Across the Sibbree there is the Rakapilly Tract, British Territory, which extends to the foot of the Eastern Ghats, and to the boundary of Jyepoor, an independent state under control of Madras. Rakapilly is, therefore, the extreme frontier jurisdiction of the Central Provinces. The place can be discovered from afar, by reason of a lofty pyramidal hill, named Korkonda, which stands up in an almost perfect cone, some 700 feet high. It is much venerated, and is indeed the very centre of superstition to the ignorant people around. The Rakapilly lands are comparatively open, and fairly cultivated. In many places the cultivation extends continuously along the bank of the Sibbree. To the eye, long accustomed to miles and miles of river's edge covered with forests and jungle, it is refreshing to see the banks of the Sibbree trimmed with the partitions of fields, and the lines of cocoanut trees. On the whole, Rakapilly is the best of the sub-divisions on the British side of the Godavery, and has the most advantages in respect to immigration and navigation. For 25 miles above its junction both sides of the Sibbree are British, and have a tolerably broad expanse of land; now partially cultivated, and capable hereafter of indefinite improvement.

The junction of the River Sibbree.

73. At a few miles below the junction of the Sibbree, the hills cluster more and more thick around the Godavery, till the spurs of the Eastern Ghats close the river in, and at length the mouth of the great Gorge is reached. It is here that the river cuts through the very highest part of the range, and is narrowed between hills rising straight from the water's edge to a height on either side of 2,000 and 2,500 feet. At the head of the Gorge, the extreme limit of the Upper Godavery District, and of the Central Provinces, is reached. Near this spot, one of the hills, named Papkonda, has been thought eligible for a sanatorium, its height being from 2,500 to 3,000 feet. For about six miles, that is from Koydtha above the Gorge, to Palaverum below it, the river flows between hills. Above

The Eastern Ghat Mountains and the Godavery Delta.

the hills, its breadth is in some places about two miles, and between them about 300 yards. In the latter section, the depth is very great. Below the hills the river spreads out into a wide sheet of water in the rainy season, and of sand in other seasons, for a distance of 28 miles to Rajahmundry, and after that the Delta commences. From the lower, or eastern face of the Ghats, to the sea-coast, there is a broad tract, highly cultivated, thickly populated, well irrigated, and abounding in water-carriage. That district belongs to the Madras Presidency, and is the great source of supply, in every way, to the Upper Godavery country.

The total area and cultivation on the left bank of the river.

74. Such, in brief, are the main topographical features of the British district of the Upper Godavery, extending along the left bank of that river. It was ceded to the British Government by the Nizam, in virtue of certain territorial arrangements made in 1860. Since the beginning of 1861, it has been under British rule. I shall now give a few approximate statistics and facts, which will unfortunately show, what may have been already surmised, that the district is but little cultivated, and very thinly populated. It is indeed a continuous forest, slightly sprinkled with villages and patches of cultivation.

75. As before said, then, the district is a long narrow strip on the river side. Its extreme length, or river frontage, may be stated at 224 miles; its breadth of course varies, but may be stated on the average to be about 16 miles. The river frontage of the several talooks, or sub-divisions, may be thus given:—

							<i>Miles.</i>
Talook of Ahiree	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
„ Sironcha	-	-	-	-	-	-	56
„ Bhopalputnum	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
„ Noogoor	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
„ Albaka	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
„ Cherla	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
„ Bhudrachellum	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
„ Rakapilly	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
TOTAL							250

76. The area stated in square miles is considerable, as may be seen thus:—

							<i>Square Miles.</i>
Talook of Ahiree	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200
„ Sironcha	-	-	-	-	-	-	720
„ Bhopalputnum	-	-	-	-	-	-	705
„ Noogoor	-	-	-	-	-	-	160
„ Albaka	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
„ Cherla	-	-	-	-	-	-	180
„ Bhudrachellum	-	-	-	-	-	-	450
„ Rakapilly	-	-	-	-	-	-	450
TOTAL							3,905

But how little of this large area is cultivated, and what proportion further is culturable, may be seen from the following calculation made by the district officer for the summary settlement:—

Per-Centage of Cultivated, Culturable, and Unculturable Area.

<i>Cultivated.</i>		<i>Culturable.</i>				<i>Unculturable.</i>
Sironcha	- 5 per cent.	1st sort	20 per cent.	-	-	40 per cent.
		2d	35	„	-	
Noogoor	- 3 „	1st	20	„	-	37 „
		2d	40	„	-	
Albaka	- 2 „	1st	20	„	-	50 „
Cherla	- 2 „	2d	28	„	-	
Bhudrachellum	- 5 „	1st	20	„	-	40 „
		2d	35	„	-	
Rakapilly	- 7 „	1st	13	„	-	50 „
		2d	30	„	-	

Thus it will be observed that from 2 to 7 per cent. only is cultivated; about 50 per cent. or a little more, is culturable waste; and about half the area unculturable, being hill-rock and the like.

77. A similar

77. A similar result may be seen by an acreage table inserted here, as obtained from the district officer. So far as extent of land is concerned, a fine field is open for agricultural enterprise, inasmuch as it will be seen that, while 60,608 acres, or about 95 square miles only, are as yet cultivated, there are estimated to be culturable and available 261,600 acres of the better sort, and 428,854 of the second sort: in all, 670,454 acres. If in future times the whole of this were to be cultivated, the agricultural production of the country would be increased by 30 or 40 lakhs per annum, the worth of produce by the lowest calculation. If only half were cultivated, there would still be an addition of 15 or 20 lakhs a-year to the gross produce.

ACREAGE TABLE.

	Acres cultivated.	Culturable.		Unculturable.
		1st Sort.	2nd Sort.	
Sironcha - - - - -	23,040	92,160	161,280	184,320
Noogoor - - - - -	3,072	20,480	40,960	39,936
Albaka - - - - -	512	5,120	7,168	12,800
Cherla - - - - -	2,304	23,040	32,256	57,600
Bhudrachellum - - - - -	14,400	57,600	100,800	115,200
Rakapilly - - - - -	17,280	43,200	86,400	144,000
Acres - - - - -	60,608	241,600	428,864	553,856
Square miles, about - - -	95	378	670	865

78. But the extreme scantiness of the population, as at present, may be thus seen:—

The population and revenue.

Talooks.	Villages.	Population, Souls.
Sironcha - - - - -	64	*8,000
Noogoor - - - - -	34	2,000
Albaka - - - - -	16	500
Cherla - - - - -	37	2,200
Bhudrachellum - - - - -	100	*8,150
Rakapilly - - - - -	137	*12,000
TOTAL - - - - -	388	32,850

Those marked as above (*) have been ascertained by census.

79. The existing resident population, then, is under 35,000 souls. This, of course, is exclusive of labourers on the works, who often amount to several thousands. Over so large a tract, the relative proportion of the several castes of course vary; but it may be said that the Brahmins are from 2 to 8 per cent., the Rajpoots and Mahomedans very rare; the Telooogo people, immigrants from the coast, from 40 to 50 per cent., the Gonds from 30 to 40 per cent.

80. The revenues now derived may be thus exhibited:—

	Rs.
Sironcha - - - - -	4,500
Noogoor - - - - -	3,000
Albaka - - - - -	1,000
Cherla - - - - -	2,500
Bhudrachellum - - - - -	6,000
Rakapilly - - - - -	12,000

TOTAL - - - Rs. 29,000 per annum.

81. The cultivated area, now so deficient, was at one period larger than at present; and the country more prosperous. In the jungle there are remains of the earthwork of tanks supposed to be a century or so old, and now quite overgrown with brushwood. There are, also, remains of tanks in many villages, which may now be improved. In the margin I give the names of some of the principal places where improvable tanks exist, to illustrate what a scope there is for improvement in this way. Advances in cash are now being made to the people, to enable them to improve their tanks. It appears that future irrigation must be chiefly, if not entirely, from tanks. Wells are only to be found at a few places.

The tanks.
Kotapilly.
Mudekoonta, near
Godavery junction.
Asuralce. Hurda.
Toomnoor. Noogoor.
Albaka. Cherla.
Sooret.
Tirparee Panta.
Rakapilly.

82. One cause of the deterioration of the tract has been its unfortunate situation under the Nizam's government before the cession. It was separated from the Deccan by the

Former troubles of the country.

river, and being the only tract belonging to the Nizam across the river, and being the extreme outlying portion, it was much neglected. The proprietorship and management of the land belonged to petty chiefs who resided on the opposite, or Deccan side of the river, and who never resorted to the Trans-Godavery tract, except when they had to take refuge there, by reason of any trouble in their own country. The petty chiefs, too, of the neighbouring Bustar State, subordinate to Nagpoor, were more lawless formerly than they are now. Plunderings, of a character to depopulate a country already thinly populated, occurred up to a recent period, immediately before the introduction of British rule. I may mention a few instances. In May 1860, the Bhopalputnum chief attacked the Noogoor sub-division, and plundered six villages. Early in the same year, one of the chiefs under Bustar robbed a caravan of traders, and carried off 2,500 rupees worth of their property. In the same year, the people of the Cherla and Bhudrachellum sub-divisions went on for some time, plundering each other's villages. In 1859, the Cherla chief plundered two villages in the Bustar country; whereon the Bustar people retaliated, by plundering six villages in the Noogoor sub-division. In the same year, a party from the Bustar country entered the Bhudrachellum sub-division, and forcibly drove off all the cattle. Again, the Cherla chief attacked a village near Doomagoodium, tortured the headman, and took off 2,000 rupees worth of jewels. These instances might be multiplied; but enough has been said to show the lawless character of the country. These troubles have, of course, ceased since the introduction of British rule in 1861.

83. When the Godavery was first visited by British officers, much was said, no doubt correctly, regarding the many oppressions and vexations to the people, and hindrances to trade, which existed on both banks of the river under the Nizam's government. Whatever nominal imposts there ever were upon the river transit have now been abolished. But although a variety of imposts may have affected inland trade, they could not have affected the boat traffic on the river; for boat traffic does not appear ever to have existed, and probably will not come into existence until the navigation shall be really opened. The traffic which exists is that of timber floated down in single logs or in rafts.

84. The condition of landed tenures has been adverse to agricultural improvement. In four* out of the six sub-divisions, there has prevailed a peculiar custom of changing, periodically, the possession of the land. The whole land of the four sub-divisions is supposed to form part of a large estate, of which the bulk is situated on the opposite, or Nizam's side of the river. The proprietors are descended from a common ancestor; they are now four in number. A family dispute occurring some two generations ago, it was decided to divide the whole estate into shares, on the condition that the shares should be re-distributed, and the entire shares change hands, at intervals of eight years. This arrangement was carried out at the regular intervals for nearly a century, until a fresh dispute arose in 1848, when one of these sharers refused to accept the exchange. Since then effect has not actually been given to the principle which is still however maintained and acknowledged by the parties. After the lapse of 14 years without an exchange, sufficient reason may probably be found to prevent any such again occurring, at least, on the British side of the river. But the past effects of the system are described by the local authorities, doubtless with truth, to have been very bad. It is reported that each sharer, as the close of his tenure approached, on the one hand extracted as much as he could from the property, reckless of the subsequent deterioration that would follow; while on the other hand he neglected every work that could improve or maintain the condition of the lands. Thus it was that tanks were allowed to fall into disrepair, or were only patched up, when the expenditure of one year was certain to be realized in the next; that no wells were made; no fruit trees planted; and that the very dwellings of the landlords were left to decay.

85. In the remaining two sub-divisions, Bhudrachellum and Rakapilly, the land belongs to the family of the Ashwa Rao Rajas, who hold large estates in the Nizam's dominions. First, the estates on both sides the river suffered from feuds between two branches of the family, then the present holders (now represented by a Ranees) fell deeply into debt with bankers at Hyderabad; then mortgagees, and the disputes consequent thereon, followed. Even now a question is pending as to whether the mortgage shall be foreclosed on the British side of the river, and the villages made over to the banker. The two parties accuse each other of injuring the villages. A satisfactory solution of the question seems difficult. In the Rakapilly sub-division, subordinate to Bhudrachellum, the Ranees has managers, some of them possessing a quasi-hereditary status. Of these, the principal is a man, whose former career has been marked by treachery and murder. Another was quite recently removed from his position, for having been the author and promoter of a serious gang-robbery.

86. On making the summary settlement throughout the Godavery district, the deputy commissioner found the cultivation in the lowest stage of inefficiency and neglect, and the people poor and oppressed. To avoid exaction, the ryots had neglected the cultivation near the villages, and in open spots, and had worked out fresh and inferior fields in the interior of the jungle, where they could more easily conceal the cultivation.

87. A new settlement on regular inquiry is now commencing, and doubtless a beneficiary interest in the land will be secured to the ryot or tenant. But it will be difficult so to arrange as to save the estates from the evil of absentee landlords. These latter will probably continue to reside on the opposite, or the Nizam's side of the river, as they have their

The condition of landed tenures.

* Sironcha, Noogoor, Albaka, Cherla.

their homes and families and principal property there; and will leave their interests on the British side of the river to be managed by agents.

88. The present products are wheat (in places only); cotton in very small quantities; millet (jowaree) of fair quality; rice, good; oil-seeds, inferior; castor-oil; pulses; a few common vegetables; plaitain trees, coarse; limes and oranges, small. In one village only is sugar-cane produced. Neither the coconut tree nor the date palm are to be found; but the palmyra or toddy palm, and the mohwa tree are both in fair abundance; they are both used for liquor, to which the people are much addicted. The staples which supply the food of the people are millet and rice. They do eat meat to a certain extent, such as mutton and poultry. The Gonds eat the flesh of the buffalo and even of the cow, and many of them live on game. The buffaloes are large and fat; the cows, though good, are of a small breed; the bullocks are small, but hardy; the sheep are also small, but good; the goats are good also. The pasturage is everywhere excellent, and the cattle are in the best possible condition. As might be expected, ghee (clarified butter), hides, and wool are abundant. All three articles are largely exported to the Deccan and elsewhere by land as yet: wax and galls are produced, but lac is not (as might have been otherwise supposed) produced in these jungles.

The agricultural products.

89. The culturable soils may be thus classified.—1st, black, abundant on river bank, but comparatively rare in the interior, retaining sub-moisture, and good for cotton; 2d, alluvial deposit of a brown colour, excellent soil for most kinds of produce; 3d, sandy, when fairly flooded, good for rice, being a light soil containing proportions of sand and of vegetable loam; 4th, red clayish, inferior to the three preceding. The unculturable land consists of rocks, of beds of streams, of rank brushwood growing on gravelly soil. The culturable and unculturable soil are not generally found in large, continuous, or unbroken areas. The cotton grounds, or the rice grounds, are not met with in fine expanses, but rather in patches or hollows, interspersed among the unculturable wastes and jungles, or in narrow strips along particular lines; or in small valleys and basins among the hills and undulations of the country.

The various kinds of soil.

90. As might be expected, from the prevalence of hills and of interminable forests, the fall of rain is copious every season, and drought is almost unknown. The climate is not so bad as may have sometimes been supposed. There is great heat for perhaps three months, but the rest of the year is comparatively cool; in winter there are chilly mists rising up from the river. There is not much swamp to cause bad malaria. The rainy season is the healthiest in the year; while the rain is frequent, and the ground and vegetation moist, the jungles are visited in safety, but in the autumn and in the early winter fever is prevalent, probably from the exhalations from the fallen and decaying leaves. Few strangers, whether Europeans or natives of India, escape mild fever under any circumstances; but exposure in the jungles, from September to January, will inevitably cause sickness, and, if persisted in, would cause death. If round any station, settlement, or habitation, jungle is permitted to grow thick, the dwellers will have bad fever. If the jungle be cleared, they have a fair chance of escape from serious malady; for there is nothing insalubrious in the character of the soil. On the contrary, there is everywhere to be found gravelly or sandy ground, with fair natural drainage. The people of the country, though not large in stature, are not otherwise than strong, and are not peculiarly stricken with disease. Large bodies of workmen and labourers have, at different times, been maintained at various points on the river in good health. They have been sometimes attacked by sickness, but that is always incidental to large bodies of men employed on out-door work under vicissitudes of season.

The climate.

91. The Ahiree teak forests have been already mentioned in paragraph 68. They are estimated to contain 15,000 serviceable logs. The other teak forests of the Godavery are situated chiefly in the Bustak territories beyond our regular civil jurisdiction. The principal are those of the Kotapilly sub-division, from which the timber is floated down the river Tal to the Godavery; and those of the Byjee and Soonkoom sub-divisions; also of the Mukanagiri sub-divisions of Jeypoor; from all which the timber is floated down the Sibbree. These have been noble forests, but are now no longer so, owing to unchecked expenditure. These are the forests which the native government leased out to contractors, without any stipulation regarding conservancy, and from which the great cantonment of Secunderabad and buildings of all kinds at Hyderabad have been built for many years. As the teak logs float extremely well, the Godavery has always been largely made use of to convey them towards the coast. In 1860-61 no less than 25,000 logs were thus floated down, and this traffic still continues, though under better regulations than heretofore. A large portion of the timber cut in former years has consisted of undersized logs, obtained from trees felled before arriving at mature growth. This reckless destruction, for temporary advantage, of trees which, if spared, might double in value, has seriously diminished the timber resources of the Godavery. Vigorous measures are now taken for conservation. Undersized logs, cut after a certain date, are stopped on the river; and the Bustar authorities are urged, for their own sake, as well as for the common weal, to co-operate in the conservancy. Thus these first-class forests may have a chance of re-producing themselves; and the next generation, enjoying the fruit of our present labours, may see a never-failing supply of first-rate teak timber floating down the great river. First-class teak forests were reported by Captain Steuart, the superintendent of forests, to exist in the higher hills near the Indrawutty. But it is doubtful whether this timber will be made available on account of its distance from the Indrawutty, and of the difficult, if not impracticable, character of the river itself. But

The forests and timber.

although there are no first-class teak forests in the immediate valley of the Godavery itself, there are yet abundant forests of second-rate and third-rate teak, of smaller dimensions, producing beams of 15 or 20 feet, and lesser beams of various size, which timber can be used for house-building, boat-building, planking, and a hundred useful purposes. These are all properly guarded and expended gradually and economically. It should further be noted that, among its many uses, the teak supplies rafts to carry other valuable woods which will not float of themselves.

92. Of other trees, the Saul (*Shorea robusta*) is not found in the valley of the Godavery. But many valuable kinds of trees are everywhere in rich abundance. The Saj (*Pentaptera tomentosa terminalia*), and Eyne are very fine everywhere. The Bijee Saul (*Pterocarpus marsupium*), the Eromuddee (*Pentaptera arjuna*), the Unjun (*Hardwickia binata*), the Shêshum (Blackwood), the Ebony; most of these would be exported in great quantities by the river, on teak wood rafts.

The future prospects
of agriculture.

93. The future hopes of agricultural wealth in the Godavery district depends on the production of sugar, indigo, linseed, cotton, and castor-oil. The people will continue to be well fed on rice and millet; but, if they are to rise in the social scale, they will cultivate the above articles for exportation. On the opposite, or Nizam side of the river, the sugar-cane is grown by means of irrigation. There is every reason to hope that, with the improvement of tanks, it will also be produced on the British side. Sugar can also be produced from the palmyra, or toddy palm. There is a great demand for it in the coast districts. The large sugar factories near Rajahmundry can hardly obtain a sufficiency of raw material. The practicability of growing indigo requires to be tested by further experiment. That article is also in great demand for the factories on the eastern coast. Linseed is believed by the local officers to be producible to any extent. Castor-oil is already produced considerably. The oilseeds form one of the staple exports from Cocanada. Cotton can certainly be produced wherever the black soil is found, which will chiefly be on the river bank. It is most desirable to test the capabilities of the soil for the production of these articles at different points on the river bank, and I will endeavour to establish some experimental farms or gardens for this purpose.

The hopes of immi-
gration.

94. In the extension and improvement of agriculture on the British side of the river, the great difficulty will of course be the utter deficiency of labour, and, as already explained, the population is most scanty. The main hope then must be from immigration. Now there is no chance of immigration from Nagpoor in the north, where the people dislike the name of the southern district; nor from the east, where the Bustar people are not only scarce but uncivilised. There might be immigration from the west, the Nizam side; but the Native Government generally prevent anything of the kind, and the landlords who, owning land on the British side of the river, have yet their principal estates on the Nizam's side, are not likely to encourage it. Labourers are, however, sometimes procured from there, and many of such might be induced to settle on the land. There remains immigration from the south, of which great hopes may reasonably be entertained. To the south there is the Delta district of the Godavery, one of the finest and most populous districts in India. This great district already supplies emigrants for Burmah and the Mauritius. It surely will do so for the Upper Godavery district. Already the base line of communication for all operations on the Godavery is with the Delta. It is from thence that all resources are drawn; and from thence that the majority of the workmen and labourers are obtained. Many thousands have at different times come from there; and thousands from there are at this moment in employ. Of these many are drawn from the agricultural class, and thus might be induced to settle on lands near the works, and to send for their relations and families. If once the tide of immigration were to set in hither, it might rapidly increase. No such colonization has yet, however, taken place. A short time ago, I offered to lease lands under the usual terms of settlement, to workmen willing to colonize land. The Waste-land Rules will now enable me to offer them a better tenure. It is indeed difficult to foresee exactly how people will come, and where they will come from; but experience seems to show that somehow they will spring up, if means of raising and of exporting produce are cheaply and simultaneously provided.

95. There is hope that European and native capitalists will take up grants of waste land, which can be obtained (as it is believed) on a perfect tenure at almost any point on the British side of the Godavery. By the Waste-land Rules, as now sanctioned by the Supreme Government for two years, grants up to 5,000 acres each may be obtained in absolute proprietorship, and free of land revenue, for eight annas per acre.

96. I will now sketch briefly the right, or Nizam's bank of the Godavery, commencing at Seerpoor, near the third or Upper Barrier. Seerpoor is a small town, where some of the Nizam's district officials reside. The country around it is partially cultivated; near the barrier there arises a group of hills, clothed with thick and interminable forest, and facing the barrier itself. At the foot of these there is a village (Koutarum) which has extensive remains of masonry tanks and groves, and must formerly have been a flourishing place, though now much reduced. Below the barrier the country continues jungly, except near the banks of the Bibree, a stream which joins the Godavery. This tract is famous for its flocks of sheep. Below the Bibree the country becomes more open, approaching the valley of the Godavery proper and its junction with the Pranheeta. Both banks of the Godavery Proper are fairly cultivated. At the junction there is Kaleshwur, a large village, and a resort for pilgrims. About 20 miles above the junction is situate the fort and town of Chinoor; a little above
that

Topography of the
right bank of the
river.

that the Godavery proper is joined by its feeder, the Munair; and a little above that again is situate the town of Muntanee. The country about here is diversified by hills, but it is fairly cultivated. Returning to the bank of the Godavery, after its junction with the Pranheeta, we still find the country cultivated till Mahadeopoor is reached, another town and fort, with some fine cultivation round it. As the second barrier is approached, the country becomes hilly and jungly; the forest in that quarter is dense. Below the second barrier, again, the country becomes more open and cultivated as the towns of Nagarum and Mungumpet are reached. These are respectable towns, with good cultivation in their neighbourhood, and both near the river. Mungumpet has suffered at times from incursions of Rohillas. Further down the river there stands a remarkable hill, called Rootub Goota, or Hill of the Car (Juggernaut Car), a sacred place, resorted to by pilgrims. It is opposite to Doomagoodium, the navigation head-quarters. Below this again the country becomes more cultivated, and towns and villages more frequent. This, indeed, forms a part of that great tank region belonging to Wurungul, the capital of the ancient and celebrated Hindoo kingdom of Telingána. It must have been once rich and populous, abounding in tanks and such like works of agricultural utility. It is still quite the finest part of the Godavery valley, and extends to the foot of the Eastern Ghats, where the valley terminates. To convey an idea of the extent to which irrigation is or may be practised in this part of the valley (if inducement by means of exportation shall be offered), I subjoin the names of some of the principal tanks, all within a short distance of the Godavery :—

Towns near the confluence of the Godavery and Pranheeta.

The Rootub Goota hill.

The tank district.

Ramajuneruni tank is about five miles in circumference.

Neelpauk tank, eight miles in circumference.

Mulloor has two tanks, in each of which about 300 acres are covered with water.

The Muplehilly tank is about four miles in circumference.

There are also five tanks at Paloonsba, Ashwa, Raopet, Tatkoor, Kooknoor, Kondapilly, Kewak.

97. The country on the right, or Nizam's side of the Godavery, as above sketched, is divided into three administrative divisions, known as,—I. Seerpoor, including the tract of that name near the third barrier; II. The Yelma Zemindaree, including the bank between the third and second barriers, with the towns of Chinoor, Muntanee, and Muhadeopoor; III. Hussunabad, Shunkurgiri Talook, including the country below the second and past the first barrier to the Eastern Ghats, and including also the towns of Nagaram and Mungumpet. The 1st Division is not in any way connected with the lands on the British side. The canal and tramway of the third barrier will, however, pass through its lands. The 2d Division is, as will have been already seen, intimately connected with Sironcha and its dependencies on the British side of the river. The canal and tramway of the second barrier will pass through its land. The Division III. is also connected with Bhudrachellum, on the British side.

Administrative division.

98. The area, population, and revenue of the three divisions are given below, so near as I could ascertain them at the time :—

Statistics.

	Area.	Population.	Revenue.	
	<i>Square miles.</i>	<i>Souls.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	
I. Seerpoor - - -	900	15,000	*46,000	{*Known to be an excessive demand.
II. Yelma - - -	3,000	70,000	70,000	
III. Hussunabad } Shunkurgiri }	2,000	50,000	†45,000	{†Diminished, owing to disputes.
TOTAL - - -	5,900	135,000	1,61,000	

The description given of the British side of the river will apply generally to the Nizam's side, except as regards the teak forests and the Gond population, neither of which exist largely on the latter side. In respect, however, to extent of cultivation, and to population, to open improvable country and to natural resources, the foreign bank is, as yet, far superior to the British bank. On the Nizam's side, the hills stand more back from the river, and the valley is much more extensive than on the British side. I am not able to give the cultivated area in acres on the Nizam's side; but it must be, at least, four times as great as on the British side. For the same reason, I cannot give the culturable waste in acres; but it must be very considerable, and greater even than that on the British side, which has been already shown to be very large. With reference to the known culturable area on the British bank (which has been seen to be upwards of half a million of acres) it would appear that the aggregate of culturable area on both banks could not be less than a million of acres. Now, supposing that this area were hereafter to be cultivated, and that the value of the gross produce were five rupees an acre, then 50 lakhs of rupees per annum would be added to the production of the country. If only half were to be cultivated, there would still be an addition annually of 25 lakhs, 250,000 *l.* worth of produce.

99. It has been necessary that I should describe each side of the river separately, because the left bank and the right bank respectively are under totally different circumstances, the

former being under British, the latter under native rule. But, in order to facilitate the comprehension of the valley as a whole, it will be desirable to recapitulate its main features on each side simultaneously, as they appear to the visitor passing down the river from the Nagpore country to the Delta of the Godavery.

Topography of both
banks of the river.

100. Starting, then, from the falls of the Wurda, near Hingunghat, the voyager would see, on the right hand, the wild hilly country of the Nizam's dominions, and on the left, or British side, a broad level valley, covered with cultivation. Further down the river, past the junction of the Pynegunga, as the third or upper barrier is approached, the rich valley on the left becomes narrower and narrower, more and more trenched upon by hill and forest, till it is restricted to a fringe of cultivation along the river's bank; while, on the right hand, the country somewhat improves, and, though still hilly, is more open. The junction of the Wynegunga is hidden from view by the hills. The barrier itself lies closed in by rocky hills and dense forests, a narrow strip being left on the right bank, along which the tramroad or the canal is to pass. Below the barrier, the river is called the Pránheeta. On the left, or British side, the hills at first arrange themselves in picturesque groups, one of which has been compared by some to the group of Seven Mountains (*Sieben Gebirge*) on the Rhine; and after that continue, for many miles, almost to overhang the river, sometimes displaying the fine foliage and blossoms of the teak tree down to the water's edge. On the opposite or Nizam's bank, the most noticeable feature is the mouth of the Bibree stream, justly noted for its beauty. Further down, on the British side, the only point of note is Sironcha, with its old fort overlooking the water, the country continuing to be hilly or jungly, with patches of cultivation. But on the opposite, or foreign side, the junction of the Godavery Proper causes great tongues of land and broad basins to be formed, all which are partially cultivated, and are dotted over by such towns as Chinoor, Muntanee, Muhadeepoor, and the sacred Kaleshwur. Then the hills, of some variety and beauty, cluster thick round the second or middle barrier. This junction of the Indrawutty also is concealed from view by the hills. Below this, on the British side, long ranges of hills, rising one above the other, run almost parallel with the river, till the junction of the Tal is reached. On the opposite, or Nizam's side again, the country is more cultivated and open, and marked by the towns of Nagaram and Mungumpet. Below the latter place, again, the sacred hill of Rootub Goota rises into view, immediately opposite to Doomagoodium, on the British bank, where the head-quarters of the Navigation Department are established. Proceeding downwards, at the first, or lower barrier, the country is comparatively level on both sides, and this barrier is far less formidable than the two preceding ones. Below the barrier, down to the junction of the Sibbree, the prominent object on the British side consists of the small hills of Bhudrachellum, crowned with the cupolas, cones, and spires of Hindoo temples. On the opposite, or Nizam's side, is that Tank region already mentioned, which, extending inland some 250 miles, to beyond Wurungul, the capital of ancient Telingána, is marked by the remains of countless works of agricultural improvement, attesting a wisdom in the past, not known to the native dynasties of the present.

101. Near the junction of the Sibbree, the Godavery river scenery begins to assume an imposing appearance. Hitherto, as it passed each barrier, and gained the successive steps in its course, the river has been increasing in width, generally being about a mile broad, and sometimes even 2½ miles. Here, also, the whole range of the Eastern Ghats comes fully into view, some 2,500 feet high, bounding the whole horizon, and towering over all the lesser and detached hills that flank the river. Passing the Sibbree junction, the Godavery becomes more and more contracted, and pressed on either side by the spurs of the main range, till at length it forces a passage between them, penetrating, by an almost precipitous gorge, through the heart of the mountains that mark the frontier of the Central Provinces. It is at this gorge that the scenery of this river has been justly compared to that of the Rhine. Imprisoned for some 20 miles between the hills, the river flows in a narrow, but very deep channel, with a current that sometimes lashes itself into boiling whirlpools. Then, escaping from its imprisonment, the mass of water spreads itself over a broad, smooth surface, resembling a lake, surrounded with hills and dotted with islands, some of which are surmounted with Hindoo temples. Then, finally emerging from the hills, it forms itself into one mighty stream between flat cultivated banks, till, passing by the Madras station of Rajahmundry, and approaching the Great Dowlaishwaram Anicut, it breaks off into those numerous channels which permeate the Delta. At Dowlaishwaram there commences that network of canals which not only irrigate the lands, but also afford perfect navigation to the seaport of Cocanada.

General statistics of
the valley.

102. The general statistics of the Godavery valley, including both sides, may be thus abstracted:—

	Area.	Population.	Revenue.
	<i>Square miles.</i>	<i>Souls.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Right or Nizam's Bank - - -	5,900	135,000	1,61,000
Left or British Bank - - -	3,905	32,850	29,000
TOTAL - - -	9,805	167,850	1,90,000

This,

This, then, is the great valley, through the midst of which Nature has spread out a great river, navigable at some seasons, except for certain obstacles, which seem actually to invite the skill and enterprise of man for their removal. It is owing to those obstructions that the river has not been navigated. It is owing to the river not being navigable that the valley, situate so far inland, cut off by distance and by ranges of hills from ordinary land routes, has had no natural outlet; no facilities for immigration and colonization; no stimulus to internal and external trade. It is owing to the want of such advantages that the valley has remained for centuries in a condition of degradation and desolation, so different from the condition of the valleys of the other great rivers in India. Whatever be the effect of the Godavery navigation upon other districts, there cannot be a doubt that its effects upon these, the valley districts, will be great and satisfactory. Whether the river navigation shall benefit Berar and Nagpoor or not, whether it shall attract the traffic from the districts of the Wurda and Chutteesgurh or not, there cannot be doubt that it will immensely stimulate production in the valley of the Godavery itself, and will carry the produce of that district to the sea coast. But such happy consequences may not be immediate; on the contrary they will be gradual and even slow, for so vast a waste is not easily reclaimed; such interminable forests are not quickly cleared; nor do towns and villages spring up in a day; nor is the requisite human labour obtained, except through the gradual accumulation of the surplus population from other districts, and through the multiplying of the indigenous population from one generation to another. Still, however long of attainment, the result will ultimately be attained. And such a subject is indeed worthy of the comprehensive forethought of a great government.

Its future prospects.

SECTION VI.

THE CHARACTER AND CONDITION OF THE NAVIGATION PROJECT, AND THE BEST MODE OF PROSECUTING THE WORKS.

103. IN the foregoing sections, the probable effect of the navigation project has been examined in respect to Berar, to Nagpoor Proper, to Chutteesgurh or Eastern Nagpore, to the valley of the Godavery itself. From this examination, the following conclusions may be derived:—

General conclusions from the foregoing sections.

1st. That under existing circumstances the project will not be of material importance to Berar.

2d. That its importance as regards Nagpoor is diminished by the construction of the railway to Bombay. That its importance to Chutteesgurh will be diminished by the opening of the Mahanuddy route.

3d. That still, if the Godavery and Wurda rivers be opened for navigation to Hingunghat in the Nagpore province, the river route to Cocanada will successfully compete with the railway route to Bombay for all the bulkier articles of traffic in the Nagpoor country.

4th. That, if the navigation be opened only to foot of third barrier, the river will obtain a part, though not the whole, of the above traffic.

5th. That the Godavery will obtain a large share of the Chutteesgurh traffic, even though the Mahanuddy be opened.

6th. That the valley of the Godavery itself offers a very extensive field for enterprise and production, which will gradually be occupied.

7th. That the river route to Cocanada would not obtain all the Nagpoor cotton exports, though it might obtain a portion, the remainder being taken by the railway to Bombay.

8th. That the navigation of the Godavery will reduce the price of salt to the people in the Nagpore province, which will be a great boon.

9th. That it will cause a large saving to the State in the conveyance of military stores from Masulipatam to Kamptee.

10th. That, if the Godavery be rendered navigable, it may be expected to carry down the following articles from different parts of the Nagpoor territories and from the adjacent Nizam's districts, namely, exports, cotton, oilseeds, hemp, sugar, wheat, dyes, ghee (clarified butter), hides, wool, country iron, and to bring back the following articles, namely, imports, military stores, salt, cocoanuts, tobacco, brass vessels, piece goods, cutlery, iron.

11th. That the affluents and feeders of the Godavery are generally not navigable, and that navigation must chiefly depend on the main river itself.

12th. That there is no immediate hope of the river being open to navigation for more than six months in the year.

13th. That nevertheless this much of navigation would give birth to a great traffic which will stimulate production and improvement throughout the Nagpoor province, and will, for the sake of the people, be well worth a large outlay on the part of the State.

14th. That though some abatements must be made from the anticipations that were first formed, yet there remains a large residuum of practical reality well worthy of active support.

The navigation project.

104. Having thus discussed the merits of the project, I proceed to explain, firstly, the project itself; secondly, the present state of work; thirdly, the best mode, in my judgment, of prosecuting it.

105. As already explained, the navigable tract to which I shall have occasion to refer extends from the falls of the Wurda near Hingunghat, the cotton mart, to the gorge, where the Godavery breaks through the range of the Eastern Ghat Mountains, a total distance of 400 miles. The above extent of river, as before stated, falls within the jurisdiction of the Central Provinces. It is well known that the Godavery River, as above described, is navigable for nearly half the year, except at three points where rocks obstruct the navigation; these three points are called the Barriers. Below the gorge in the Eastern Ghat Hills, as above mentioned, to the sea, there is no difficulty in the navigation.

Plans for improving navigation.

106. At first there were two kinds of navigation thought of: 1st, that in monsoon or rainy season from June to November; 2d, that in dry weather from December to May. The original plan was to remove obstructions in the three barriers so as to render these points equally navigable with the rest of the river during a considerable portion of the year. This was chiefly for monsoon navigation. The secondary plan was to improve the whole line (barriers included) so as to indefinitely increase the period of navigation. This was chiefly for dry-weather navigation.

107. There was a further plan of rendering the Wurda navigable above its falls up to Natchengaon; but this has not been brought to any practical issue, and I do not take it into consideration.

Works at the Barriers.

108. The works first projected for improvement of the general navigation were not sufficient to meet the requirements as now known, and consequently the projects have been largely increased and developed. The main descriptions of works as now proposed are as follows:

For First Barrier.—Anicut at head and canal of 25 miles, with locks.

For Second Barrier.—Anicut with a short canal of five miles with locks. The original project was an anicut with locks in river bed; this has now been abandoned.

For Third Barrier.—Anicut at head with canal of 33 miles with locks.

Works in the river bed.

109. For the river itself, that is, its intermediate reaches:—

1st. Clearing navigable passage of detached rocks generally.

2d. Cutting through ridge of sand-stone rocks at Albaka, between first and second barriers.

3d. Groins in shoal points of bed to confine and regulate flow of the stream. These are of stone, permanent; the temporary work of the same kind, Bandal, is of wood and grass.

4th. The general construction of towing paths on one or other bank according to circumstances.

Works in the Wurda.

110. There were besides some important works projected for improving the navigation between the falls of the Wurda and the third barrier. These consist of, firstly, two or three anicuts, and possibly a short canal, the object of which would be to ensure a certain depth of water in the river itself; and secondly, of reservoirs within some reasonable distance where water might be stored to be introduced into the river as occasion might require. The project for these reservoirs has not been matured in a practical shape. It would apparently be one of considerable difficulty and doubt, and I do not take it into consideration. It appears that to ensure a requisite supply of water, many tanks and even lakes would be required. There certainly are instances in the Nagpoor country of vast bodies of water, miles in circumference, being collected at a comparatively small expense, by taking advantage of the ground. Whether such places could be found in sufficient number near the Wurda remains to be ascertained.

Reservoirs of water.

Lastly, for the second barrier a revised project has been thought of, whereby the difficulties of that barrier would be overcome in a manner similar to that adopted at the other two barriers, viz., an anicut and canal of perhaps 40 miles. This project has not, however, been matured, and can only be stated as a possible alternative. It would be much more expensive than the first plan, viz., anicut and locks in the river bed; but the anicut in this project would have a great effect on the reach above the barrier, and thereby greatly improve the navigation there, besides removing the difficulties of the barrier.

111. The

111. The cost of these various works are estimated as follows in lakhs and fractions :—

1st Barrier.

Anicut and entrance lock, four lakhs of rupees (40,000 £.)

Canal and locks at lower end, eight lakhs (80,000 £.)

The first estimate showed eight and a half lakhs (58,000 £.), but revised estimate* will show 4 + 8 or 12 lakhs (120,000 £.)

Estimated cost of navigation works at the Barriers.

2d Barrier.

LESSER PROJECT.

	Lakhs.	£.
Anicut with entrance lock - - - -	4	40,000
Canal with locks at tail - - - -	3	30,000
† In all - - - -	7	70,000

MAJOR PROJECT.

Cost has not been regularly estimated, but may be roughly calculated thus:

	Lakhs.	£.
Anicut, with entrance lock - - - -	6	60,000
Canal, with locks - - - -	10	100,000
In all - - - -	16	160,000

This estimate is merely approximate, but it may be assumed with some certainty that the aggregate would not exceed 20 lakhs, or 200,000 £.

3d Barrier.

	Lakhs.	£.
Anicut, with entrance lock - - - -	1½	15,000
Canal, with locks intermediate and at tail - -	13	130,000
	14½	145,000

In all 14½ or 15 lakhs, 150,000 £.

This has not been estimated for in detail, but the aggregate cost may be assumed with some certainty.

112. The cost of the several barriers then would stand thus :

	Lesser Project.		Major Project.	
	Lakhs.	£.	Lakhs.	£.
First Barrier - -	12	120,000	12	120,000
Second Barrier - -	7	70,000	20	200,000
Third Barrier - -	15	150,000	15	150,000
TOTAL - - -	34	340,000	47	470,000

113. The cost for works in river (exclusive of barriers) may be thus taken :—

	Lakhs.	£.
I. General clearance of detached rocks at ½ lakh for each of the three reaches -	1½	15,000
II. Albaka ridge of rocks originally estimated at 30,000 rupees, 3,000 £. by revised estimate (owing to increased prices) -	0¾	7,500
III. Groins in shoals - - - -	3½	35,000
Or about 1 lakh a reach.†		
IV. Towing paths - - - -	0½	5,000
V. Anicut above third barrier, four anicuts at 1½ each - - - -	6	60,000

This is only a vague rough estimate.

VI. Reservoirs cannot at present be even approximately estimated, and may be kept out of the account.

Cost of navigation works in the river bed.

114. The

* The quantities fixed at the first estimate hold good, but revision has reference to enhanced rates of labour and material.

† This has not been estimated in detail, but the aggregate cost is assumed with some certainty.

‡ The shoals in the second and third reaches are not accurately known, but they are well known in the first reach, and from this knowledge cost of the whole has been assumed.

114. The aggregate of cost for the reaches, exclusive of barriers, will amount to:—

	Lakhs.	£.
I. - - - - -	1½	15,000
II. - - - - -	0½	7,500
III. - - - - -	3½	35,000
IV. - - - - -	0½	5,000
V. - - - - -	6	60,000
TOTAL - - - - -	12½	122,500

This being exclusive of reservoirs, and also exclusive of any works above the Falls of the Wurda.

115. The Grand Total of all work would stand thus—

	Lesser Project.		Greater Project.	
	Lakhs.	£.	Lakhs.	£.
Works at barriers -	34	340,000	47	470,000
Work in river bed -	12½	122,500	12½	122,500
Total - -	46½	462,500	59½	592,500

Aggregate cost of the whole project.

116. That is, the works from the falls of the Wurda to the Godavery gorge would cost 46½ lakhs, or 462,500 £, without the enlarged plan for the second barrier; with that plan the cost would be 59½ lakhs, or 592,500 £. In the first case, allowing for errors in estimate and unforeseen contingencies, the cost may be assumed at half a million sterling, or 50 lakhs. In the second case, something under three quarters of a million sterling, or 75 lakhs. Both these cases are, however, exclusive of reservoirs and storage, should that ever be attempted.

117. It is to be observed, that the greater part of this estimate is not based on detailed calculations. But the details of some parts supply data for the rest; and the totals taken are large, so that, probably, the cost would come within the limits proposed, unless, indeed, the works extended over a series of years during which period some great changes in prices might arise.

Extent of navigation to be afforded by the projected works.

118. Now what would be the result of the works above indicated? They would render the navigation practicable for five, perhaps six, months. The major proposition at the second barrier would establish the navigation in the middle section for a month or so more. This navigation would extend from the falls of the Wurda to the Godavery gorge, a distance of about 350 miles. At the lowest period of the six months, from June to December, it would suffice for vessels of two feet draught; but during the greater part of this period for vessels of greater draught; that is, from three to five feet. But, for the rest of the year, that is, from December to June, unless works were undertaken, of which I cannot estimate the extent or cost, the river would not be navigable.

Amount and cost of work already done.

119. I have now to advert to the second heading, namely, the amount of work already done. As regards survey, there is a complete profile of the river bed up to Chandah, accurate surveys of the river bed for the first two barriers, and of canal alignment in the first barrier, and generally a fair survey of the whole river nearly to the foot of the third barrier. As regards construction, the only place where ground has been broken is at the first barrier, consisting of preparatory operations, such as quarrying limestone, a tramway to the bed of the river for the Anicut, and about two miles of canal excavation, foundation for 50 yards of Anicut and some 1½ miles of river embankment in connexion with the Anicut. Some boats have been built for the carriage of material; a considerable quantity of plant, consisting of tools and machinery, has been purchased—accommodation for establishments, European and Native, has been provided at Doomagoodium. Some blasting of rocks was done in 1855, at a cost of 40,000 rupees. The cost of these operations may be thus stated—

	Rs.	£.
I. Survey - - - - -	60,000	6,000
III. Construction - - - - -	3,65,000	36,500

or in all about 4½ lakhs, 42,500 £.

The tramways at the Barriers.

The survey operations were commenced in 1854, for the sum above-mentioned; they are nearly complete up to foot of third barrier—above that point they remain to be done; the cost will not be considerable. The construction work was begun in river in 1855, and at first barrier in 1861. The present temporary tramways are designed to run along, or nearly along,

along, the line of the future canals of the several barriers. Their length will be as follows :—

At 1st Barrier	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18 miles.
„ 2d	„	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18 „
„ 3d	„	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32 „
Total										68 miles.

Of these, the tramway at the first barrier is half done, that at the second is four-fifths done, and that at the third, one-third done. The roughly estimated expenditure amounts to three lakhs (30,000 *l.*), but the actual cost will exceed that; both because the length is greater than was at first anticipated, and because the price of labour has risen; I have not seen the actual expenditure totalled up. The expenditure already incurred must amount to three lakhs, 30,000 *l.*, and another lakh, 10,000 *l.*, or more will be required to complete the work. So that the cost of these three tramways, including rolling stock, will amount to five lakhs, 50,000 *l.* They can well be open by the end of this working season, that is, by June 1863. There has also been an expenditure on repairs of steamers applying between the barriers, and on boats for the Transit Agency, and for buildings connected with the tramways, which may amount to about a lakh of rupees (10,000 *l.*)

120. The total expenditure thus incurred by Government on the Godavery, from 1854 to the commencement of the present working season, *i. e.*, up to September 1862, amounted as below in lakhs and fractions.

Total expenditure incurred up to September 1862.

	Lakhs.	£.
I. Surveys	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	7,500
II. Permanent	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	47,500
III. Construction tramways	3	30,000
IV. Miscellaneous	1	10,000
Total	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	95,000

The manner in which this expenditure has been distributed over the period of eight years may be thus seen:—

	Lakhs.	£.
1854-55	1	10,000
1855-56		
1856-57		
1857-58	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	2,500
1858-59		
1859-60	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	7,500
1860-61		
1861-62	5	50,000
1862-63	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	25,000
Total	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	95,000

The assignment for the present year 1862-63, amounts to four lakhs, which has been further supplemented by two lakhs, making up six lakhs, or 60,000 *l.*

121. I have now come to the third heading, namely, the best mode of prosecuting the project. So far as I can judge, the works above described are practicable if a fair amount of skill and capital be devoted to them, and if they be so prosecuted as to be completed within a reasonable period, they will be done for something like the cost mentioned. The question then arises, How shall they be prosecuted? In what order? And what sums annually must be required for this purpose?

Mode of prosecuting the works.

Now I think that work should be prosecuted so as to clear the first and second barriers, and also the detached works already mentioned above and between those points in the river bed, so as to open the navigation from the Godavery gorge to the foot of the third barrier. I would restrict operations to the lesser of the two projects for the second barrier. I should have the less hesitation in adhering to the lesser of the two projects for the second barrier, inasmuch as I learnt from the Executive Engineer, that the work so done will serve as a foundation for the greater project, should that be undertaken hereafter. I would devote, if necessary, a larger sum than that set down for the towing-paths, namely, half a lakh—possibly one lakh might be required. In such places as the gorge, the towing path would have to be constructed along the steep sides of the hill, and in other places approaches would have to be cut at the deep ravines.

First and second barriers to be opened.

122. Now the works thus indicated up to foot of third barrier would open the river from the sea to Mooglee or Dewulmurree (at foot of third barrier) for five months of the year, a distance of 300 miles. It will be apparent, from the foregoing part of this Report, that this much of navigation would attract the produce and traffic of the valley of the Godavery

Effect in traffic from the completion of work on first and second barriers.

Reasons for postponing work at third barrier.

itself, and of the valleys of its feeders, the Pranheeta, the Wynegunga, the Indrawutty, the Sebere, the Tal. It will further have been seen that whatever traffic is to be drawn from Eastern Nagpoor (Chutteesgurrh and Raepoor) would strike the river just below the third barrier. The only tract of country omitted from this calculation is the valley of the Wurda; but it will have been seen that if a good land communication were provided (as it would be) from Chanda and Hingunghat to Moogeelee, then even with a route partly land and the rest water, the route to Cocanada might compete with the route to Bombay, and would attract a share of the traffic from the Wurda valley; thus the opening of the navigation to the foot of the third barrier would, at an expenditure of half the aggregate sum ultimately required, secure at least a part of the advantages of the entire project; this moderate expenditure would, as far as it goes, be remunerative, it would also apply a definite practical test to the whole project, and would show conclusively whether it would or would not be expedient to proceed with the remainder of the works; moreover it seems to me especially desirable that the efficiency of the works on the first and second barriers should be actually ascertained before the works on the third barrier are undertaken. This third barrier is by far the most formidable of the three. The works have not been estimated for in any detail, and might possibly prove to be much more expensive than has been expected; moreover, when these had been done, it would be urged with some truth, that having gone so far, the Government should make the Wurda thoroughly navigable, and place it on a par with the river below the barrier; considering indeed the actual state of the river, I doubt whether it would be worth while to open out the third barrier merely for the sake of the Wurda as it now is. This river by no means fulfils the expectations that were once formed; its water is often shallow, even during the rains, and it possibly may not prove to be navigable for more than three months in the season. To open the barriers with a view to this much of navigation alone, might be of doubtful expediency, if this only were done, the affair would be still incomplete; in order, therefore, to realise the benefit of the work at the third barrier, it would be necessary to superadd various works for improving the supply of water in the Wurda, and for this purpose several dams or anicuts would be necessary. It has been supposed that these would cost 6 lakhs, 60,000 £; but it might possibly, cost much more to make the Wurda really navigable for six months in the year. I do not, therefore, regard that part of the project at and above the third barrier so favourably as the other parts, and would hesitate to undertake it at present.

To all this it might be answered that to leave the works of the third barrier undone would be to forego a part of the benefit which would otherwise arise from the works of the first and second barriers; this is so far true, inasmuch as the river would obtain a larger traffic, if the third barrier were open than if it were not; but then it may be better to execute works regarding which there is comparative certainty, and which will secure a moderate benefit rather than to undertake further works of a less certain character in the hope of securing a larger benefit.

Cost of works now recommended.

123. The items of cost for that portion of the scheme which I recommend for immediate and primary prosecution may be thus abstracted from the foregoing summary:—

	Lakhs.	£.
First barrier - - - - -	12	120,000
Second lesser project - - - - -	7	70,000
River works to foot of third barrier - - -	6½	65,000
TOTAL - - -	25½	255,000

The financial effect therefore of my recommendation must be that works costing up to 25½ lakhs or 255,000 £. be proceeded with, if the Supreme Government should desire to open the project within a reasonable time. It hardly seems unreasonable to hope for an assignment of eight lakhs, 80,000 £. per annum, and certainly the existing establishment could without difficulty be so strengthened as to supervise an expenditure at the above annual rate; by these means then, two barriers out of the three, and 300 miles out of the 445, would be open for navigation in three years. If the works be prosecuted at all it does seem really necessary to do it at the above speed, otherwise the construction would be protracted over an indefinite period; but further it would be practicable to spend, with due supervision, an assignment of 10 lakhs (100,000 £.) a year, from the commencement of 1863-64, if that were allowed, then the works to the above extent would be completed within two years and a half; in that case the navigation may be opened by May 1865, in time for the navigating season, which commences in June.

Land carriage from valley of the Wurda to foot of third barrier.

124. Supposing that the prosecution of the work, as above recommended, were decided upon, then it would be absolutely necessary to provide good land communication from the valley of the "Wurda" to the foot of the third barrier. The road from Nagpoor down to Chanda is already sanctioned and under construction, and will be completed by the end of the year 1863. It would be necessary to extend that line to the head of the third barrier at the villages of Kirmiree on the British side, a distance of 40 miles, running through a valley for the most part rich though narrow. There should be a good ferry at the Wurda for the rainy season and a bridge of boats in the dry season from Kirmiree to the village of Salgaon on the opposite side. The road should be carried from Salgaon to Moogeelee at the foot of the barrier, a distance of 32 miles, following nearly the course of the present unfinished

finished tramway. This road (Chanda to Moogeelee), distance 70 or 75 miles in all, at the rate of 6,000 rupees per mile (usually assumed in the Nagpore province), would cost 4½ lakhs, 45,000 l. Under any circumstances, whether the navigation were extended to the valley of the Wurda or not, this road would be useful, and its advantages would remain; whether this subsidiary road be or be not kept distinct from the navigation project, it is yet an essential accessory to the scheme as now propounded. The present communication between Chanda and Moogeelee by land is very bad at all times, and in wet weather impracticable; if it were not to be made, the opening of the first and second barriers, so far as the valley of the Wurda is concerned, would be useless, for the traffic would not be able to reach from the cultivated and inhabited country to the head of the navigation. It is equally necessary that this work should advance *pari passu* with the navigation work; if then it be decided to postpone the work on the third barrier, I strongly recommend, as an absolute essential, that the road above described be sanctioned, and that the surveys and estimates be proceeded with.

125. Respecting the tramways, I would recommend the earliest completion of the first and second, as they are so nearly finished. During the period that the permanent works might be under construction the tramways would keep open a certain amount of traffic, and they would be of assistance in the construction of the works. As regards the third tramway, I would not, under the above circumstances, proceed with it; it has advanced but a slight way as yet, and will be superseded by the road above recommended.

Completion of tramways at first and second barriers.

126. In connexion with the works, I should advert to the transit agency. At present there is a river flotilla of vessels plying between the several reaches, as given below:

Transit agency.

On the first reach (between the sea and the first barrier):—

“The Prince.”
“The Hope.”

On the second reach (between the first and second barriers):—

“The Sir Arthur Cotton.”
“The Shamrock.”

On the third reach (between the second and third barriers):—

“The Queen.”
“The Rose.”

On the fourth reach (between the third barrier and the Falls of the Wurda):—

“The Mayflower.”

There are serviceable vessels, though not always suitable as tugs, they draw from two to four feet of water; they carry officers and *employés* of the navigation works up and down the river; they convey stores of all kinds, and tow boats laden with materials, and perform a variety of services of this kind. In these respects they have been most useful; and as the works proceed, they will become vitally necessary; indeed without them it would be almost impossible to carry on the works, as at present there are absolutely no other means of communication. But besides the above departmental work, the steamers have brought up a quantity of commissariat stores and other articles belonging to Government. During the past season, *i. e.*, the rainy season of 1862, the Navigation Department established an agency, and undertook to carry mercantile goods partly by water and partly by land across the barriers, for one anna (1½ d.) per ton, per mile. This was done with a view to making a commencement in opening the route to commerce, and to testing the tendency, or otherwise, of trade in this direction. It was calculated that, if the agency received 5,000 tons down river and 2,000 up, the transit operations would be carried on at a profit to the State. During this year 1862, though the steamers plied regularly, the land carriage at the barriers was quite incomplete; still the agency, during the season, conveyed 1,200 tons of goods, 2,000 passengers; the greater part of the tonnage, however, consisted of Government stores. The only articles of importance in the way of private merchandise was a consignment of about 700 bales of cotton, belonging to Mr. Stanbrough, a gentleman who had received an advance of 20,000 rupees from Government, in order to embark in the undertaking.

127. The question then arises, as to whether the transit agency shall be maintained during the next and subsequent years? In my opinion it should be maintained for Government work alone, and should not undertake, by advertisement or otherwise, to convey general merchandise. For the work of the Navigation Department the transit agency will be indispensable; for carrying various consignments of Government stores, it will be useful. The above work will, I believe, furnish it with ample occupation; it has no room nor scope for the conveyance of general merchandise; our officers have enough to do in attending to their own proper business; the cares and responsibilities of a general transit business, which does not regularly pertain to them, only distracts them from their official work, and it can hardly be expected that they would perform such extra business with efficiency; nor do

Should be maintained for Government work alone.

Without under-
taking any commer-
cial work.

I perceive what particular advantage is to be gained by the arrangement. The route, partly by steamer and partly by land, is confessedly a temporary one, which it is not proposed to perpetuate; why, therefore, should commercial experiments be made upon it? why should an attempt be made to force traffic on the river before the navigation is open? The rate proposed, one anna ($1\frac{1}{2}d.$) per ton, per mile, is no doubt moderate, and if goods, partly by land and partly by water could really be conveyed for that rate with profit to the transit, no doubt the conclusion would be valuable; but it is very difficult to estimate actually all the costs really incurred in a Government transit agency, and the results arrived at might be partly real and partly apparent, and might not be a safe guide to private enterprise. If they were favourable, there would be doubt as to whether all those subsidiary charges (so difficult to estimate in Government undertakings of this sort) had been included; if they were adverse, it would be said that, after all, they proved nothing, as the route was avowedly incomplete. As a matter of fact, however, I do not believe that the present results show what would be commercially considered a profit to the transit. I learn that the receipts, chiefly consisting of freight on Government stores at one anna ($1\frac{1}{2}d.$) per ton, per mile, were last season below the expenditure; this circumstance does certainly militate against the supposition that the agency could profitably carry goods at the one anna ($1\frac{1}{2}d.$) rate in the present imperfect state of the communication; I should doubt whether it could afford to do this; but this consideration does in no wise prejudice the navigation project, nor does it affect the interests of Government; for whether the transit can or cannot carry the stores for one anna per ton, per mile, it is at all events much cheaper than the ordinary land carriage. It may be said in favour of having a general transit agency, that the operation affords valuable experience in the river, which will be of use when the navigation is opened; to this it may be replied, however, that such experience is gained by working the agency for Government purposes alone without undertaking other business.

128. On the other hand there is some disadvantage in any commercial undertaking on the part of the Government transit agency, inasmuch as its failure in this respect (which is more probable than its success), would be apt to create a prejudice in the minds of merchants against the Godavery project altogether; it were better far to wait till the navigation works are finished, and then the traffic will follow of itself. If it be really important to open the Godavery route (and I believe it to be so), the works should be pushed on without delay. To force traffic by the river whilst the works are under construction, would be to divert the attention of our officers from their real duty, and to delay the completion of the works upon which all our energies should be concentrated.

129. For these reasons I should recommend that the transit agency be maintained for the Government work alone, without undertaking anything else.

130. It may be added in this place, that when the navigation shall be opened, there will be no difficulty in the building of boats in any number, at any point of the river. There is everywhere abundance of serviceable timber close at hand. The boats constructed by Government have cost 1,000 rupees and 1,200 rupees each; but it is believed that boats sufficiently good for general purposes could be built for 500 rupees each.

Necessity for electric
telegraph since being
continued all the
way along the
Godavery.

131. I would urge the extension of the electric telegraph line from Sironcha (on the Godavery), past Doomagoodium on to Dowlaishwarum or Cocanada. From Nagpoor there is already telegraphic communication to Cocanada or Dowlaishwarum and to Sironcha, but none to Doomagoodium, the head-quarters of the Navigation Department. The postal communication from Nagpoor to Doomagoodium is defective at present; despatches go there by the circuitous route of Ellore. It will be difficult to establish a good postal line from Sironcha down the river bank to Doomagoodium, and at the best such a communication must be tedious, especially in the rainy season; it will often take a week, or even 10 days for a letter to reach Doomagoodium from Nagpoor; this delay in the receipt of despatches would prove a great disadvantage both to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces and the Chief Engineer of the navigation works at seasons when operations were being actively carried on.

132. Again, Cocanada or Dowlaishwarum is the base of operations to Doomagoodium; it being from the coast that the navigation department draws its supply of labour and much of its materials. It is therefore of consequence that the chief engineer at Doomagoodium should have means of communication with his agents at the coast. Moreover, at many seasons, it is of the greatest consequence to know immediately the rise and fall of the river at different points. For instance, when freshes are coming down in one part of the river, it is necessary that those in charge of works at other parts should have instant intelligence. For these reasons it appears to be most desirable that the electric telegraph line from Sironcha to Dowlaishwarum and Cocanada should be undertaken, with stations at the second barrier and at Doomagoodium. The distance would be about 300 miles. I am not able to state what the cost will be; but I am sure that such cost will be more than re-paid by the advantage to the navigation department.

SECTION VII.

CONCLUSION.

133. THE result of the foregoing report then is that the Godavery navigation project is sound in principle and highly conducive to the interests of the Central Provinces.

Final conclusions arrived at regarding the execution of the navigation project.

134. That the project may be conveniently dealt with in two parts; the first relating to the first and second barriers; the second to the third barrier and to the river beyond it.

135. That the first part is more easy of execution than the second, and more certain in its effects upon the navigation, and ought, at all events, to be executed.

136. That for the interest of trade it would be expedient to execute the second part, and admit navigation past the third barrier and beyond it, provided that the work required could be carried out at a reasonable cost, which is as yet doubtful.

137. That the works at the first part of the project, namely, those at the first and second barriers, and in the river up to the foot of the third barrier, be prosecuted at an outlay of 25 to 30 lakhs of rupees, 250,000 £. to 300,000 £.; this sum being half the estimated amount required (60 lakhs, or 600,000 £.) for the whole project.

138. That this outlay should be distributed over three years from the first of May 1862, so that the navigation to the foot of the third barrier may be open by May 1865, in time for the navigating season, which commences in June.

139. That in the mean time a good road be constructed from Chanda in the valley of the Wurda to the foot of the third barrier, at a cost of about 4½ lakhs of rupees, or 45,000 £.

140. That the tramways at the first and second barrier should be finished; but that the tramway at the third barrier should not be proceeded with.

141. That the transit department, consisting of steamers in the four reaches of the river, and of tramway establishments at the first and second barriers, be maintained for Government work only, without undertaking any commercial operations.

142. That the electric telegraph line be extended from Sironcha on the Godavery to the sea-port of Cocanada.

143. Before concluding this report, I desire to acknowledge the obligations which the Central Provinces owe to the Government of Madras for its having, during the past seven years, consistently advocated, supported, and now actually commenced this navigation project, with a foresight and discrimination which will (we may hope) be one day rewarded by the attainment of, at least, many of the results anticipated. I would also beg to add my tribute of admiration to the professional ability, breadth of view, and boldness of conception, with which Sir A. Cotton and Captain Haig framed this project, and moulded it into practical shape. I would commend to the favourable consideration of the Supreme Government the exertions of Captain Haig and his officers in executing the preliminaries of the various works. Foremost of the many difficulties with which they have successfully contended has been the insalubrity of a climate from which all have suffered more or less severely. Among the officers, I would mention the names of Lieutenants Montgomerie and Roberts; Major Stevens, the traffic agent; Mr. Mackenny, Mr. Dennison and Mr. MacGregor. I would refer to the difficult, indeed perilous, service performed by Messrs. Grossilier and Farley, in conducting the steamers over the barriers, in the flood season of 1861. Several of the *employés*, who are not commissioned officers, have not as yet been entertained in the permanent service of Government. I would recommend that such gentlemen be admitted to the establishment of the Public Works Department according to the grades to which they may appear to be entitled. It seems essential that the benefits of the service should be secured to those who have to carry on important operations in an unhealthy country.

144. I now submit this report in the hope that such information as it contains may be of some use to the Viceroy in Council, in forming a decision on the questions connected with the navigation of the Godavery.

Nagpoor, 23 January 1863.

R. Temple.
Officiating Chief Commissioner,
Central Provinces.

No. 734, dated 17 February 1863.

Endorsed by P. W. Dept. at the Presidency.

To Secretary to Government of India, P. W. Department, with G. G., for disposal.

No. 1388, dated 14 July 1863.

From Colonel *R. Strachey*, R. E., Secretary to Government of India, P. W. Department, with G. G., to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

In reply to your Secretary's letter, No. 85, dated 24th January 1863, I am directed to inform you that his Excellency the Governor General has read your very clear and able report on the projected works for improving the navigation of the River Godavery, forwarded therewith, with much satisfaction.

2. The general conclusions at which you appear to have arrived may be shortly summed up as follows:—

The works at the 1st barrier may be constructed for 12 lakhs, and their completion is plainly necessary. Two projects are referred to as having been proposed for the works at the 2d barrier, estimated at 7 and 16 lakhs respectively, of which you prefer, for the reasons given, to adopt the lesser.

The works at the 3d barrier are roughly estimated at 15 lakhs. These you do not recommend to be taken up at present, confining the project to opening the navigation to the foot of the 3d barrier.

The works between the barriers would be—

Removal of rocks in bed of river	- - - -	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs.
Groines for narrowing stream	- - - -	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ „
Towing-paths	- - - -	$\frac{1}{2}$ „
Annicuts above 3d barrier	- - - -	6 „
TOTAL	- - -	<u>12$\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs.</u>

The total cost of the entire scheme would be—

Minor project	- - - -	46 $\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs.
Major „	- - - -	59 $\frac{1}{4}$ „

and it would give a navigation from the falls of Wurda to the gorge of the Godavery, 350 miles, for vessels of two feet draught for five or six months in the year, and for vessels of from three to five feet draught for the greater portion of this time.

The engineers have proposed measures for obtaining a permanent, or almost permanent, supply of water, in the river by help of reservoirs, but no estimates for the cost of such works in any way deserving confidence have yet been drawn up.

The expenditure up to the end of September 1862 may be estimated at—

Surveys	- - - -	$\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs.
Works	- - - -	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ „
Tramways at the barrier	- - - -	3 „
Miscellaneous	- - - -	1 „
TOTAL	- - -	<u>9$\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs.</u>

but 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs more will probably have been spent up to the end of April 1863, or 17 lakhs in all.

The works which you recommend for present execution comprise only those at the 1st and 2d barriers, and the clearance of the river, &c., to the foot of the 3d barrier, at a total expenditure estimated at 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, viz.:—

1st barrier	- - - -	12 lakhs.
2d „ (lesser project)	- - - -	7 „
Works in river bed to foot of 3d barrier	- - -	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ „
TOTAL	- - -	<u>25$\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs.</u>

It is not clear whether this estimate includes any portion of the previous expenditure. You also propose, as an essential adjunct to this modified scheme, a road from Chanda to the foot of the 3d barrier, 75 miles (from Chanda to Nagpoor, a road is already under construction), and ask sanction to commence a survey and frame estimates, which are set down at 4½ lakhs. Further, you advise that the line of telegraph should be extended from Chanda to Dowlaishweram or Cocanada, *via* Doomagoodium, the head-quarters of the works; and that the postal communications should be put on a more efficient footing.

3. His Excellency the Governor General, after considering the questions raised by you in the light of such information as he has to bear on the subject, is satisfied that, by completing the line of Godavery navigation past the 1st and 2d barriers, and up to the foot of the 3d barrier, the rich southern part of the Central Provinces will get the advantage of the river route for the export of its produce, and the import of its foreign supplies.

4. This part of the project will be a thing complete in itself, and of certain utility even if the navigation is only open for some four or five months in the year. It is an error to consider that such communications as these must be permanently open to be of substantial utility. The Baltic is closed for half the year, and still the trade with its ports is of great importance. The canals of all the colder parts of Europe and America are closed for several months in every year, and yet their value is undisputed. For the transport of mere agricultural produce, a partial communication, such as the Godavery might supply, when its ordinary and natural stream shall have been made navigable by the proposed works, at the barriers and its bed, will probably be quite as much as the country through which it passes will really require for a long time to come. The crops come in but once a year, and the whole produce for export should easily be got rid of during the four or five months for which it may be looked on as pretty certain that the navigation may, under any circumstances, be kept open.

5. It will be understood that there is no idea of disputing the superior advantages of a permanent water communication over an interrupted one. But in the present instance it would certainly be the case that the former and complete arrangement, if it could be effected, would greatly exceed the other in cost, and that the works on the more moderate scale would be perfectly suitable for the more extended project, if it should at any future time be desired to carry it out; and it might be the case that, after a great amount of outlay, it might finally be found an impossibility to maintain a constant supply of water sufficient for navigation, as it would depend on engineering operations without parallel, and of very questionable efficacy, viz., the maintenance of the river supply from reservoirs. Considering therefore that it is certain that the less complete scheme will practically give all that is essential; His Excellency has no sort of difficulty in accepting the conclusion that the more extended project should be entirely set aside for the present, either until the smaller one is actually carried out to completion, or is in a very much more matured condition than at present. The engineers will, for some considerable time to come, have quite sufficient employment in working out that part of the project which is certainly practicable, and the execution of which must obviously precede that of the other parts, the success of which may be looked on as in some degree questionable.

6. In considering the scheme that deals with the natural river supply, and will provide for four or five months' navigation, it has, first, to be considered that the works at the 1st barrier are in progress on designs that have been approved by the Madras Government, though they have not yet been submitted for approval to the Government of India. Inasmuch as these works are in actual progress, the Government of India has no desire to arrest them, or to interfere with the designs unless it is shown to be quite essential.

7. The works at the 1st barrier actually in hand should therefore be carried out vigorously according to the designs already approved by the Madras Government. Any distinct portion of the works not yet actually begun must not, however, be put in hand till the project has received the approval of the Government in India, excepting under special authority.

8. A detailed statement of the works in progress should be submitted at once, and the engineers should make every exertion to complete the designs and estimate for these works, so that they may receive regular sanction without loss of time.

9. As regards the works at the 2d barrier, which are not yet begun, it must be distinctly understood that nothing is to be put in hand until the detailed projects and estimates are sanctioned by the Supreme Government, although, on a proper explanation of the general project and a general approval of it, his Excellency may be induced to authorise the preparation of materials of a durable nature, if it be desired, in anticipation of the submission of the detailed designs.

10. His Excellency considers that no opinion can be given as to which project for the works at this barrier should be adopted, until the receipt of Captain Haig's report, since he may be able to show good reasons for taking up the more costly rather than the less project.

11. Captain Haig therefore should consider carefully your remarks as to the works at this barrier, and should take the necessary steps for obtaining final orders on the system to be adopted in dealing with them as early as possible. It will plainly be labour thrown away to work out detailed estimates for both projects, and the essential facts can, without doubt, be quite sufficiently explained on approximate calculations to enable the Government of India to settle the doubtful points.

12. The preparation and submission of the designs and estimates for the works at the 2d barrier must therefore be looked on as the essential thing now pressing as regards this portion of the project.

13. The tramways at the 1st and 2d barriers, which are understood to be far advanced, may be completed.

14. In like manner, though your views as to limiting operations for the present to the works at the 1st and 2d barriers seem plausible, the Government of India must refrain from giving any decision on the matter till the opinion of the engineers has been heard.

15. All work at the 3d barrier, however, should be stopped, including the tramway, unless the latter is much more nearly brought to completion than seems to be the case from your accounts. Captain Haig, of course, to be at liberty to make any representations he thinks fit on this point, and he should report, as early as possible, on the general question, so that the Government of India may be placed in a position to say finally whether the works at the 3d barrier shall be undertaken now, or shall be deferred till the other two barriers are opened.

16. It will be necessary that great care shall be taken by the engineers that all minor operations between the barriers, or in the parts of the rivers that will be opened on the completion of the Barrier Works, whether they be clearing away of rocks, construction of groines, or towing-paths, shall be completed at least as soon as the canals and locks; and that the necessary detailed designs and estimates be submitted in due course.

17. Captain Haig should be called on to report his opinion as to the period that will be required for the completion of the several parts of the project.

18. A clear statement must be submitted at the earliest possible date, showing the manner in which the past outlay on the Godavery Works has been applied. This statement will include the cost of all stores, machinery, or vessels, obtained from England, or transferred from other works.

19. The orders of the Government of India having already been issued in general terms as to the Transport Agency, it will now only be necessary to remark that a full detailed report on the present condition of this branch of the operations, and of the system followed in all its transactions, should be submitted to the Government of India. No addition to the fleet is to be made without specific authority, and all proposals for new work, in connexion with this part of the project, will require sanction by the Government of India in the regular way on estimate, as much as those for building operations.

20. His Excellency concurs with you in the expediency of having a road from Chanda to the foot of the 3d barrier. Considering that the navigation will be most actively in operation during the rainy months, a good road to the end of the navigation will be almost essential, and if the 3d barrier is eventually completed, this road will still act as a feeder. For the reason above noticed, it is desirable that you should consider and report on the general question of feeding roads to the river. Metalled lines will probably for the present, as a rule, be out of the question; but much good may be done by lines of a cheap description. The provision of a certain extent of such road might almost be fairly looked on as a necessary supplement to this project.

21. The orders of the Government of India have already been conveyed to you regarding the establishments employed on these works.

22. The question of a line of telegraph, and also of postal communication between Nagpoor and Rajahmundry along the course of the Godavery, will be referred, with a favourable recommendation for consideration, in the Home Department.

No. 1838 A.

Endorsed by P. W. Dept. with G. G.

To P. W. Dept. at the Presidency for information.

No. 1389, dated 14 July 1863.

RESOLUTION,—By the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India, P. W. Dept.

Read the following papers:—

Letter from Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 85, dated 24 January 1863, with enclosed report.

Letter to ditto in reply, No. 1388, dated 14 July 1863.

Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing papers be forwarded to the Home Department for favourable consideration of the question of a line of telegraph and of postal communication between Nagpoor and Rajahmundry along the course of the Godavery.

From *H. Stanbrough*, Esq., to Secretary to Government of India, Home Department; dated 4 October 1862.

AGREEABLY to my telegram to your address of 27th ultimo, I have the honour of forwarding six copies of a Memorandum (deposited) on the conveyance of Nagpore cotton down the Godavery River to Cocanada in the months of July, August, and September 1862.

I have had the Memorandum printed in a convenient form, but I have furnished no copies to the public press.

No. 5949, dated 24 October 1862.

Endorsed by Home Department.

TRANSFERRED to the Foreign Department for disposal, with reference to the letter dated 12th July 1859, to that Department, from the Commissioner of Nagpore, printed in the "Gazette" Supplement, dated 13th July 1861, page 423.

Dated 24 October 1862.

From *H. Stanbrough*, Esq., to Secretary to Government of India, Home Department.

I HAD the honour to submit, for his Excellency the Viceroy's information, on the 4th instant, a memorandum on the conveyance of Nagpoor cotton by the Godavery River to Cocanada in July, August, and September 1862.

In that memorandum I pointed out that the result of the experiment of this year, as compared with a similar experiment made by myself formerly, was not favourable as regards total cost of transit and the frequent breaking of bulk, but I also stated that the experiment of this year could not be taken as a fair criterion of what could eventually be done. The experiment was so far successful that a large quantity of cotton was brought down the Godavery in good order, and at a rate of carriage which would allow a fair margin of profit at the usual market rates. What remains to be done is to improve the means of transit so as to secure the utmost economy in time and money.

I have in my memorandum pointed out in what manner the arrangements made by the Government Transit Officer failed, and it is not necessary that I should recur to this portion of the subject beyond expressing my belief that the labour of organising and conducting the Transit Department of the Godavery should not be imposed upon officers who are already overworked, but that encouragement should be held out by the Government to private individuals, and whose interests should be associated with the success of the transit.

I believe that I am better acquainted with the details connected with the carriage of produce from Nagpoor to the Coast than any other individual, and if entrusted by Government with the entire management of the traffic from the 1st January 1863 to 30th April 1864, the termination of the official year, I can undertake thoroughly to organise the transit so as to demonstrate by the end of next year the possibility of a rapid and safe conveyance of almost any amount of produce from Nagpoor to the eastern coast.

I should propose for the present to adhere to the existing scale of freight and fares, and to pay to Government three-fourths of all receipts, retaining one-fourth as a remuneration for myself. The actual establishment of the Transit Department would of course be maintained by Government, with such changes and alterations proposed by me as should meet with the approval of his Excellency the Governor in Council.

In order to give this project a fair chance of producing immediate conviction upon the public mind of the practicability of the Godavery route from the cotton districts to the coast, I feel it absolutely necessary that my recent experiment should be repeated next season on a more extensive scale and with the benefit of my improved measures in the Transit Department. For this purpose I should require a capital of at least a lakh of rupees to be devoted entirely to the thorough establishment of the transit.

The Government for the operations of the past year, with ready liberality, advanced to me 20,000 rupees; this amount I will return into the Nagpoor Treasury immediately on

my reaching Nagpoor, according to agreement, before the time fixed for payment (30th April 1863).

I would now respectfully solicit the exercise of further assistance, with the view of carrying into practical effect the object for which the former advance was made.

I am prepared to pay into the Nagpoor Treasury a sum of 50,000 rupees, against an advance from the Government of a similar sum, on the same conditions as those upon which the former advance was granted to me, with the understanding that the whole of the amount is to be devoted *bonâ fide* to the promotion of traffic on the Godavery River.

To secure the success of the undertaking, I have fixed 1st January next as the latest date for the commencement of my operations, and I most respectfully request an early reply to this communication at Nagpoor.

No. 2427, dated 13 November 1862.

Endorsed by Home Department.

Transferred to the Foreign Department, with reference to endorsement herefrom, No. 5949, dated the 24th ultimo.

No. 2347, dated 5 December 1862.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department (General).

Read a docket from the Home Department, No. 5849, dated 24th October, transferring, for disposal, a letter from Mr. H. Stanbrough, forwarding a memorandum on the conveyance of Nagpoor cotton down the Godavery River to Cocanada.

Read a further docket from the Home Department, No. 2427, dated 13th ultimo, transferring another letter from Mr. Stanbrough, submitting a proposal for organizing and conducting the Transit Department of the Godavery.

Ordered, that the above papers, with office notes, be transferred to the Public Works Department for disposal.

No. 5027, dated 25 December 1862.

Endorsed by Public Works Department.

To Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, with reference to letter from Commissioner of Nagpoor, No. 156, dated 31st October 1861.

Original papers to be returned.

No. 125, dated 31 January 1863.

From Lieutenant Colonel *H. Maxwell*, Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, in the Public Works Department, to Secretary to Government of India, Public Works Department.

I AM directed to acknowledge your docket No. 5027 of the 25th December, enclosing a letter addressed to the Supreme Government by Mr. Stanbrough, together with certain other papers in original. From these it appears that Mr. Temple's opinion is required on two points, namely, the expediency or otherwise of entrusting the transit agency on the Godavery to Mr. Stanbrough, and the same question as regards making an advance of 50,000 rupees to that gentleman for the purpose of conveying merchandise down the river during the next rainy season. I am now to state the Officiating Chief Commissioner's opinion on each point as follows, and I am to enclose copy of a letter from Mr. Stanbrough relating to both subjects, being answers to certain specific questions put to him by the Officiating Chief Commissioner.

2. Firstly, then, as regards the entrusting of the transit agency to Mr. Stanbrough,

On first reach between the sea and
1st Barrier.

The Prince. | The Hope.

Between 1st and 2d Barriers.

The Sir Arthur Cotton.
The Shamrock.

Between 2d and 3d Barriers.

The Rose and the Queen.

Above the 3d Barrier.

The Mayflower.

the Officiating Chief Commissioner regrets that he cannot recommend such a measure. I am to explain that there are now seven river steamers at the disposal of the Public Works Department on the Godavery, plying between the several barriers. Their names are marginally noted. They are, as the Officiating Chief Commissioner believes, essential to the carrying on of the navigation or irrigation works. Indeed, they form a primary and indispensable requisite. By them are the officers and *employés* carried from one part of the river to another; by them are the tools, stores, and materials conveyed or towed; by them is communication between the engineering head-quarters and the various outlying works maintained. In the present state of the river and its banks, the above vitally necessary service

service could be performed by them alone. Nor are these vessels more than sufficient for the performance of this service. During this last season the majority of them were chiefly occupied in carrying either Public Works stores or other Government property. After many delays, they carried Mr. Stanbrough's cotton, some 930 bales; besides this, they carried little, if any, private merchandise. During the present and the ensuing seasons, the works will proceed probably on a larger scale than heretofore, and the steamers will be still more occupied. When it is said, as above, that the steamer conveys anything, it is meant that she either takes it on board, or else tugs the boat on which it is laden. The fact is, then, that the existing establishment of steamers is needed for Government work almost exclusively. If the establishment is to do (as is done on some rivers) partly Government work, and partly private work, then it would have to be strengthened, as at present it suffices for the former only.

3. Besides the steamers, there are maintained at each barrier certain land establishments for the same purposes. These have heretofore consisted of mere labourers, under moderate European supervision. As the tramways are completed, the establishment will in future consist of trucks or waggons. These latter have not yet been constructed in any considerable number, and those that actually are, or are likely to be, completed, would be required for Government work.

4. Now Mr. Stanbrough's proposition amounts to this—that Government should lend him the steamers, those vessels being maintained in respect of fuel, establishment, and the like, not by him, but by Government itself; that the barrier establishment should be maintained by him; that the existing freight* and fares should be charged on Government property as well as other; that Mr. Stanbrough should repay to Government three-fourths of the proceeds, retaining one-fourth to remunerate himself, and to cover the cost the barrier establishment. Now, this arrangement would introduce a somewhat complicated state of relations. Government would pay freight on its own things, conveyed by steamers maintained by itself, and would then receive back three-fourths of the freight, in reality paying with one hand and receiving with another; the remainder (one-fourth) being given up virtually as contract money on consideration of the transit service on the barriers being performed by the contractor. Whether this arrangement would be financially profitable to Government would depend on calculations which, perhaps, the Government traffic agent on the Godavery would be able to make. The precise question would apparently be, whether the one-fourth of the proceeds which Government would remit to Mr. Stanbrough would be more or less than equivalent to the saving to the State of certain traffic agents and certain cooly establishments on the barrier.

* One anna per ton per mile.

5. There would, no doubt, be some saving of establishment if the transit agency were made over to private hands. There are no data in this office which would enable the Officiating Chief Commissioner to state precisely the amount of the present establishments. But he is aware that there is a traffic manager (Major Stevens) at Doomagoodium, with a moderate office; an agent at Cocanada, Mr. Denison (who acts also, however, as a labour agent); and a subordinate European official at the second barrier. There was also an agent at Chanda, but he has died, and has not been replaced. There are also establishments of coolies on the barriers as yet irregularly maintained. The general transit establishment cannot be considerable in respect to cost at the present time, though they will be more developed year by year. The Officiating Chief Commissioner does not believe that the possible saving would be such as to justify the adoption of a scheme which would certainly involve some inconvenience, and of which the financial and general result would be doubtful.

6. But independently of financial considerations, the Officiating Chief Commissioner believes that any such arrangement as that proposed would prove inconvenient and unsatisfactory to the Public Works Department, while on the one hand there might be no doubt that an individual enterprise and experience like Mr. Stanbrough would manage a general commercial transit better than Government officers, yet, on the other hand, it does not follow that he would do the special Government work better than the Government officers. On the contrary, it is probable that the Government officers would do their own departmental work with their own vessels better than any one else could do it for them.

7. The subject has been regarded by the Officiating Chief Commissioner from a Government point of view, for the greatest part of the freight would really consist of Government property. The proportion of private property will be insignificant, the present transit is really of a special and Governmental, and not of a general or commercial character. Until the river shall be opened to navigation, there will be but little chance for trade, and but little scope for private enterprise. Nor will it, in the Officiating Chief Commissioner's opinion, be conveniently practicable for Government to establish any general transit agency until the 1st and 2d barriers shall be opened. The present steamers will have quite enough to do to convey the Government property. But while these vessels are devoted to their proper duty of performing the Government work, the Government officers should have the control of them, and be responsible for the efficiency of their own transit service. On the other hand, the Officiating Chief Commissioner does not recommend their undertaking any commercial transit work which they would not perform satisfactorily, and which would only distract them from their regular duties.

8. A reference will be made to Captain Haig, with a view to collate the statistics of the past season, as bearing on the subject of this proposal of Mr. Stanbrough's. But the Officiating Chief Commissioner's own opinion is against the making over of the steamers and the transit service to Mr. Stanbrough for the reasons given above. Should the reference to Captain Haig elicit any information of interest on the point, it will be duly submitted hereafter. But under all the circumstances, the Officiating Chief Commissioner has thought it best to submit his own opinion without delay.

9. If, however, Mr. Stanbrough or any one else could, with private resources, place his own steamers on the river, or establish any transit with boats partly, and with land conveyance partly, the Officiating Chief Commissioner would wish every success to such an enterprise, and would be glad to afford it every legitimate aid in his power.

10. I am now to advert to Mr. Stanbrough's second proposal, namely, an advance of 50,000 rupees from Government for a further experiment in the conveyance of merchandise by the Godavery route during the ensuing season. A reference to the correspondence, marginally noted, will show that an advance of 20,000 rupees was made to Mr. Stanbrough last year for an experiment in the conveyance of cotton down the river. The accounts of the transaction have not been rendered as yet, but the Officiating Chief Commissioner knows that a quantity of cotton was conveyed down the river; the exact quantity cannot be given till the accounts come in; but the Officiating Chief Commissioner believes, that it amounted to 700 or 800 bales. Upon that transaction, Mr. Stanbrough will have to repay to the Government Treasury 20,000 rupees, which will fall due by the 30th April next. The Treasury holds as security Government promissory notes to the amount of 20,000 rupees. The cotton was conveyed by the Government transit down the river at the rate of one anna per ton per mile in the manner described by Mr. Stanbrough's printed memorandum, already submitted by him to Government. The transit was not altogether satisfactory, and the Officiating Chief Commissioner believes that there was considerable delay and disappointment; the greater part of the cotton was, however, brought down to Cocanada in good order. The Officiating Chief Commissioner was aware of these facts during his own visit to the Godavery at the time. The result was satisfactory on the whole, although, considering that neither were the barriers navigable, nor were the tramways ready, also that the goods were conveyed by Government and not by private establishments, the Officiating Chief Commissioner does not consider that such experiments prove anything in particular, no very practical conclusion could be drawn from it. Whether the rate of one anna per ton per mile was really remunerative to Government as a rate of freight, can hardly be known with certainty. When the Officiating Chief Commissioner visited the river, the traffic agents appeared to consider that the rate was a remunerative one. If, indeed, such experiments could prove that cotton or other produce could be conveyed down the Godavery at an anna per ton per mile, that would no doubt be an important practical conclusion. If produce can really be carried down at this rate now when the carriage is partly by land and partly by water, how much cheaper will the rate be when the carriage shall be wholly by water?

11. Although, then, these experiments cannot be conclusive, the Officiating Chief Commissioner considers that there is sufficient interest and importance attaching to them to warrant a repetition of the operation which Mr. Stanbrough conducted last year, and which he now wishes to conduct during this next season. Before, however, another transaction is entered into, the Officiating Chief Commissioner considers it a *sine qua non* that the former one should have been closed by the repayment of the advance previously made. When Mr. Stanbrough shall have done this within the stipulated time, and the report showing fulfilment of conditions shall have been received, the Officiating Chief Commissioner would see no objection to Mr. Stanbrough receiving a fresh advance on the same terms as before, of which the principal conditions would be that he should deposit in the Nagpoor Treasury Government Securities to the amount of the advance; that he should invest the amount of that advance, and an equal amount on his own behalf, in the purchase and conveyance of Nagpoor Province produce to be conveyed down the Godavery; that, if after disposal of the said produce, there shall be loss, Government would bear one-half thereof, but that, if there be profit, Government would not claim any share; that if the advance shall have been made before the 1st of June 1863, it shall be repaid into the Nagpoor Treasury by the 30th April 1864; that the account be rendered by that date; and that the supervision of the affair be entrusted to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. If an advance be made at all, it could not, perhaps, be less than 20,000 rupees; but the amount now asked for, 50,000 rupees, appears rather large. Perhaps 30,000 rupees would be sufficient. The Officiating Chief Commissioner would not restrict Mr. Stanbrough to the purchase of cotton alone; he might purchase any produce of the Nagpoor Province. The transit agents and other authorities on the Godavery would, of course, render every assistance to Mr. Stanbrough that they fairly could; but the Officiating Chief Commissioner does not recommend that the Government transit agency undertake or render itself responsible for the conveyance of the produce, as that might lead to disappointment or misunderstanding. Mr. Stanbrough with his experience of the river should know exactly what is to be expected, and should be able to make his own arrangements for boats.

12. The original papers received with your docket under acknowledgment are herewith returned as requested, viz. :—

1st. Letter from Mr. Stanbrough to the Secretary to Government of India, dated 4th October 1862, with four copies of the memorandum therewith forwarded.

2d. Letter from Mr. Stanbrough to the Secretary to Government of India, dated 24th October 1862.

3d. Extract from Foreign to Public Works Department, dated 5th December 1862, with office notes.

Dated 2 January 1863.

From *H. Stanbrough*, Esq., to Officiating Secretary to Officiating Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

I HAVE the honour of acknowledging the receipt of your letter, No. 1708, dated 31st ultimo, with reference to a letter I addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, dated 24th October 1862, and requiring answers to certain points therein, for the information of the Officiating Chief Commissioner.

1. In reply to paragraph 1 of your letter, I meant it to be understood that the establishment of steamers and boats were only to be maintained by Government, and that of the barriers by myself.

2. One-fourth of the rates charged to be kept by me on account of the river transit only, but mileage to be charged to Government for conveyance of their stores, &c., round the barriers the same as to other parties.

3. I have taken into consideration that the greater part of the traffic up-river will be Government stores, but it is well known that it amounts almost to an impossibility to establish a regular communication up-river, unless I keep up a fleet of my own boats and steamers to tow them. Government should therefore abstain from the idea of a private party investing capital in an undertaking which is much too precarious to offer inducement for it, especially when the time sanctioned is only one season; at the same time I respectfully beg to bring to the notice of the Chief Commissioner that by Government being released from keeping up an expensive traffic establishment, more especially by doing away with European supervision round the barriers, I am of opinion that Government will be a considerable gainer both in time and money.

4. If I had the entire management of the transit, I would undertake to give Government stores prior conveyance.

I do not apprehend any large amount of private merchandise, which cannot be easily conveyed, independently of the Government stores and my own produce.

5. It depends so very much upon the home markets regarding cotton, that I could not bind myself to purchase cotton alone, but all produce bought by me would be from the Central Provinces.

6. I shall be prepared this month to pay into the Nagpoor Treasury 20,000 rupees due to Government, to close the former transaction before entering upon a new one.

No. 710, dated 21 March 1863.

From Colonel *W. I. Birdwood*, R. E., Secretary to Government of Fort St. George, in the P. W. Department, to Secretary to Government of India, P. W. Department, with G. G.

I AM directed by the Governor in Council to transmit, for information, copy of a letter from the Deputy Chief Engineer, Northern Circle, giving cover to the report of the District Engineer, Upper Godavery, on the transit operations of the past season. Dated 19 February 1863, No. 558.

2. As, under the orders of the Government of India, dated 29th December 1862, No. 5088, the control of the Local Government over the Upper Godavery Works is restricted to matters of a current nature, the Government have informed the Deputy Chief Engineer that the propositions submitted by Captain Haig, which have reference to future arrangements, should come under the consideration of the Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

No. 558, dated 19 February 1863.

From Lieutenant Colonel *S. O. E. Ludlow*, R.E., Deputy Chief Engineer, Northern Circle, to Secretary to Government of Madras, in the P. W. Department.

I HAVE the honour to forward a report by Captain Haig upon the transit operations on the Upper Godavery during the past season.

One letter from the District Engineer, Upper Godavery, No. 379, dated 23 January 1863.

2. Seven steamers in all were employed, two on each of the three lower, and one on the upper reach.
3. Navigation appears to have begun on the different reaches at the latter end of June and beginning of July, and to have terminated in the middle of October on the upper reach, late in November on the two middle reaches, and to have been still open late in January on the lowest reach. The through navigation only lasted during three and a half months.
4. As regards the supply of water in the river, the season appears to have been an average one. The navigable parts of the river (with trifling exceptions in the 1st reach) were wholly unimproved, and the portages were effected by common carts over the worst passable roads, the tramroads not being ready.
5. Nine hundred and eighty tons of goods were carried up-stream, an average distance of 128 miles, and 307 down-stream, an average distance of 212 miles; 1,281 passengers were conveyed up-stream, 118 miles, and 679 down-stream, 133 miles. Of the 1,289 tons of goods, 837 or two-thirds, were for the works in progress, and the passengers mostly belonged to the works.
6. The total working expenses incurred (and estimated), including 23,466 rupees stock, are put down at 91,872 rupees.
7. The receipts were—

	Rs.
From goods - - - - -	14,325
„ passengers - - - - -	4,421
„ hire of steamers and carts supplied to Engr. Dept.	2,430
Total - - - - -	<u>21,176</u>

8. But of this sum, 7,181 rupees only, or about one-third was for goods and passengers not carried on account of Government.

9. There is apparently some mistake in the calculations made in paragraph 14. The working expenses of the transit are put down at 68,406 rupees, from which, deducting receipts by hire of steamers, &c., 2,430 rupees, the net amount of expenses chargeable to goods and passengers' traffic is 65,976 rupees, but in apportioning this sum to the two separate heads, 36,735 rupees are debited to goods, and 10,495 rupees to passengers, or 47,230 rupees only in all; whereas the proper amounts should, as it appears to me, have been 51,315 rupees and 14,661 rupees. The difference appears to arise from the District Engineer having deducted from the total working expenses the gross receipts under all heads, instead of only those from hire of steamers.

10. If this correction be admitted, it will affect the cost of traffic in paragraph 16 of the report, and the cost of carrying goods will have been four annas 2·9 pice per ton per mile, instead of three annas, and that of passengers 11·6 pies per head, instead of eight pies.

11. It is not shown what the item of 23,466 rupees put down as stock consists of, and therefore I cannot say whether it is properly excluded, as it is altogether from the cost of operations in calculating the cost of traffic, if per-centage should certainly have been charged for depreciation of plant.

12. In paragraph 19 Captain Haig states that "Government have lost nothing by the undertaking," and proceeds to prove it as follows:—Had there been no transit service, five, out of the eight, steamers must still have been employed for the use of the works at a cost of 47,891 rupees. But the working expenses of the transit operations were actually 65,976 rupees, from which, deducting 7,181 rupees received from private sources, we have 58,795 rupees as the actual outlay by Government, between which and 47,891 rupees, there is a difference of 10,904 rupees, representing the extra expenditure on account of the transit service, against which, however, is to be set off the value of the experience gained as to the proper mode of working the river, which Captain Haig "considers to be well worth that sum, and many times that sum." It would therefore appear that the statement that "Government have lost nothing by the undertaking," is not to be accepted in its literal sense, for, by Captain Haig's own showing, there has been an actual loss of 10,904 rupees, but that he considers this loss to be more than made up for by the value of the experience gained.

13. It is necessary moreover, to observe that the 47,891 rupees credited to the transit operations must be debited to the works, and if this be not done, Captain Haig's statement

as to the cost of the transit operations, must be considered as fallacious. As no estimate of the cost of the works has yet been furnished, I am unable to state whether any allowance has been made by him on this account or not.

14. In paragraph 21 Captain Haig dilates further on the value of "experience," and urges it as a reason why Government should maintain the transit service in full efficiency.

15. He next shows that the work actually done by the steamers was much less than it would have been had they had full employment. They *did* carry 1,592 tons, but they could have carried 9,340, or, making certain allowances, they could have conveyed four times as much as they did, with very little additional expense. Further, he states that, owing to defects of construction in the present steamers, there is a large unnecessary waste of power, and that, at a cost of 30,000 rupees they might be improved so as to increase their efficiency by, at least, 25 per cent., or more. The present flotilla might, therefore, if improved and fully employed, convey five times as much traffic as it did during the year under review. But an increase of 2,000 tons down river from 3d barrier, and 1,000 up to same point (such being a very moderate increase to expect), would quintuple the traffic; and the actual cost of carriage having been three annas per ton this year (but I have shown it to be more), there is a good prospect of the line soon, not only paying its expenses, but yielding a return on the outlay. If, as above shown, the steamers actually carried only one-fourth the quantity of goods they were capable of doing, it appears to lead to the conclusion that the number of them maintained was larger than the circumstances of the case required.

16. In paragraph 25 Captain Haig states that the improvement of the river bed ameliorated service arrangements; the substitution of wood for coal as fuel, and the employment of local labour, would further tend to diminish the cost of carriage.

17. He next proceeds to notice the loss from injury of goods, which, in spite of the incomplete state of the line, and most imperfect arrangements, only amounted to 32 bales, or $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the whole number conveyed. When the line is completed, therefore, it may be reasonably expected that the loss on this account will be still less, and very trifling. It would also seem that the breaking of bulk at the barriers, considered by some as an insuperable obstacle, will in reality prove a trifling disadvantage.

18. In paragraph 27 he favourably notices Major Stevens and his subordinates.

19. In paragraph 28 Captain Haig makes certain recommendations—

1st. That the transit service should be continued and improved, for it entails no loss on Government. It assists the works, fosters the infant river trade, and forms a natural channel for traffic. He advocates no heavy expenditure, but simply the maintenance of the present flotilla, and its gradual increase as circumstances may require, with a view to its ultimate transfer to private agency. That the operations have been, during the past season, carried on without some loss to Government is not apparent, nor do I think they will be so for some time to come. Nevertheless I concur with Captain Haig in thinking that the transit service should be continued, though not, perhaps, to the extent, or in the manner he proposes. It is mainly on account of the utility of the steamers to the works that I would recommend their maintenance. I would keep up only so many of them as were absolutely necessary for that purpose, and the whole expenses should be debited to the works, and allowed for in the estimates.

If the steamers, besides the conveyance of Government stores, are able to undertake the transit of goods on private account, and it would appear from paragraph 26 that they might do so to a considerable amount, the profits so made would of course be credited to the works.

2d. It being desirable that shippers should be able to insure their goods, he recommends that Government should assume the office of underwriter. About the expediency of such an arrangement, there can hardly, I think, be two opinions.

3d. That the transit operations should not be limited to that part of the river below the 3d barrier, or that the said barrier, should be excluded from the improvements contemplated to the other two. He says, in support of this view, that the cost of transporting goods from Chandah to foot of 3d barrier, 62 miles, is 55 per cent. of the cost of transport from the foot of 3d barrier to Cocanada, 300 miles, and that it costs as much to carry goods from Hingunghat to the barrier, 116 miles, as it does to convey them from that barrier to Cocanada, and that by opening of only three-fourths of the line, leaving one-fourth untouched, at least three-fourths of the value of the communication is sacrificed.

20. This is a matter of much importance as regards the success of the scheme, and if, as Captain Haig states, the river above the 3d barrier is capable of improvement, at a small cost, as compared with the others, it seems a pity that the productiveness of the whole project should be so seriously diminished for the sake of a comparatively small saving of outlay. But this is a question which would have to be considered elsewhere.

21. For transit operations in the reach above the 3d barrier, he recommends the use of steamers drawing not more than one foot of water. Some engines of 12-horse power are now being sent out from England, which, he thinks, might be used for the purpose. One steamer of such power should be put on each of the lower reaches, and on the upper reaches such boats should certainly be placed. I quite concur with Captain Haig in thinking that steamers drawing less water are better adapted to this navigation.

No. 379, dated 23d January 1863.

From Captain *F. T. Haig*, District Engineer, Upper Godavery, to Deputy Engineer, Northern Circle.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following report upon the transit operations for the current year.

2. The steamers employed this year were as follows :—

	N. H. P.	Draught.		Speed without Tow.
		<i>Ft.</i>	<i>in.</i>	
1st Reach, viz., from Dowlaishwaram to 1st Barrier, Doomagoodium :				
Prince - - - - -	89	2	6	10 miles.
Hope - - - - -	25	1	6	7 "
2d Reach, viz., from Doomagoodium to Davadula (2d Barrier):				
Arthur Cotton - - - - -	20	2	0	7 "
Shamrock - - - - -	12	2	0	6 "
3d Reach, viz., from Bodagudium to Mogelle (3d Barrier):				
Queen - - - - -	26	2	0	8 "
Rose - - - - -	12	2	0	6 "
4th Reach, viz., from Salagaum to Balapur :				
Mayflower - - - - -	12	2	0	6 "

NAVIGATION.	COMMENCED.	ENDED.
3. In 1st Reach - - -	2d July 1862 - - -	Still practicable.
In 2d Reach - - -	Ditto - - -	22d November 1862.
In 3d Reach - - -	20th June 1862 - - -	Ditto.
In 4th Reach - - -	2d July 1862 - - -	15th October 1862.

4. In the 1st reach, the "Prince" ceased to run on the 26th November, in consequence of the passage in a rocky part of the river becoming impracticable for a vessel of her size and draught of water. The "Hope" is still at work. In the 2d and 3d reaches, there was fair navigation for vessels drawing two feet for four months, though the steamers actually run in the former for $4\frac{1}{2}$ and in the latter for 5 months. In the 4th reach navigation was not practicable for such vessels for more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ months, and even that with occasional interruptions.

5. As regards the supply of water in the river, and the available depths for navigation, the season would appear to have been an average one. It commenced for vessels of two feet draught on 2d July and ended on 22d November 1862. In the two preceding years, the season commenced and ended, as indicated by the Doomagoodium Water Register, a fortnight earlier.

6. The navigable parts of the river are still in their natural state wholly unimproved with the exception of the 1st reach, where a few rocks have been removed.

7. The portages at the three barriers were effected by means of common country carts, and the existing roads, which were in the worst possible condition, especially at the 2d and 3d barriers. Neither of the tramroads was fit for traffic.

8. The work done was as follows :—

982 Tons of goods were carried up-stream, an average distance of 128 miles, and	
307 Tons down-stream, an average distance of - - -	222 "
1,281 Passengers up-stream - - - - -	118 "
679 " down-stream - - - - -	133 "

9. The

9. The goods consisted of—

	Up-stream.	Down-stream.	TOTAL.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Hardware, iron bar, rails, tools, &c. - - - - -	378	10	388
Machinery - - - - -	100	-	100
Wooden rails - - - - -	55	-	55
Ordnance stores - - - - -	20	-	20
Cotton - - - - -	-	154	154
Gram, rice, paddy, oil-seeds, and wheat - - - - -	75	117	192
Salt - - - - -	185	-	185
Sugar and provisions - - - - -	99	-	99
Baggage - - - - -	70	26	96
TOTAL - - - - -	982	307	1,289

10. Of the whole 1,289 tons, 837 were carried on account of the works in progress in the river. The passengers also were mostly persons connected with the works.

11. The expenditure for the year will be as follows:—

	<i>Rs.</i>
Working expenses during working months - - - - -	54,958
Estimated expenses during idle months - - - - -	13,448
Total of actual and estimated expenses - - - - -	68,406
Stock - - - - -	23,466
TOTAL expenditure (in part estimated) for the year - - -	91,872

12. The particulars of the foregoing are—

	During Working Months.	During Idle Months.	TOTAL.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Working expenses of steamers and boats, including current Repairs - - - - -	39,830	3,686	43,516
Portages at Barriers - - - - -	5,309	3,890	10,199
Landing and Shipping Cargo - - - - -	1,274	425	1,699
Sundries - - - - -	789	327	1,116
Superintendence - - - - -	7,756	4,120	11,876
TOTAL - - - <i>Rs.</i>	54,958	13,448	68,406

13. The receipts were—

	<i>Rs.</i>
From goods - - - - -	14,325
„ passengers - - - - -	4,421
„ hire of steamers and bandies supplied to Engineer Department - - - - -	2,430
TOTAL - - - - -	21,176

Difference between working expenses and receipts - - 47,230

14. Deducting the receipts by hires of steamers, &c., from the working expenses, we have

have 65,976 rupees chargeable to the goods and passengers' traffic. The receipts from goods were to those from passengers as seven to two. If we debit the expenses in the same proportion, we have—

	Rs.
Cost of goods traffic - - - - -	36,735
„ passenger traffic - - - - -	10,495

15. The goods traffic as above given was equivalent to 193,534 tons carried one mile; the passenger traffic to 242,120 passengers carried one mile.

16. Hence the actual cost of the two classes of traffic was—

	Rs.	
Goods - - - - -	36,735	
		= - 3 -4 per ton per mile.
	1,93,534	
Passengers - - - - -	10,495	
		= - - 8·3 per head „
	2,42,120	

17. The charges were for goods up-stream 1 anna 6 pie, excepting salt, which was charged only -9 pies; and for all goods down-stream 1 anna. Passengers were divided into three classes, charged $\frac{1}{4}$ anna, $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, and 1 anna respectively. The great bulk of those carried were of the lowest class.

18. The up-stream tonnage being double that down, the mean charge per ton per mile was, allowing for one and two tons of salt carried at 9 pies, about 1 anna and 3 pie. Hence the cost was to the charge as 12 to 5, or rather more than double. The proportion for passengers is about the same, though it would be tedious to demonstrate it.

19. Now, the first remark I have to make upon the above statement of the results of the first year's transit operation, is that the Government has lost nothing by the undertaking; for, first, had there been no transit service, we must have retained five out of the eight steamers for the Government works alone. These would have been absolutely necessary to keep up communication between the different barriers and the coast, and, as we had 387 tons of stores to carry for the works, these steamers, with a certain number of boats, would have done the work. The expense of the establishment thus required would have been—

	Rs.
For steamers - - - - -	31,151
Boats - - - - -	2,400
Bandies - - - - -	5,000
Loading and unloading - - - - -	900
Sundries - - - - -	600
Superintendence - - - - -	7,840
TOTAL - - - - -	47,891

This is an expense which must have been incurred in any case, even had there been no transit service.

20. Now, the working expenses of the year amount, as above shown, to 65,976 rupees. The earnings from goods and passengers not carried on account of Government were—

	Rs.
From goods - - - - -	4,781
passengers - - - - -	2,400
TOTAL - - - - -	7,181

And if this amount be deducted from the total expense, it leaves 58,795 rupees as the expenditure incurred on the Government account, or rather that for which the only money returns that can be shown are those derived from the carriage of Government stores. I have shown that, had there been no transit, the necessities of the works in progress would have required an expenditure of 47,891 rupees for the maintenance of a steam flotilla and a small land transit establishment. The difference between these two amounts, or 10,904 rupees,* is, therefore, all the extra expenditure that the transit service can be charged with entailing upon the Government; and assuredly the experience gained as to the proper mode of working the river, the description of steamers and boats best adapted to it, and the peculiarities of the river itself, especially above the third barrier, was well worth that sum, and many times that sum. This year I was for the first time enabled to ascertain precisely the

* I should observe that the actual amount will be only about 2-3ds of this. In order to facilitate comparison of this year's working of the transit with future ones, I have included in the expenses the pay of the Traffic Manager, 500 rupees per month for the whole year, as that would, in future years, be the charge, supposing a Traffic Manager permanently appointed. In point of fact, however, the actual charge this year will be only for six months (3,000 rupees), as Major Stevens, the Acting Traffic Manager, will be employed upon the engineering works during the latter half of the year.

the nature of the navigation above the third barrier. Had the "Mayflower" not been there, some other arrangement must have been made for me to navigate that part of the river, and a special assignment made for the purpose.

21. It is a great mistake to suppose that all that has to be done upon this river is to remove the impediments to navigation caused by rock in different parts of the bed. When this has been done, or while it is being done, we have still to ascertain by experiment by what description of steamers and boats the river may best be worked. Every navigable river in the world has its own peculiarities, and the means of transport in use vary accordingly, and these are, in every case, the result of the experiments and observations of years, and differ widely from what they were when first navigation was commenced. Of course this experience has to be paid for; usually it has been paid for by private individuals or private Companies. Often it has been costly enough to ruin them. How many Companies, now navigating other rivers with success, were raised upon the wreck of others whose dear-bought experience they inherit gratis. And if, upon the Godavery, this invaluable experience may be obtained, under the peculiar circumstances of this case, at a trifling expense, when the Government takes the initiative and places a flotilla on the river, this is an additional reason why the transit service should be maintained in full efficiency. The river will certainly be much sooner brought into use by private Companies than if they had to experiment upon it for themselves, and the returns to Government upon the outlay will be the sooner received.

22. In the next place, I would point out how trifling the amount of traffic this year has been, compared even with that which our steamers, small as they are, are capable of conveying. The following Table shows the number of trips made by each steamer between the termini of the reach in which it worked, the number of tons carried, the average number per trip, and the number which it is capable of carrying :—

Names of Steamers.	Number of Trips.	Number of Tons carried.	Average Number of Tons per Trip.	Number of Tons which Steamers are capable of carrying up-stream.
Prince - - - - -	31	880	28	150
Shamrock - - - - -	22	20	2	25
Arthur Cotton - - - - -	35	443	12½	50
Rose - - - - -	48	67	1½	25
Queen - - - - -	24	182	7½	60

The great disproportion between the work done and that which the steamers could have done, had they had full employment, is here evident at a glance. It is not so great in every case as the table shows. In one or two cases some of the trips made by the steamers were made after the river had practically ceased to be navigable by vessels of their draught. But, on an average, we may certainly say that the steamers could have conveyed four times the tonnage that they did. This would have required some addition to the number of boats, and also the means of land transport at the barriers; but these would have added but little to the total expense.

23. Again, it is important to note that the most of our steamers are capable of great improvement. There is scarcely one in which, owing to defects of original construction, there is not a very large and unnecessary waste of the power in actual operation. I have no doubt that a moderate expenditure, not exceeding 30,000 rupees, would increase their efficiency at least 25 per cent., and in the case of some of them much more. In other words, the present flotilla might be made to convey not four, but five times the traffic of this year.

24. Now an addition to this year's traffic of 2,000 tons down-river from the third barrier, and 1,000 up to the same point, would augment the traffic five-fold, and certainly that is a very moderate amount of increase to look for in the course of a year or two upon such a line. And if this year the actual cost of carriage has been three annas per ton per mile, there is a fair prospect that, in a very short time, the line would not only pay its expenses, but yield some returns upon the outlay.

25. This calculation does not take into account the improvements that would year by year be effected in the navigable channel, and which, by putting an end to interruptions during the working season, and by extending its duration, would certainly tend to reduce the cost of transport. There are other points also in which there is an abundant room for improvement, in the mode in which the transit was conducted this year, but which I cannot do more than glance at, such as the expenses incurred in the fitting out of new steamers, as the "Prince" and "Trevelyan," which would not occur again; such steamers not being ready for work till part of the navigation season was over; the expense

of the steamer above the third barrier for which next to no return has been received; the partial substitution of wood for coal in the furnaces of the "Prince;" the employment of the local boatmen in the upper river, instead of those hitherto engaged from the coast at excessively high rates of pay; the addition of fully one-seventh to the working time of the steamers by improved fuelling arrangements.

26. The trifling loss from injury to goods in transit this year, notwithstanding the great imperfection of the means of transport at the barriers, and the want of sufficient cover in some of the boats, warrants the most favourable expectations as to the working of the line in future. A batch of cotton, consisting of 926 bales, was carried partly from Chanda, partly from the third barrier, to Cocanada. The bales were but half screwed, and most wretchedly packed. An accident occurred to a boat containing 90 of them when lying at anchor at the second barrier, by which a large number were injured and several destroyed. Another boat-load was sent down from the third to the second barrier by the agent of the owner, Mr. Stanbrough, without any cover whatever, and exposed to heavy rains on the way. The carelessness of some newly engaged lascars in not baling out a boat, and the ignorance of the overseer who loaded it, in not putting in sufficient dunnage, led to the injury of some of the lower tier of its cargo. The portage at the barriers was effected during rainy weather by means of common country carts, imperfectly covered, working on tracks in which the mud was often axle deep. Notwithstanding all this, the total loss, as determined by a committee of commercial men at Cocanada, amounted to 32 bales, or $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the whole number. Now, if this was the same total of the damage sustained, with such extremely imperfect arrangement as those of the present year, we may certainly expect that, when the line is completed, and properly furnished with all the requisites for the peculiar character of the transit, the transport of goods will be effected with safety and security, and that the breaking of bulk at the barriers, which some would have us to believe to be such an insuperable obstacle to the general use of the line, will, in reality, prove to be but a trifling disadvantage.

27. Lastly, I cannot but observe how highly creditable it is to Major Stevens and his subordinates that they should have succeeded in conducting such extensive operations, with scarcely a single mishap, and with so little loss, in spite of the immense disadvantages under which they laboured, the very imperfect state of the whole line, and the very short time allowed for preparations. The monsoon months are usually our resting time. At the close of the hot weather, men in the Public Works Department look for a little relaxation. This year there was no such respite for those employed upon the transit operations; their hardest work commenced with the rise of the river, and it was endured with a cheerfulness, zeal, and alacrity which does them honour.

28. There are a few recommendations which I ought to make, with reference to future operations, before closing this report:

1st. I am decidedly of opinion that the transit service should by all means be kept up, and every effort made to place it in the most efficient possible condition. It entails no expense upon the Government. It will be of the greatest possible assistance to the works, as everything must be which encourages intercourse between the stations where work is in progress, and the more populous parts of the coast and the interior. It fosters the infant trade upon the river, and it is the surest, speediest means of inducing private companies to take advantage of the new river route now opening. It is not an attempt to force traffic into this channel in an unnatural way. It is the most natural and the simplest way of providing a channel for a traffic which is and always has been ready to flow into it.

I do not advocate a large and heavy expenditure for new steamers and other means of transport. I propose that we shall go on as we have begun, improving upon our present flotilla, and adding to its strength as the exigencies of the trade or of the works require. There is no fear of launching into an unlimited expenditure with only a doubtful prospect of returns; we need simply go forward and increase our means of transport as we find it necessary to do so, ever keeping in view the ultimate transfer of the whole flotilla, or at any rate, of the whole carrying business to private agency.

* The value of the goods carried this year was nearly 3½ lakhs.

The loss on the cotton above mentioned was about 2,500 rupees, or 5-7ths per cent.

All other losses from damage were very trifling in amount.

2d. It is very desirable that shippers should be able to insure their goods. I think the Government might well bear the risk for a year or two, when some private company would probably take it up. This would tend more than any thing else to give confidence and to encourage merchants to use the transit. One per cent. against total loss, and 5 per cent. against partial loss are rates which might, I think, be very safely offered.*

3d. I am of opinion, that it will be a great injury to the transit to limit its operations only to the river below the 3d barrier, just as I am sure it will be found an immense mistake to exclude that barrier from the improvements by means of canals which are to be made to the other two. At present we are shut up to this course in both cases; we have no alternative. In the one case, we have no steamer fit to do the work required above that barrier; in the other, the total annual allotments available will only be such as to render it advisable to devote them solely to the formation of the canals round the two lower barriers. But the evil consequences will not be the less felt. In the case of the transit, they are already apparent, for the cost of carriage from the chief centres of production

duction above the 3d barrier down to that point, enormously increase the expense of export by the river.

29. Even with our present rates of carriage by the river, the cost of carting a ton of goods from Chanda to the head of navigation at foot of third barrier a distance of only 62 miles, is 55 per cent. of the charge for the river carriage from that point to Cocanada, 300 miles. From Hingunghat to the third barrier, 116 miles, the cost will be equal to the water charged to Cocanada. Of course, this must tell immensely against the line of transit. By opening up only three-fourths of the whole length of the line, and leaving the other one-fourth untouched, we sacrifice at least three-fourths of the value of the communication, and cut up by the roots the hope of remunerative returns upon the outlay.

30. The remedy is plain, to improve the part of the river above the third barrier, which is of all parts the most improvable, having the least fall and the smallest section ; but of this there is of course no possibility, though a very few lakhs would do the work, so long as 10 lakhs is likely to be the extreme limit of the annual appropriation for the river generally.

31. With regard, however, to the transit, I would recommend that lighter draught steamers should be placed in the reach above the third barrier, as well as upon all the others. We can certainly build steamers which, with a draught of only one foot of water, will be thoroughly efficient for the purposes of transport ; and with them at least a month would be added to the time during which the river is navigable. Some small engines are now being sent out from England. They are of only 12 I. H. P. each, but as the currents when the river is low are but slight, a small steamer, even of this power, would do a fair amount of work. One such is required in each of the first two reaches for the works alone, and similar ones should certainly be placed upon the river above.

No. 709, dated 21st March 1863.

Order thereon.

Ordered to be recorded. As, under the orders of the Government of India, dated 29th December 1862, No. 5088, the control of the Local Government over the Upper Godavery Works is restricted to matters of a current nature, the propositions submitted by Captain Haig, having reference to future arrangements, should come under the consideration of the Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

Nos. 1350-53, dated 10th July 1863.

RESOLUTION,—By the Right Honourable the Governor General, Public Works Department.

Read the following papers :—

Letter from Mr. Stanbrough, dated 4th October 1862.

Ditto Ditto, " 24th "

Extract, Foreign Department, No. 2,347, dated 5th December 1862.

Letter from Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 125, dated 31st January 1863.

Letter from Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, No. 710, dated 21st March 1863.

Resolution.—His Excellency the Governor General observes, that the question that calls for orders in connexion with the papers now under consideration may be dealt with under two heads :—

1st. The proposals of Mr. Stanbrough to undertake on certain terms a continuance of the experimental transport operations in which he was aided by the Government last year.

2d. The principles to be adopted in dealing with the future operations of the transport agency already established in connexion with the engineering works now in course of prosecution.

2. Mr. Stanbrough's proposal is, that he should receive an advance of 50,000 rupees from the Government, to which he would add a like sum, the whole to be applied to the purchase of produce in the Nagpoor Provinces, to be sent down the Godavery for shipment at Cocanada. He suggests further that he should have the whole of the Government steamers, &c., on the river placed at his command, the Government paying the actual expenses of the working, and he accounting for the freight of the goods carried at the rates already fixed, handing over to the Government three-fourths of the proceeds, and retaining one-fourth for his own remuneration.

3. Mr. Stanbrough seems to have made these proposals under the impression that the Government desired to have it known that cotton and other produce could be brought down the Godavery to the coast from Nagpoor. But it is manifest that there could be no doubt that this is possible, if enough money is paid for the operation. In the present condition of the river, it may be possible to carry a few bales of cotton without inconvenience or difficulty ; and, even with improved arrangements, a small supply may be got down without

causing any important loss to Government by the transaction. Last year, 150 tons were taken down, and Captain Haig talks of a possible increase of his freight four or five-fold, with other addition to his boats, &c. What in truth is aimed at by the Government is obviously not to enter upon transactions of this sort, but to provide a means by which it shall be possible for dealers to bring produce down for export profitably.

4. Further, it is worthy of remark that it seems almost certain that Mr. Stanbrough's proposed operations would not in fact cause one single bale of cotton more to find its way to England, because the cost of transport from Nagpoor, by way of Bombay or Mirzapoor, is not so heavy as to close those routes, excepting for a portion of the year. Mr. Stanbrough speaks of his not having entered the market for his last year's transactions till the commencement of the rains stopped the purchases of the dealers connected with Bombay and Mirzapoor. It is not argued by Mr. Stanbrough that what he proposed would bring any sensible additional quantity of produce into the export market, but only that it would send a certain small portion of the produce to the market one way instead of another. He states that he operated on cotton that would otherwise have remained in store till the roads to the west and north were again opened. It may be doubted whether any commercial advantage at all would be got by taking a few thousand bales of cotton to Coconada instead of to Bombay or Calcutta.

5. His Excellency further remarks, that it is plain that the vessels now existing on the Godavery are essentially wanted for the works in progress, and equally so, that the prosecution of these works is the first thing to be attended to. Until the works are completed, the Government must doubtless keep whatever vessels are wanted for its own transport business connected with the works, quite irrespective of any commercial traffic. As, however, it is pretty clear that the freight of the engineers will be mainly upwards, there will consequently be a prospect of the downward trips of the vessels being available for other freight, which might of course be economically accepted at a trifle above the rates that would pay the actual extra expenses.

6. But the funds at the disposal of the engineers for carrying on the Godavery Works may certainly be far better applied completely to the active prosecution of the necessary operations for opening out the navigation in a practical way, than to any factitious development of a traffic on an insignificant scale, which can have no possible effect on the export market of India. It is quite certain that, until the obstacles at the barriers on the Godavery are effectually got over, there can be no traffic in any useful sense; and further that, as soon as the river is really navigable, whatever goods can profitably go by it to Coconada, will immediately proceed that way, whether the present attempt to send down a few bales of cotton, experimentally, are continued or not.

7. His Excellency therefore thinks it highly inexpedient to attempt to force a traffic upon the Godavery while the works are in course of construction; such freight as offers itself spontaneously, and as the boats necessarily employed on the work can convey, may be carried at a rate barely remunerative. But to do more than this, is likely to damage the character of the route rather than to benefit it.

8. The proposals of Mr. Stanbrough therefore cannot be accepted.

9. With respect to the Government vessels on the Godavery, the proper course to follow will, in his Excellency's opinion, be strictly to limit, for the present, the transport fleet and agency to the scale that shall suffice for the requirements of the Engineering Department. At the same time to accept all freight that is offered that can be carried, without inconvenience to the prosecution of the works. The transport department may of course with advantage do all that is practicable to advertise its real powers of carrying goods, so as to make the most of its position and means, but it should be very guarded in not entering into engagements it cannot fulfil. Captain Haig's proposal, that the Government should become the insurers of goods intrusted to it, seems quite inadmissible.

10. It will, at the same time, be very proper to look forward to the day when the canals and locks round the barriers will be ready, and to consider what will be the proper way of dealing with the traffic when one or all of these works shall be completed. It will be a matter for consideration whether the Government should interfere at all in this matter, and whether it should not rather confine its action to giving all necessary information to the public as to the probable dates of opening various parts of the river, and leave it to private enterprise to do the rest. There may, however, possibly be a period of transition immediately following the opening of the portions of the river, in which the supply of boats on it may be too small, and to meet such conditions, some special and exceptional Government action might be found expedient.

11. But the allusion to these points leads his Excellency to remark that at present nothing is known by the Government of India in a definite way as to any of the works begun or contemplated for the Godavery, and that a clear understanding of what has to be done, how much it will cost, and how long it will take to complete, are essential to enable the Government of India to deal properly with the many questions that must arise in connexion with this important undertaking.

12. In conclusion, his Excellency desires to record that these views are concurred in by the Honourable President and the Members of Council.

ORDERED, that copy of the above resolution be forwarded to the Chief Commissioner, Central provinces, for information and guidance, and for communication of the decision of the Government of India to Mr. Stanbrough.

Ordered, also, that a copy be forwarded to the foreign department of the Government of India; to the public works department at Presidency; and to the Government of Madras, for information.

Proceedings of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India; No. 2,137 G. G., dated Simla, 11 September 1863.

Read Extract, paragraphs 30 to 34, of a Report by Mr. J. Harding, Deputy Controller and Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Upper Godavery, No. 99, dated 25th July 1863.

30. Next in order comes the supply branch. This, I think, will be best disposed of by treating it as a subdivision of the general stock account. All the expenses connected with the purchase and retail of provisions might be charged to their collection monthly, and the month's sales credited to the "Public Works accounts" in part settlement. The pay of all the native purveyors and peons employed in the collection and retail of rice from Ellore upwards, seems a proper charge against the monthly collections; but I do not propose to charge the cost of the rice store-houses to the same account, as it is not generally the practice to debit general stores with go-down accommodation. Major Stevens informs me that the only article of supply on which a loss may be looked for, is rice, which is sold by Government at a fixed rate of 20* seers per rupee at the first barrier and at 16 at the second barrier.

The supply branch.

* For the common sort.

31. A loss of about 20,000 rupees occurred last year on this account, and it seems evident, therefore, that some expedient must be resorted to, to provide for this difference between the purchasing and selling rates. Supposing that it is considered advantageous to continue the inducement of cheap rice, rather than introduce a regular money batta per head, Mr. Schmidt is, I believe, prepared to allow a portion of this loss to be charged against his labour rates; but the amount per head had to be divided in communication with Captain Haig. I may state, however, that Mr. Schmidt considers $\frac{1}{4}$ rupee a month per each coolie a fair allowance.

The loss on rice to be provided for.

32. I would remark, however, with reference to the proposed allowance per head on the coolie labour, that this does not appear the most equitable way of dividing the loss. As all establishments, whether coolies, artificers, or other persons employed on the works, share equally the advantage of purchasing at the cheap rates; confusion would also be likely to arise from an uncertainty in ascertaining the exact number of men chargeable with head money who should pay and who should not, and whether masons and others employed on works, come under the definition of coolie labour or otherwise. A more simple plan would be to allow a percentage on the labour charges to be added to this office to the cost of the works at the end of the year, or a small allowance on the total of the estimate would answer the same purpose.

A percentage on the labour charges suggested in preference to head money.

For example, assuming that the entire labour-charges were estimated at four lakhs of rupees, the percentage on this sum, which would be required to cover a loss of 20,000 rupees, is five per cent.

Example.

33. A second plan for charging off the loss would be for this office to add the percentage to the labour charges in the day-books monthly, on receipt of accounts, the amount would then come into the monthly labour rates of the abstracts, and be credited to the "Engineer Accounts" as part of the monthly debit against the sub-heads of works. The "Public Works Account" would receive a corresponding credit on the docket of the abstract, which credit would fall into the stock account in the usual manner; this process would be tedious, and take up much time, and I therefore recommend an annual distribution of the loss as suggested in the preceding para.

An annual distribution of the loss considered better than a monthly charge.

34. In order to show more clearly the loss or gain on provisions and other stores, I propose introducing a "rate account" subordinate to the general head of stock, and to it, transfer the differences more or less between the prime cost and the current rate of each article of stock as fixed for the half year: this will enable me to revise the rates from time to time with more precision than I otherwise could do.

A rate account proposed subordinate to stock.

Ordered, that the foregoing extracts be forwarded to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, with remark that the Supply Department seems to be one of very questionable propriety, and that an attempt should be made to get some contract or to undertake the duty, the Government agreeing to carry his supplies at a certain rate, and he engaging not to charge more than a certain tariff. The Commissariat arrangement seems to have led to a very large charge last year, viz., 20,000 rupees; and to this it is probable that a proportion of the transport charges should be added to get the entire cost to Government. Very particular attention should be paid by the Deputy Controller to all the subsidiary

248. K accounts

accounts connected with these works, and full detail of the actual cost of the Transport Department and working the Tramways should be obtained and submitted to the Government of India periodically. It will only be by keeping the actual burden produced by these special branches of outlay steadily in view, that the charges are likely to be properly kept down

No. 8.

PUBLIC WORKS DESPATCH from the Secretary of State to the Government of India, (No. 18); dated 25 April 1864.

SIR,

* No. 79, dated 9th Dec. 1863.

PARA 1. I have had before me in Council the Despatch noted in the margin,* and the papers therewith transmitted, relative to the Godavery Navigation Works, with respect to which I am glad to find that your Government entertain a very favourable opinion, based mainly on an able report by Mr. Temple, Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

2. Mr. Temple, who has himself traversed the whole navigable valley of the Godavery, as well as those of its affluents the Pranheeta and Wurda, has shown that a continuous line of water communication, available during six months of the year for boats of from two to five feet draught may be opened to the foot of the third barrier, three hundred miles from the sea. It seems to be the intention of your Government, that, in the first instance at least, operations shall be limited to the accomplishment of this object. It may subsequently, perhaps, be found advisable to endeavour to extend navigation as far as Hinchinghat, 115 miles higher up, but success in such an attempt is considered less certain, and could not possibly, it is estimated, be attained without doubling the outlay that might suffice for works stopping short at the third barrier. Moreover, it is expected that the comparatively moderate expenditure required to open the river to that point would be invested remuneratively, and would afford practical data for determining whether the larger project should be proceeded with.

3. For these reasons you have, I think, rightly determined that attention shall at first be restricted to the portion of the work below Dewalamurri, but it is on many accounts desirable that that portion should be urged forward as rapidly as circumstances will permit. Mr. Temple, writing in January 1863, calculated that, by an expenditure of 25 to 30 lacs of rupees, inclusive of the amount already expended in 1862, navigation might be opened to the foot of the third barrier by May 1865. This, however, would require assignments of at least ten lacs each for the current and for the next ensuing seasons, but it would appear from the Budget orders, that last year's assignment was not more than eight lacs, and the application of that amount was, moreover, made partly conditional on the timely submission of detailed plans and estimates. I observe that the early preparation of these documents was urged upon the engineers concerned as the one thing immediately essential, and I hope soon to learn that a prompt response was made to the call, and that plans and estimates were in consequence submitted in such a shape as to allow of their receiving your sanction without the delay inseparable from minute criticism of details.

4. As Mr. Temple's report was nearly a year old when it was received by your Excellency in Council, considerable progress must have been made during the interval that has elapsed between its date and your proceedings, of which it is desirable I should be made acquainted. I trust, therefore, to be shortly furnished with the further reports or information you may have, regarding these works, and that I may receive the periodical reports of the officers employed on them as soon as possible after they are laid before your Government.

EAST INDIA (GODAVERY RIVER).

COPIES of the MINUTES and CORRESPONDENCE of the Secretary of State for *India*, the Governor General of *India*, the Governor of *Madras*, and others, relating to the Opening of the RIVER GODAVERY, and of the REPORTS and CORRESPONDENCE of the ENGINEERS and others employed on the Works since the Return presented to Parliament on 24 July 1862.

(*Mr. John Benjamin Smith.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
29 April 1864.

(*Price 1 s.*)

248.

Under 12 oz.

EAST INDIA (MEDICAL SERVICE).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 30 June 1864 ;—for,

A “COPY of the DESPATCH to the Government of *India*, dated the 16th day
of May 1864, No. 152, regarding the INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.”

India Office, }
2 July 1864. }

T. T. PEARS, Major General,
Military Secretary.

(Military, No. 152.)

To His Excellency The Right Honourable The Governor General of India in
Council.

Sir

India Office, London, 16 May 1864.

Para. 1. IN connexion with the subject of the reorganization of the medical service in India, Her Majesty's Government have for some time past had under consideration the present state and future prospects of the Indian medical service in regard to promotion, and the system of payment to the medical officers of the Indian army and those of the British army serving in that country.

2. A final decision upon the arrangements connected with the future provision of medical officers for service in India has been delayed from unforeseen and unavoidable causes, but will be communicated to you very shortly.

3. In the meantime, Her Majesty's Government have determined upon the adoption of certain measures affecting the interest of the present service, in regard both to pay and promotion.

4. It has been found by experience that the promotion to the rank of surgeon in the Indian service has been much slower than the same in the British service, and although this is in a great measure attributable to augmentations that have been made of late years in the latter, the difference, therefore, being in a measure temporary, it may in some degree be attributed to the difference which has hitherto existed in the relative numbers of the two grades in the two cases. In the British medical department I find the proportion which the Assistant Surgeons bear to the senior grades is as 641 to 355, while in the Indian service it has been hitherto, —

In Bengal	as	285	to	140
Madras	„	167	„	76
Bombay	„	137	„	56

5. To carry out the assimilation in this respect would require, therefore, the promotion of Assistant Surgeons in India to the following extent, —

In Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Madras	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Bombay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13

6. You are authorised to make these promotions from the date of the receipt of this Despatch. The establishment of medical officers above the rank of Assistant Surgeon in the three Presidencies will, so long as there are officers enough remaining on the old lists to complete these numbers, be fixed, —

In Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	152
Madras	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86
Bombay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69

7. With a view of removing all cause of complaint and misunderstanding, on the part of the officers of the Indian medical service, on the subject of their promotion to the rank of Surgeon-Major, under the Royal Warrant of 13th January 1860, Her Majesty's Government have determined to give retrospective effect to that Warrant, and to cause all promotions made under its authority to be dated from the 1st October 1858, being the date of the Royal Warrant for the British medical department, and it has been further determined to modify the instructions conveyed to you in my Despatches, No. 397, dated 31st October 1860, and No. 386, dated 30th September 1861, and to permit the period of service qualifying surgeons for the rank of Surgeon-Major under that Warrant to be calculated from date of first commission, including all leave of absence of whatever kind.

8. It has been further resolved that the following change in the mode of payment of officers serving in India, whether of the British or Indian medical department, shall be introduced from the date of the receipt of this Despatch.

9. From that date, the allowance of head money, as well as that for medical charge of British regiments and brigades, will be discontinued, excepting in the case of Assistant Surgeons, who will receive, while in actual charge of British regiments or brigades of artillery, a special allowance of *Rs.* 150 per mensem in addition to their pay.

10. The following will be the rate of pay for officers of the several grades in the medical department, below that of Inspector and Deputy-Inspector General, who receive special salaries, whether belonging to the British or the local service :—

Rank.	Years' Service.	Relative Rank.	Half Batta.	Full Batta.
Surgeon-Major - - - - -	25	Lieut.-Colonel.	<i>Rs.</i> a. p. 888 12 -	<i>Rs.</i> a. p. 1,093 2 -
" - - - - -	20	"	852 3 7	1,056 9 7
Surgeon - - - - -	15	Major - -	677 6 11	825 11 5
" - - - - -	10	" - -	640 14 6	789 3 -
Assistant Surgeon - - - - -	10	Captain -	410 9 5	451 14 5
" - - - - -	6	" -	392 5 2	433 10 2
" - - - - -	5	Lieutenant -	304 14 2	335 12 2
" - - - - -	under	" -	286 10 -	317 8 -

11. Surgeons of Her Majesty's Service, not being Surgeon-Majors, who may be in medical charge of regiments or brigades at the date of publication of the order, will not be affected by this rule, but will continue to receive their pay and allowances while attached to such regiments as heretofore.

12. Officers of the British medical department attached to brigades of Horse Artillery and regiments of British Cavalry will draw, in addition to the rate of pay above laid down, horse allowance at the following rate :—

Rank.	Years' Service.	Relative Rank.	Additional Horse Allowance, when attached to a British Cavalry Regiment.
Surgeon-Major - - -	25	Lieutenant Colonel - -	} <i>Rs.</i> 90 per mensem.
" - - - - -	20	" - - - - -	
Surgeon - - - - -	15	Major - - - - -	
" - - - - -	10	" - - - - -	
Assistant Surgeon - - -	10	Captain - - - - -	} <i>Rs.</i> 60 per mensem.
" - - - - -	6	" - - - - -	
" - - - - -	5	Lieutenant - - - - -	
" - - - - -	under 5	" - - - - -	

13. Officers of the Indian medical service will receive pay while on furlough in Europe according to the following scale :—

Rank.	After 30 Years' Service on Full Pay.	After 25 Years' Service on Full Pay.	After 20 Years' Service on Full Pay.	After 15 Years' Service on Full Pay.	After 12 Years' Service on Full Pay.	After 10 Years' Service on Full Pay.	After 5 Years' Service on Full Pay.	Under 5 Years' Service on Full Pay.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Inspector-General - -	2 5 -	2 5 -	*2 - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Deputy Inspector-General	1 14 -	1 10 -	*1 8 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Surgeon-Major - -	- -	1 5 -	1 2 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Surgeon - - -	- -	- -	- -	18 -	15 -	- -	- -	- -
Assistant Surgeon - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	13 -	11 6	10 -

* Or on promotion, should these periods of service not be already completed.

14. The rule regarding pension, at present applicable to the officers of the Indian medical service, will remain in force with the following modification.

15. Officers compelled to leave the service on account of ill health, and entitled to half-pay pension under present regulations, will be allowed the half pay of their relative rank, as laid down in the Royal Warrant, dated the 1st October 1858. This rule will apply to all officers retiring upon half-pay pension from a date subsequent to the receipt of this Despatch.

16. Pending a further communication upon the subject of the medical service in India, officers of the British or Indian medical service holding Staff appointments, the salaries of which are consolidated, will continue to draw their salaries as at present; and all officers of the Indian medical department in the receipt of Staff salaries, including such as are in medical charge of Native regiments, will continue to draw the aggregate amount of pay and Staff allowances they now receive, provided it be not less than the rate of pay laid down in the above Table for officers of their rank and standing in the service.

17. In communicating to the Secretary of State for War the proposal to adopt the above modification, in the mode of payment of British medical officers in India, I expressed an opinion that, considering the extent to which the strength of regiments of British Infantry had been lately reduced, the number of Assistant Surgeons with their corps might, with propriety, be reduced from three to two, the reserve of medical officers of the British Army, which it is proposed to maintain to meet the demands of the British Army in India generally, being so calculated as to ensure at least that number of officers being at all times available with each regiment.

18. The Secretary of State for War has consented to this reduction, upon the understanding that it shall be considered an experimental arrangement, and that the Staff Assistant Surgeons constituting the reserve shall be considered as forming part of the medical staff at the disposal of the military authorities.

19. The establishment of Staff Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons of Her Majesty's service at present allowed is as follows :—

- 1 Inspector General of Hospitals.
- 4 Deputy " "
- 10 Staff Surgeons.
- 30 Staff Assistant Surgeons.

20. You will consider and report at an early date whether this number of Assistant Surgeons will suffice, under the present arrangement, to ensure the constant supply of two Assistant Surgeons to the whole of Her Majesty's regiments, or what increase may be required for that purpose.

I have, &c.
(signed) Charles Wood.

EAST INDIA (MEDICAL SERVICE).

COPY of the Despatch to the Government of
India, dated the 16th day of May 1864,
No. 152, regarding the INDIAN MEDICAL
SERVICE.

(*Mr. Leslie.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
13 July 1864.

EAST INDIA (MEER ALI MORAD).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 25 July 1864;—for,

“COPY OF EXTRACTS OF CORRESPONDENCE relating to the case of *Meer Ali Morad*
(in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 156, of Session 1860).”

India Office, }
28 July 1864. }

J. W. KAYE,
Secretary in Political Department.

(*Mr. Henry Seymour.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
28 July 1864:

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COPY or EXTRACTS of CORRESPONDENCE relating to the case of *Meer Ali Morad*
(in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 156, of Session 1860).

Political Department.

The Government of *Bombay* to the Secretary of State for *India*, dated
27 October (No. 60) 1860.

1. IN your Despatch in the Political Department, No. 12, dated 15th March last, sanction was accorded to the grant of a pension of 2,000 rupees per mensem to Meer Shah Newaz Khan, son of his Highness Meer Ali Morad of Khyrpoor.

2. We now transmit copies of a letter from the Commissioner in Sind, No. 142, dated the 21st ult., and of its accompanying correspondence, relating to the refusal of these Princes to receive the pension in question.

3. In forwarding this correspondence, we would respectfully express our opinion that the decision of the Sukkur Commission was just, and that it would be most impolitic to reverse the decisions of former Governments, sanctioned as they were by the late Honourable Court of Directors, or even to reopen the claim of his Highness Meer Ali Morad for discussion.

4. We beg to add that we have informed Meer Ali Morad that this Government has received the intelligence of his refusal of the pension offered to his son with great regret.

We have, &c.
(signed) *George Clerk.*
Henry Reeves.
W. E. Frere.

EXTRACT Bombay Political Consultations, 1860.

No. 142 of 1860.—Political Department.

From the Commissioner in Sind to His Excellency the Honourable Sir *George Russell Clerk*, K.C.B., Governor and President in Council, Bombay; dated
21 September 1860.

Honourable Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report that on receipt of the Government letter, as per margin, I forwarded a copy of the same to the Collector of Shikarpoor, together with letters in vernacular from myself to the address of his Highness Meer Ali Morad, and of his son Meer Shah Newaz, copies of the English drafts of which are herein enclosed.

No. 2842, dated 12th July last, authorising the Commissioner to make the offer of the pension of 2,000 rupees to Meer Shah Newaz, the son of his Highness Meer Ali Morad.

2. In submitting a copy of Captain Ford's reply, and of its enclosures, I beg to be favoured with the further instructions of your Excellency in Council on the subject.

Commissioner's Office, Kurrachee,
21 September 1860.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. D. Inverarity,*
Commissioner in Sind.

To His Highness *Meer Ali Morad*.

After Compliments,

It gives me great pleasure to communicate to you the fact that the Government of Her Britannic Majesty has conferred upon your son, Shah Newaz, a monthly stipend of 2,000 rupees.

Your own good advice, and your son's good sense and feeling, have brought about this result,

result, and the British Government will not miss the opportunity thus afforded of proving to you its readiness to recompense, where recompense is just and allowable. This act will further testify that Government are your sincere wellwishers, and are continually seeking to promote your welfare; for you cannot fail to see at once, in such recognition of your own loyalty and that of your son, that the desire to serve you, already expressed to you when in England, has been fulfilled, and that these are its fruits.

The allowance will take effect from the 1st September 1857, in which month the body of horse placed at the Collector's disposal by Meer Shah Newaz arrived at Shikarpoor.

(signed) *J. D. Inverarity,*
Commissioner in Sind.

Kurrachee, 25 July 1860.

To Meer Shah Newaz Khan.

After Compliments,

It gives me great pleasure to inform you that in consideration of your general loyalty and good behaviour, and especially in acknowledgment of the readiness with which, in the month of September 1857, you placed a body of horse at the disposal of the British Government, at a time when mutiny and sedition had spread in many parts of India, the Government of Her Britannic Majesty have conferred upon you the monthly allowance of 2,000 rupees. In conveying to you this intelligence, I would impress upon you the advantages of continuing to pursue a course of loyalty and honour, and contributing, by your example, to make all around you follow in the same path of true wisdom. A sunnud will be duly conferred upon you, setting forth the terms of this grant. In the meanwhile, you are authorised to draw this allowance in arrears from the 1st September 1857.

(signed) *J. D. Inverarity,*
Commissioner in Sind.

Kurrachee, 25 July 1860.

(True Copies.)

(signed) *F. J. Goldsmid,* Major,
Assistant Commissioner.

No. 270 of 1860.—Political Department.

From the Collector of *Shikarpoor*, to the Commissioner in *Sind*; dated
17 September 1860.

Sir,

REFERRING to your endorsement, No. 458 of 1860, Political Department, dated 25th July 1860, I have the honour to forward two letters to your address, received from his Highness Meer Ali Morad and his son Meer Shah Newaz.

2. It will be seen that Meer Shah Newaz declines the proffered pension of two thousand (2,000) rupees a month,

3. And that his Highness Meer Ali Morad alludes to the discussion regarding the Great Roree Canal, described in Sir Bartle Frere's letter to Government, dated 24th October 1859, Political Department; and a perusal of his Highness's letter leaves an impression that he considered the said discussion as relating not only to the canal, but also to his claims generally.

4. I clearly pointed out to his Highness the real questions at issue at that discussion, and I believe he perfectly understood Sir Bartle Frere's communications, although he professes otherwise.

I have, &c.

Collector's Office, Camp Larkhana,
17 September 1860.

(signed) *St. Clair Ford,*
Collector of Shikarpoor.

(No. 1.)

ABSTRACT Translation of Morasala, from His Highness *Meer Ali Morad*, to the Commissioner in *Sind*.

After Compliments,

I HAVE received your letter of the 25th July 1860, stating that for certain services rendered by my son, Meer Shah Newaz, the Government of Her Britannic Majesty has conferred a monthly pension of two thousand (2,000) rupees on him.

I am indeed surprised to be informed that this is the result of all my labours, of my visit to England with its attendant difficulties, and of my repeated applications for redress of grievances.

It must be well known to the British authorities that the restoration of my country has been my only aim.

Whilst engaged in pleading my cause in England, news came of the outbreak in India, when I at once wrote off to my son, Shah Newaz, desiring him to render every assistance in his power to Government and the Commissioner in Sind.

Still I did not feel content; and thinking it best at such a time to waive all private considerations, I simply laid my case before the Home Authorities, and, provided with letters from Mr. Vernon Smith and Sir G. Clerk to the Commissioner, returned to Sind.

I waited on the Commissioner, delivered the letters, and tendered offers of service in Hindostan, or elsewhere, but, owing to the insurrection in India having been quelled, they were not accepted.

Meantime my son, Shah Newaz, had carried out my orders, though not to the full extent I could have desired.

It is astonishing to me that a pension of two thousand (2,000) rupees, to my son, is decreed as the fruits of this service, and as a settlement of my claims.

You may know what passed three years ago at Sukkur between Sir Bartle Frere, myself, and the Collector, Major Steuart, and how I refused any offers, although far more advantageous than that now made.

How is it to be supposed that I should relinquish my claims to accept what neither I nor my son ever asked for or desired?

Although my circumstances are in a deplorable state, still I am not reduced so low as to think it correct to accept the present tender of two thousand (2,000) rupees, and thus to destroy the prestige of my name for a mere pecuniary trifle.

I have now unreservedly laid before you all my hopes, with a firm conviction that you will be instrumental in restoring me to my former position.

It is patent to all what has been done for Rajahs and others in Hindostan for insignificant services rendered to the State, while I am passed over, although I have forsaken relations and all to remain faithful to the Government; nevertheless, I feel confident that my services will one day meet with their just reward.

But it appears to me like reversing the natural order of things, when a son receives a reward whilst his father's wrongs are left unredressed.

In conclusion, I leave all in your hands, with the full assurance that I shall eventually attain the object of my desires; if not, I will leave my country and reside near you, as, after this, death will be preferable to remaining in my own territories.

17 September 1860.

(Seal of His Highness
Meer Ali Morad.)

(True Translation.)

(signed) *St. Clair Ford,*
Collector of Shikarpoor.

(No. 2.)

ABSTRACT Translation of Morasala, from *Meer Shah Newaz* to the Commissioner in *Sind*.

After Compliments,

I HAVE received your letter of the 25th July 1860, informing me of the allowances conferred on me by the Government of Her Britannic Majesty; and although I am indeed gratified at the offer, still it must be remembered that I merely acted on the orders received from my father, to give every assistance in my power to the British Government, and that I never looked for any compensation such as that now granted. My wishes were, and are, that my father should be restored to his former honours and possessions, as what the father receives his heirs also participate in. Therefore, under all these circumstances, I should not think it meet to accept the stipend offered to me.

17 September 1860.

(Seal of Meer Shah Newaz.)

(True Translation.)

(signed) *St. Clair Ford,*
Collector of Shikarpoor.

(True Copies.)

(signed) *F. J. Goldsmid,*
Assistant Commissioner.

(True Extract.)

(signed) *H. L. Anderson,*
Chief Secretary.

Political Department.

EXTRACT DESPATCH from the Secretary of State for *India* to the Government of *Bombay*, dated 28 February (No. 4) 1861.

Letter, dated 27 October (No. 60) 1860.

Refusal of Meer Shah Newaz, son of Meer Ali Morad of Khyrpoor, in Sind, to accept the pension of 2,000 rupees granted him in respect of his services in 1857-8.

9. HER MAJESTY'S Government learn with regret that Meer Ali Morad declines to accept the pension offered to his son on the recommendation of the Commissioner in Sind (who believed that it would be the more acceptable as the Meer's family were understood to be in embarrassed circumstances), and approve the intimation to this effect which you caused to be addressed to the Meer.

EXTRACT Bombay Proceedings in the Political and Secret Departments, for December 1861.

(Not reprinted in detail.)

No. 39.—The Commissioner in Sind forwards a communication from his Highness Meer Ali Morad of Khyrpoor, to the address of his Excellency the Governor, bringing to notice his embarrassed circumstances.	9 December, Nos. 8103-5.	The Oriental Translator to Government instructed to prepare a letter to the address of his Highness Meer Ali Morad, informing him that he would do well to receive what the authorities, who considered his claims in England, have offered him.
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EAST INDIA (MEER ALI MORAD).

COPY OF EXTRACTS OF CORRESPONDENCE relating to the case of *Meer Ali Morad* (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 156, of Session 1860).

(*Mr. Henry Seymour.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
28 July 1864.*

558.

Under 1 oz.

571

EAST INDIA (NATIVE PRINCES).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 2 May 1861 ;—for,

“RETURNS of the Names and Designations of all NATIVE PRINCES of *India*, or their Families, in receipt of PENSIONS or ALLOWANCES from the BRITISH GOVERNMENT, from January 1850 up to the latest date on which Returns have been received at the India Office :”

“Of the Dates of the TREATIES or ENGAGEMENTS under which such PENSIONS have been paid :”

“Of the Yearly Amount paid to each PRINCE, or to their Families, respectively :”

“Whether the PENSION, &c., is Hereditary, for Life, or for any other period :”

“Whether the GRANT was originally made with or without the forfeiture of the Personal Property of the Grantee :”

“Whether any JAGHEER, RENT-FREE TENURE, or other LANDED PROPERTY, or INCOME derivable from LAND, has been reserved for the use of the Grantee :”

“Of the Circumstances under which the original GRANT was made :”

“Whether any such PENSION, &c., has been increased, altered, or has ceased to be paid, since January 1850 ; and, if so, the reason of such Increase, Alteration or Cessation :”

“And, whether a permanent SETTLEMENT with the Recipient has in any case been made ; and, if so, on what Terms.”

India Office, }
23 February 1864. }

J. W. KAYE,
Secretary, Political Department.

(Mr. Adam.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
25 February 1864.

RETURNS of the Names and Designations of all NATIVE PRINCES of *India*, or their Families, in receipt of PENSIONS or ALLOWANCES from the BRITISH GOVERNMENT, from January 1850 up to the latest date on which Returns have been received at the India Office.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of State for India to the Governor General of India, dated 18 July (No. 6) 1863.

I ENCLOSE herewith copy of a Return ordered by the House of Commons in the Session of 1861, but which I have not hitherto been able to furnish owing to the deficiency of necessary information on the records of this office; and I have to request that your Excellency's Government will forward to me a detailed statement of the annual amounts paid to the several persons indicated by the Return, and of any changes which may have taken place in the pecuniary provision made for them since they first became stipendiaries of the British Government.

Your Lordship, however, may perhaps be doubtful as to the particular class of persons indicated by the term "Native Princes." I am myself somewhat uncertain with respect to the precise intent of the motion; but it would appear from the context that the words "Native Princes" are intended to describe only such persons as have had, or whose ancestors have had, treaty engagements with the British Government, and whose pensions or allowances are granted to them in consideration of territorial rights ceded to or assumed by that Government.

As I am anxious to lay this Return before Parliament at the commencement of next Session, I have to request that your Excellency will furnish me with the desired information with the least possible delay.

I have, &c.
(signed) C. Wood.

The Government of India to the Secretary of State for India, dated 8 January (No. 7) 1864.

IN compliance with the request contained in your Despatch (No. 6) dated 18 July last, we have the honour to transmit herewith copies of communications, of which a list is given in the accompanying Abstract of Contents, containing the Returns called for by Her Majesty's Government of the Annual Amounts paid to Native Princes of India, who are in receipt of pensions or allowances from the British Government, and of any changes which may have taken place in the pecuniary provision made for them since they first became stipendiaries.

2. On receipt of further Returns they will be transmitted hereafter.

W. T. Denison.
R. Napier.
H. B. Harington.
H. S. Maine.
C. E. Trevelyan.
W. Grey.

RETURNS showing the NAMES and DESIGNATIONS of NATIVE PRINCES, &c., who are in Receipt of PENSIONS from the Supreme Government of India.

HYDERABAD.

From *G. U. Yule*, Esq., c.b., Resident at Hyderabad, to the Officiating Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, Fort William.—
(No. 41, dated 22d August 1863.)

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Government Circular,* No. 350, of the 8th instant, with enclosures, and to report, for the information of the Honourable the President in Council, that there are no Native Princes of India or their families dependent on this Residency for payment of pensions or allowances from the British Government.

* Calling for Returns of the names and designations of all Native Princes of India, &c. in receipt of pension from the British Government from January 1850.

MYSORE.

From the Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, to the Officiating Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, Fort William.—(No. 105, dated Bangalore, the 27th August 1863.)

I HAVE the honour to forward, for submission to the Honourable the President in Council, the accompanying printed Returns duly filled up, with the information required from Mysore in Mr. Assistant Secretary Wheeler's Circular, No. 350, of the 8th instant.

The Return for Coorg will be submitted separately.

NAME and DESIGNATION.	Date of Treaty.	Yearly Amount.	Whether Pension is Hereditary, for Life, or for any other Period.	Whether Grant was originally made with or without Forfeiture of Personal Property.	Whether any Jagheet, Rent-free Tenure, or other Landed Property, or Income derivable from Land, has been reserved.	Circumstances of Original Grant.	Whether Pension has been increased, altered, or ceased to be Paid, since January 1850; if so, the Reason.	Whether Permanent Settlement has been made; if so, on what Terms.
To 3 members of the family of the late Ibrahim Sahib, uncle of the late Hyder Ali.	-	<i>Rs. a. p.</i> 540 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
To 4 ditto of ditto, of the late Turbeyet Ali Khan, son-in-law of Shahbaz Sahib, elder brother of Hyder Ali.	-	525 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
To 6 ditto of ditto, of Meer Khuder Ali, son-in-law of the late Tippoo.	-	768 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
To 3 ditto of ditto of Meer Momooddeen, brother of the Sultana of Tippoo.	-	455 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
To 3 ditto of ditto of Syed Shahbaz, son-in-law of Hyder Ali.	-	204 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
To 4 ditto of ditto of Syed Sahib, brother-in-law of Hyder Ali, and father-in-law of Tippoo Sultan.	-	915 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-

MYSORE—continued.

From Captain *E. St. George*, Officiating Agent, Governor General, with the King of Oude, and Superintendent, Mysore Princes, to the Assistant Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department.—(No. 29, dated Alipore, the 29th September 1863.)

With reference to your Circular, No. 350, dated the 8th August last, I have the honour to forward herewith the accompanying Tabular Statements of the Native Princes of India and their Families, with whom I am officially connected.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT OF PENSIONS payable by the Superintendent of the Mysore Princes, *Calcutta*.

N A M E and D E S I G N A T I O N.	Date of Treaty.	Yearly Amount.	Whether Pension is Hereditary, for Life, or for any other Period.	Whether Grant was originally made with or without Forfeiture of Personal Property.	Whether any Jagheer, Rent-free Tenure, or other Landed Property, or Income derivable from Land, has been reserved.	Circumstances of Original Grant.	Whether Pension has been increased, altered, or ceased to be Paid, since January 1850; if so, the Reason.	Whether Permanent Settlement has been made; if so, on what Terms.
(1) Surviving son of the late Tippoo Sultan, as per Statement No. 1, herewith annexed.	-	<i>Rs.</i> 37,080 - -						
(17) Grandsons of ditto, as per ditto No. 1, ditto.	-	1,02,000 - -						
(29) Grand-daughters of ditto, as per ditto No. 2, ditto.	-	93,705 - -						
(16) Fatherless great-grandsons of ditto, as per No. 3, ditto.	-	19,800 - -						
(11) Ditto great-grand-daughter of ditto, as per ditto No. 4 ditto.	-	12,600 - -						
(60) Begums, Khowasses, and dependents, as per Statements Nos. 5 and 5 A. and 5 B., herewith annexed.	-	26,491 11 -						
(20) Grown-up children of the grandsons on receipt of the one-third allowances, as per ditto No. 6, ditto.	-	21,600 - -						
(16) Family of the late Nawab Kurrim Shah, brother of the Tippoo, as per ditto No. 7, ditto.	-	18,690 - -						
1 Futiiah allowance - - - -	-	6,000 0 0	Permanent grant	-	-			
GRAND TOTAL	-	<i>Rs.</i> 3,37,956 11 -						

(It was customary on the demise of sons and daughters of the late Tippoo, to assign a certain portion of their lapsed stipends for the performance of the religious ceremonies and the keeping of their tombs in good repair. It was subsequently thought proper, in consequence of the increase of the Mysore Family, to fix a limit to the disbursement, and the present amount was considered sufficient for the purpose -

For the purpose mentioned in the concluding portion of the last column, an increase of *Rs.* 51. 14. 5. per month was granted in 1857 -

Vide last two columns.

No. 1.

(1) Only surviving Son of the late Tippoo Sultan.

	Rs.	a.	p.
His Highness Prince Ghulam Mohomed.	37,080	-	-
(17) Grandsons of the late Tippoo Sultan.			
Shahzadah Mohommed Shahab-ood-deen,	6,000	-	-
Shahzadah Moneem-ood-deen -	6,000	-	-
Shahzadah Mokim-ood-deen -	6,000	-	-
Shahzadah Syed-ood-deen -	6,000	-	-
Shahzadah Feroze Shah (son of the late Prince Yassen).	6,000	-	-
Shahzadah Baharam Shah -	6,000	-	-
Shahzadah Pakakhtur -	6,000	-	-
Shahzadah Allah Newaz -	6,000	-	-
Shahzadah Busheer-ood-deen -	6,000	-	-
Shahzadah Mahmood Shah -	6,000	-	-
Shahzadah Jula-ood-deen -	6,000	-	-
Shahzadah Auzeem-ood-deen -	6,000	-	-
Shahzadah Unwar Shah -	6,000	-	-
Shahzadah Feroze Shah (son of His Highness Prince Ghulam Mohomed),	6,000	-	-
Shahzadah Halleeemozoman (son of His Highness Prince Ghulam Mohomed).	6,000	-	-
Shahzadah Ruhim-ood-deen -	6,000	-	-
Shahzadah Azeem-ood-deen -	6,000	-	-
TOTAL - Rs. 1,02,000			

No treaty was made with the descendants of the late Tippoo Sultan; they benefit under the Partition Treaty of Mysore concluded with Asop Jah Bahadoor.

On the removal of the family of the late Tippoo Sultan to Russapuglah in 1806 on political considerations, life stipends were granted for those members who were brought round

In 1855 an increase of 1,000 rupees was granted to the Prince, under orders of the Home Government, for his exemplary conduct

Not made.

Under the arrangements sanctioned by Sir C. Wood in his Despatch dated the 11th June 1860, the allowances of these grandsons have been raised to 1,000 rupees per month, out of which 500 rupees, as shown in this Statement, will be considered as personal stipends, terminable with the lives of the present recipients, and 500 rupees to be derived from interest of amount to be capitalised for them; Government Promissory Notes of 1,50,000 rupees of the 4 per cent. loan for each of the grandsons being invested in the names of three family trustees, nominated by Sir C. Wood, and enfaced in the name of the beneficial holder thereof.

These stocks, after the demise of the grandsons, will form a permanent provision for their family, under arrangements to be made by the trustees without the intervention of the Government of India.

Under the Despatch referred to the grandsons have received a grant of 15,000 rupees each for the liquidation of their debts, and it has been provided that they will further get a similar grant for the purchase of their permanent residences on removal from Russapuglah and its vicinity; the Government at the same time, if so desired, purchasing at the market value any property at Russapuglah they may feel disposed to sell. The stipend assigned for the grown-up children of the grandsons (*vide* Statement No. 6) has not been affected; but the grandsons will no longer get the funeral donation of 500 rupees, which they would have been entitled to under the old arrangements.

In 1855 these stipends were raised to an uniform rate of 600 rupees. The assignments were life stipends, but the Government had powers, on the demise of each grandson, to grant suitable stipends to such relations and dependents of the deceased as were supported by him. Their children used to be separately provided for, *i.e.*, their sons, after their demise, were to receive 200 rupees per month each, and their daughters 100 rupees. The amount total of increase granted to the grandsons in the year aforesaid was Rs.7,593.15.4. per month.

Subsequently their family was also considered fit subjects for the exercise of the liberality of Government

Vide 2d column

Life stipend

Vide 2d column

For life

MYSORE—Abstract Statement of Pensions payable by the Superintendent of the Mysore Princes, *Calcutta*—continued.

N A M E and D E S I G N A T I O N.	Date of Treaty.	Yearly Amount.	Whether Pension is Hereditary, for Life, or for any other Period.	Whether Grant was originally made with or without Forfeiture of Personal Property.	Whether any Jagheer, Rent-free Tenure, or other Landed Property, or Income derivable from Land, has been reserved.	Circumstances of Original Grant.	Whether Pension has been increased, altered, or ceased to be Paid, since January 1850; if so, the Reason.	Whether Permanent Settlement has been made; if so, on what Terms.
No. 2.								
(29) Grand-daughters of the late Tippoo Sultan.								
Shahzadee, <i>alias</i> Hajrah Begum, daughter of the late youngest Princess.		Rs. 6,000						
Misree Begum, ditto of ditto Monerood-deen.		3,135						
Omrah Begum, ditto, ditto		3,135						
Ameer-oon-nissa Begum, ditto of ditto, Shookr-ool-leh.		3,132						
Allah Newaree Begum, ditto of ditto - Fuhr-oon-nissa Begum, ditto of ditto Moiz-ood-deen.		3,132						
Ameer-oon-nissa Begum, ditto of ditto Ahmad.		3,132						
Shah Begum, ditto, ditto		3,132						
Shahance Begum, ditto of ditto Surrood-deen.		3,135						
Khattoo Begum, ditto of ditto Futteh Hyder.		3,132						
Noorjehan Begum, ditto ditto		3,132						
Zebunnissa Begum, ditto ditto		3,132						
Woozeerah Begum, ditto ditto		3,132						
Khaddejah Begum, ditto ditto		3,132						
Fuhr-oon-nissa Begum, ditto ditto		3,132						
Rajeeah Begum, ditto ditto		3,132						
Fuhr-oon-nissa Begum, ditto of ditto Mohee-ood-deen.		3,132						
Majeedah Begum, ditto ditto		3,132						
Bukshah Begum, ditto of the late Prince Yaseen.		3,132						
Gaihan Begum, ditto ditto		3,132						
Shahzadee Begum, ditto ditto		3,132						
Shahruck Begum, ditto ditto		3,132						
Shahduct Begum, ditto ditto		3,132						
Shahzadee, <i>alias</i> Omrah Begum, ditto of ditto Soobhan.		3,132						
Khyr-oon-nissa Begum, ditto ditto		3,132						
Shahruck Begum, ditto ditto		3,132						
Syreli Sultane Begum, ditto		3,132						
Kurreen-oon-nissa Begum, ditto of His Highness Prince Ghulam Mohommed.		3,132						
Omdah, <i>alias</i> Futimah Begum, ditto of ditto.		3,132						
TOTAL		93,705						

These are life stipends, which lapse to Government on the demise of each individual; the Government on their demise granting to their dependants, &c., such allowances as it may consider suitable for the purpose.

With the exception of Hajrah Misree, Omrah, and Shahance Begums, the stipends of all these grand-daughters were raised to their present uniform rate of 261 rupees per month in 1857, under orders of the Home Government, the total increase granted being Rs. 5,010. 15. 6. per month.

Life stipend - - - - - *Vide* similar columns in Statement, No. 1

grandsons have been raised to 800 rupees per month, out of which 100 rupees, as shown in this statement, to be considered as a personal allowance terminable with the lives of the present recipients, and 200 rupees to be derived from interest of amount (50,000 rupees), to be capitalized for them, as in the case of the grandsons, the capital stocks after their demise forming a permanent provision for their family.

They have also received a grant of 5,000 rupees for the liquidation of their debts, and will get a further sum of 5,000 rupees on removal from Rusa-puglah, with provision as regards, the purchase of their property, similar to the grandsons.

The funeral donation of 200 rupees, which the great-grandsons would have been entitled to under the old scheme, will no longer be paid to them.

These are life stipends, which lapse absolutely and finally to the Government on the demise of the several recipients.

form rate of 200 rupees per month; the total monthly increase granted for the purpose being Rs. 1,391. 6. 2.

These were life stipends, but on the demise of Sahibzadah Hyder Shukoh, the Government, on special considerations based on the helpless condition of his children, granted to them a charitable allowance of 100 rupees, being half the stipend enjoyed by their father.

In 1853, Sahibzadah Shums-ood-deen having committed his monthly stipend of 50 rupees to for a payment of 3,000 rupees to him, that amount was deducted from his allowance on its assignment in 1859; this deduction has been continued ever since.

These stipends were raised to the uniform rate of 100 rupees per month, as shown herein, in 1857, when an increase of Rs. 545. 1. 7. per mensem was granted for that purpose.

(10.) Fatherless Great-grandsons of the late Tippoo Sultan:

Sahibzadah Feroze Shah	1,200	-	-
Sahibzadah Mohammed Shekoh	1,200	-	-
Sahibzadah Sudfer Shekoh	1,200	-	-
Sahibzadah Allah Innath	1,200	-	-
Sahibzadah Nosseer-ood-deen Hyder	1,200	-	-
Sahibzadah Feroze Bukht	1,200	-	-
Sahibzadah Mohammed Koyseer	1,200	-	-
Sahibzadah Shah Allum	1,200	-	-
Sahibzadah Shums-ood-deen	600	-	-
Sahibzadah Fakr-ood-deen	1,200	-	-
Sahibzadah Sekunder Shah	1,200	-	-
Sahibzadah Wallah Gohur Shah	1,200	-	-
Sahibzadah Afrah-ood-deen	1,200	-	-
Nawab Noorool Huq	1,200	-	-

Vide similar columns in Statement No. 1

Fatherless Great-grandsons by the Female Side:

Sahibzadah Shums-ood-deen	1,800	-	-
Sahibzadah Rowshan Ankhour	1,800	-	-
TOTAL	Rs. 19,800	-	-

These two Sahibzadahs are the great-grandsons of the late Tippoo Sultan by the female side.

In 1860 their cases having been referred to the favourable consideration of the Government of India by Sir C. Wood, the present life stipends were granted to them

No. 4.

(11.) Fatherless Great-grand-daughters of the late Tippoo Sultan:

Channud Begum, daughter of the late Shahzadah Warris-ood-deen.	1,200	-	-
Sultanee Begum, ditto of ditto Nizam-ood-deen.	1,200	-	-
Nunnee, alias Ameer-con-nissa Begum, ditto of ditto Mohammed Sultan.	1,200	-	-
Fakr-con-nissa Begum, ditto of Sultan Hossain.	1,200	-	-
Royz-con-nissa, alias Fuzl-con-nissa Begum, ditto of ditto.	1,200	-	-
Hameed-con-nissa Begum, ditto of ditto Kerkabad.	1,200	-	-
Noor-con-nissa Begum, ditto of ditto Fuzl-con-nissa, alias Khajah Begum, ditto of ditto Jafer-ood-deen.	1,200	-	-
Sakunder Begum, ditto of Rusud-ood-deen Hossanee Begum, ditto	1,200	-	-

Life stipend

Vide similar columns in Statement No. 1

This is a great grand-daughter of the late Tippoo Sultan, by the female side. This allowance was assigned in 1860, when her case was referred for the favourable consideration of the India Government by Sir Charles Wood.

By the Female Side.

Zeenut-con-nissa Begum, sister of Sahibzadah Mohammed Shums-ood-deen.	600	-	-
TOTAL	Rs. 12,600	-	-

	Rs.	Annas	Paisas	Decimals	Notes
Prince Futeh Hyder.					
Meher Banno Bebee, ditto of ditto	313	8			
Zohorah Bebee, ditto ditto	62	11			
Sahibzadah Mahmood Shah, son of the late Sahibzadah Hyder Shekoh.	800	-			
Zeenah Begum, daughter of ditto	400	-			
Emanee Begum, widow of the late Sahibzadah Jalal-ood-deen.	720	-			
Tazzun Bebee, ditto ditto	120	-			
Mobbaruck Kudum Bebee, ditto of the late Shahzadah Jaffir-ood-deen.	240	-			
Tesaree Bebee, ditto ditto	120	-			
Futimah Begum, grand-daughter of the late Abbidah Begum.	300	-			
Todshah Begum, widow of the late Shahzadah Mozuffur Shah, and grand-daughter of the late Nawab Hyder Hoosain Khan.	825	-			
Bellattee Khannum, Khas Begum of the late Prince Yasseen.	3,144	-			
Nooree Bebee, Khowass of the late Prince Yasseen.	96	-			
Muchullah Bebee, ditto	96	-			
Maitab Bebee, ditto	96	-			
Raisun-nissa Begum, widow of the late Prince Soobhan.	3,600	-			
Noorjeehan Bebee, Khowass of ditto	240	-			
Luftia Bebee, ditto of the late Shahzadah Gholam Mohammed.	192	-			
Munnoo, alias Umboo Bebee, ditto of ditto.	192	-			
Khaddeejah, alias Bahardanesh Bebee, Khowass of the late Prince Mohee-ood-deen.	338	11			
Zeebun-nissa Bebee, ditto ditto	338	11			
Nusseebah, alias Nusseebun Bebee, ditto of the late Sahibzadah Hyder Ally.	200	1			
Hoormoozee Begum, widow of the late Sahib Koymoon Shah.	444	-			
Noorjeehan Bebee, Khowass of the late Shahzadah Gholam Tippoo.	192	-			
Meher-oon-nissa Bebee, ditto of the late Begum of the late Prince Mohee-ood-deen.	192	-			
Foizun-nissa Bebee, ditto of the late Shahzadah Jalal-ood-deen.	369	3			
Murreeam Khattoo Bebee, ditto of the late Shahzadah Jamih-ood-deen.	125	6			
Silbur Banno Bebee, ditto	125	7			
Allah Rukhee Bebee, ditto of the late Shahzadah Ameen-ood-deen.	125	6			
Tazbanoo Bebee, ditto of ditto	125	7			
TOTAL	26,491	11	-	-	

(6) Family of the late Nawab Kurrim Shah, Brother of the late Tippoo Sultan :

Nawab Gholam Ally, son - - -	12,000 - -	Life stipends - -	Vide similar columns in Statement No. 1	This family benefits as descendants of Hyder Ali Khan, of whom mention was made in the partition treaty of Mysore.	In 1857 the stipends of Nawab Gholam Ally and his mother were raised from Rs. 731, 8, and 107 per month to 1,000 rupees and 200 respectively.	Nawab Gholam Ally was offered the option of benefiting under the new scheme as a grandson, but he has signified his unwillingness to accept the offer.
Khyr-oonissa Begum, mother of ditto	2,400 - -					
Sulthan Begum, grand-daughter of the late Nawab, Kurrim Shah.	1,254 - -					
Sahibzadah Gholam Humayun, son of Nawab Gholam Ally.	1,458 - -					
Sahibzadah Gholam Rubbony, son of ditto.	1,458 - -					
Kurreen-oon-miss Bebee, Khownas of the late Begum of the late Nawab Emambukshi.	120 - -					
TOTAL - - -	Rs. 18,690 - -					

Alipore, }
25 September 1863. }

(signed) E. St. George, Captain,
Officiating Superintendent, Mysore Princes.

O U D H.

NAME and DESIGNATION.	Date of Treaty.	Yearly Amount.	Whether Pension is Hereditary, for Life, or for any other Period.	Whether Grant was originally made with or without Forfeiture of Personal Property.	Whether any Jagheer, Rent-free Tenure, or other Landed Property, or Income derivable from Land, has been reserved.	Circumstances of Original Grant.	Whether Pension has been increased, altered, or ceased to be Paid, since January 1850; if so, the Reason.	Whether Permanent Settlement has been made; if so, on what Terms.
Wajid Ali Shah, Ex-King of Oudh -	No treaty made. Pension assigned under Foreign Office letter, dated 6th Sept. 1859.	Rs. a. p. 12,00,000 - -	For life - -	Without forfeiture of personal property.	Nothing of the kind reserved.	On the annexation of Oudh, a treaty was offered for the king's acceptance; but his Majesty having declined to accept the same, no pension was granted to him till 1859.	No alteration - -	None.

Alipore, }
25 September 1863. }

(signed) E. St. George, Captain,
Officiating Agent, Governor-General.

N E P A L.

From Colonel G. Ramsay, Resident at Nepal, to the Assistant Secretary to Government of India, in the Foreign Department, Fort William.---
(No. 23A., dated the 8th September 1863.)

IN reply to your Circular, No. 350, "Political," of the 8th of August, I have the honour to inform you that no pensions or allowances are paid by the British Government to any Native Princes or their families belonging to the state of Nepal.

COORG.

From the Commissioner for Coorg, to the Assistant Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, Fort William.—
(No. 13, dated Bangalore, the 10th September 1863.)

In accordance with the instructions contained in your Circular, No. 350, of the 8th ultimo, I have the honour to enclose, in the form furnished, a Return of the stipendiaries of the family of the Ex-Rajah of Coorg.

N A M E and D E S I G N A T I O N.	Date of Treaty.	Yearly Amount.	Whether Pension is Hereditary, for Life, or for any other Period.	Whether Grant was originally made with or without of Personal Property,	Whether any Jagheer, Rent-free Tenure, or other Landed Property, or Income derivable from Land, has been reserved.	Circumstances of Original Grant.	Whether Pension has been increased, altered, or ceased to be Paid, since January 1850; if so, the Reason.	Whether Permanent Settlement has been made; if so, on what Terms.
EX-RAJAH'S FAMILY.								
<i>Nachnadd.</i>								
Neelamejee - - - - -	-	<i>Rs. a. p.</i> 420 - -	For life - -	Without - -	Jagheer, annual in- come of 37 rupees.	Relatives to the Ex-Rajah of Coorg.	No alteration - -	No.
18 Attendants - - - - -	-	1,536 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Halaty.</i>								
Rejunnaje, alias Weerawah - - - - -	-	336 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nunjawah - - - - -	-	168 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Santaweerawah - - - - -	-	150 - -	For life - -	Without - -	- ditto, 137½ rupees	- ditto - -	- ditto - -	No.
12 Attendants - - - - -	-	822 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Appoogalah.</i>								
Davamejee and her husband Chuna Bussaph.	-	3,000 - -	For life - -	Without - -	- ditto, 200 rupees - -	- ditto - -	- ditto - -	No.
TOTAL - - - - -	-	<i>Rs.</i> 6,432 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-

Coorg Commissioner's Office, Bangalore,
10 September 1863.

(signed) L. Bowring,
Commissioner.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

From Harry Rivett-Carnac, Esq., Assistant Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, to the Officiating Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department,
Fort William.—(No. 4029, dated Nagpore, the 12th September 1863.)

With reference to your Circular, No. 350, dated 8th ultimo, I am directed by the Officiating Chief Commissioner to transmit a blank Return of "Native Princes," as there are no persons in these provinces who come under the definition of "Native Princes," contained in your office No. 390, dated 3d instant.

From Major General *G. St. P. Lawrence*, c. B., Agent, Governor General, for the Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, Fort William.—(No. 1098-66 P., dated Aboe, the 14th September 1863.)

REFERRING to the Government Circular, No. 350, of the 8th ultimo, I have the honour to submit, for the information of his Honour the President in Council, the Return of Native Princes in this province enjoying a Government pension, duly filled in as far as the records of the office will permit.

NAME and DESIGNATION.	Date of Treaty.	Yearly Amount.	Whether Pension is Hereditary, for Life, or for any other Period.	Whether Grant was originally made with or without Forfeiture of Personal Property.	Whether any Jagheer, Rent-free Tenure, or other Landed Property, or Income derivable from Land, has been reserved.	Circumstances of Original Grant.	Whether Pension has been increased, altered, or ceased to be Paid, since January 1850; if so, the Reason.	Whether Permanent Settlement has been made; if so, on what Terms.
Nawab Wuzzeer-ood-dowlah of Tonk, Mahomed Wuzzeer Khan.	Treaty with Ameer Khan, 1817. Date of commencement of this pension, 1st January 1819.	Rs. a. p. 1,50,000 - -	Granted for life -	Granted to Wuzzeer-ood-dowlah, son of Ameer Khan (the pre- sent Nawab), in lieu of the Jag- heer of Pulwal, which it was intended to confer on him.	None - -	Originally paid from Delhi Treasury.	Paid from the Ajmere Treasury since June 1860, under autho- rity of Government of India, Foreign Department, 7th June 1860.	None.

(signed) *G. St. P. Lawrence*,
Agent, Governor General.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

From Captain *H. Mackenzie*, Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, to the Officiating Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, Fort William.—
(No. 4571, dated Nagpore, the 16th October 1863.)

WITH reference to your letter, No. 431, dated 25th ultimo, I have the honour, by direction of the Officiating Chief Commissioner, to transmit the accompanying Return of "Native Princes," with the Names of the members of the Bhonsla Family duly filled up.

NAME and DESIGNATION.	Date of Treaty.	Yearly Amount.	Whether Pension is Hereditary, for Life, or for any other Period.	Whether Grant was originally made with or without Forfeiture of Personal Property.	Whether any Jagheer, Rent-free Tenure, or other Landed Property, or Income derivable from Land, has been reserved.	Circumstances of Original Grant.	Whether Pension has been increased, altered, or ceased to be Paid, since January 1850; if so, the Reason.	Whether Permanent Settlement has been made; if so, on what Terms.
Janojee Bhonsla, Rajah Bahadoor of Deor, adopted son of.	(No Treaty. But the pensions are paid under the authority of letter from Secre- tary to Government, Foreign Department, No. 1116, dated 30th March 1860.	Rs. a. p. 30,000 - -	For life - -	Without forfeiture -	Estate of Deor, in Sattara, worth about 3,500 rupees a year, conferred in per- petuity. None - -	The grantees are the heir and widows of the late Rajah of Nagpore, and the adopted son of the elder widow. - ditto - -	No - -	No.
Durrya Bae, Maharance -		45,000 - -	Ditto - -	- ditto - -	- - - -	- - - -	No - -	No.
Anunda Bae, Rance -		45,000 - -	Ditto - -	- ditto - -	- - - -	- - - -	No - -	No.
Both the above ladies are widows of Raghoojee Bhonsla III., last Rajah of Nagpore.								

Chief Commissioner's Office, Central Provinces, Nagpore, }
16 October 1863.

By order, &c.
(signed) *Hector Mackenzie*, Secretary.

From Captain H. Nelson Davies, Secretary to Chief Commissioner of British Burma, to E. C. Bayley, Esq., Officiating Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, Fort William.—(No. 287-4141, dated Rangoon, the 1st November 1863.)

I HAVE the honour, by direction of the Chief Commissioner, to acknowledge Mr. Assistant Secretary Wheeler's letter, No. 423, of 21st September last, forwarding a roll of state prisoners to be filled up; this has been only partially done, because the headings of the form are in some respects not applicable to the present position of the Delhi state prisoners at Rangoon; a brief state of the case of these prisoners seems therefore necessary.

After the defeat of the Mahratta Army at Puipun-Gunge, near Delhi, by the British Force under General Lake, in 1803, the Mahratta Army having evacuated Delhi, the blind Emperor Shah Alum, who had been a mere state prisoner in the hands of the Mahrattas, sought the protection of the British General. Lord Lake entered Delhi on the 14th September 1803, and from that time till the mutiny of the Bengal Army in 1857 the Titular Emperors of Delhi have been pensioned subjects of the British Government. Shah Alum died in 1806, and was succeeded by his son, Akbar Shah, who died in 1837, when Mahomed Bahadoor Shah, son of Akbar Shah, mounted the throne. He identified himself with the cause of the mutineers in 1857. On the 54th anniversary of Lord Lake entering Delhi and releasing his grandfather from the custody of the Mahrattas, Delhi was wrested from the hands of the rebels, and on 27th day of January 1858 Bahadoor Shah was brought to trial on the following charges:—

1st.—For aiding and abetting the mutiny of British Troops.

2d.—Encouraging and assisting divers persons in waging war against the British Government.

3d.—Assuming the sovereignty of India, and

4th.—Causing, and being accessory to, the murder of Christians.

He was found guilty in all the charges, and was removed to Rangoon, where he arrived on 10th December 1858, and died, and was buried there on the 7th December 1862.

The stipend allowed by the British Government for the support of the Titular Kings of Delhi from Shah Alum's time down to Bahadoor Shah's was 12 lakhs of rupees, or 120,000 £. per annum; but besides this Bahadoor Shah was in receipt of ground rents and tenements in the city of Delhi, which yielded probably 3 lakhs, or 30,000 £. a year in addition to his pension; his general income, after providing for his personal expenses, was portioned out among his wives, relatives, and retainers, according to his pleasure. Bahadoor Shah had no power whatever beyond the precincts of his own palace; he had the power of conferring titles and dresses of honour upon his own immediate retainers, but was prohibited from exercising that power on any others. He and the heir apparent were exempted from the jurisdiction of the Company's Local Courts, but were under the orders of the Supreme Government.

Together with Bahadoor Shah were conveyed to Rangoon the following prisoners, besides attendants:—

Name.	Relationship to Bahadoor Shah.	Remarks.
Juwan Bukt	Son	The wife of Juwan Bukt voluntarily accompanied her husband.
Shah Abbas	Son	The mother and grandmother of Shah Abbas accompanied him voluntarily.
Zenat Mahul	Wife	Mother of Juwan Bukt.

Prior to the breaking out of the rebellion in 1857 the monthly stipend of Juwan Bukt was 350 rupees a month, while his mother's allowance was 5,500 rupees; the mother of Shah Abbas received 45 rupees a month, and his grandmother 35 rupees, while he himself received 100 rupees.

The mother of Shah Abbas is a Yunnah woman, named Mubarc Misser; the father of Zummancee (wife of Juwan Bukt) is one Mahomed Khan; his father's name was Ahmed Kuli Khan, whose father, "Abbas," for some service rendered to Government, received a pension of 400 rupees a month, but his son, Ahmed Kuli Khan, only received half that amount, and it appears to have ceased with him, for I understood Mahomed Khan (Zummancee's father) received no pension.

The mother of Zummancee is named Nawab Begum, whose father was one Nawab Bahadoor Khan; he appears to have been a wealthy man; his own income is stated to have been one lakh of rupees a year, besides a jagheer of 32 villages. On his death it is stated Government commuted the revenue derived from these villages, and allowed his son, Wali Dad Khan, a pension of 2,000 rupees a month. Zummancee has three children, one boy and two girls.

Shah Abbas has recently married one "Aiesha," daughter of a native Mahomedan trader, originally from Bombay, and settled in Rangoon, named Mahomed Tyre; the mother of Aiesha is a pure Burmese.

The present state of the remaining state prisoners is this:—They all live in one house, surrounded with a high palisade, situated close to the main guard; three Europeans sentries are constantly on guard inside the enclosure. The two Begums, Zenat Mahul and Zummancee, are allowed to take exercise in a gharry, and the two sons of Bahadoor Shah take exercise on foot, attended by an European sentry.

There is no fixed allowance for the state prisoners' food, and clothes are supplied to them and their attendants at the discretion of the officer in charge; but they receive no money allowance. The total expenditure of the state prisoners and their attendants for 1862-63 was 6,831 rupees.

NAME and DESIGNATION.	Date of Treaty.	Yearly Amount.	Whether Pension is Hereditary, for Life, or for any other Period.	Whether Grant was originally made with or without Forfeiture of Personal Property.	Whether any Jagheer, Rent-free Tenure, or other Landed Property, or Income derivable from Land, has been reserved.	Circumstances of Original Grant.	Whether Pension has been increased, altered, or ceased to be Paid, since January 1850; if so, the Reason.	Whether Permanent Settlement has been made; if so, on what Terms.
Aboo Zufr Mahomed Bahadoor Shah	-	Not known	Hereditary	Without forfeiture of personal property.	Bahadoor Shah had pro- perty which yielded about three lakhs a year.	As per accompanying letter, No. 287-4141, dated the 1st November 1863.	Ceased since the Mutiny -	Bahadoor Shah died, a State prisoner, at Rangoon, on the 7th November 1862.
Juwan Bukt	-	Rs. 12,00,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zenat Mahul	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shah Abbas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

} For remarks, see letter accompanying, dated the 1st November 1863, No. 287-4141.

(signed) *H. Nelson Davies*, Secretary.

B O M B A Y.

From *W. H. Havelock*, Esq., Officiating Secretary to Government, Bombay, to the Officiating Secretary to Government of India, in the Foreign Department, Fort William. -
(No. 53, dated 11th November 1863).

WITH reference to Mr. Wheeler's letter, dated the 8th August last, No. 350, I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit a printed Return of the names and designations of all Native Princes or their families, within the scope of the authority of the Bombay Government, in receipt of pensions or allowances from the British Government, from January 1850 to the 31st August 1863.

2. The dates in the 7th column are those on which the original grants were made.

RETURN showing the NAMES and DESIGNATIONS of NATIVE PRINCES or their Families, within the scope of the Authority of the Bombay Government, in receipt of Pensions or Allowances from the British Government, from 1st January 1850 to 31st August 1863.

NAME and DESIGNATION.	Date of Treaty.	Yearly Amount.	Whether Pension is Hereditary, for Life, or for any other Period.	Whether Grant was originally made with or without Forfeiture of Personal Property.	Whether any Jagheer, Rent-free Tenure, or other Landed Property, or Income derivable from Land, has been reserved.	Circumstances of Original Grant.	Whether Pension has been increased, altered, or ceased to be Paid, since January 1850; if so, the Reason.	Whether Permanent Settlement has been made; if so, on what Terms.
SATTARA.		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>						
Shreemun Sagoona Bae, Abee Sahab Maharaj, widow of the late Shabajee Maharaj of Sattara.	-	45,000 - -	-	-	Inam villages and lands and Paelkee Wuttuns, &c., yielding an annual revenue of about Rs. 23,043. 12. 3.	These pensions were granted on ac- count of the Sattara Province having lapsed to the British Go- vernment on the death of Shaha- jee Maharaj, A.D. 1850.	Alive - - - -	These pensions are granted during their life-time, and the landed property spe- cified in Column 7 has been continued to the family of the late Raja on heredi- tary tenure.
Shreemun Jeejawoo Bae, Sahab Maharaj, widow of ditto ditto	-	30,000 - -	-	-	-	-	Died on the 18th August 1860, and pension ceased to be paid from that date.	-
Shreemun Sayee Bae, Sahab Maharaj, widow of ditto ditto	-	25,000 - -	-	-	-	-	Died on the 7th May 1852, and pen- sion ceased to be paid from that date.	-

BOMBAY.—Return showing the Names and Designations of Native Princes or their Families, in receipt of Pensions or Allowances, &c.—*continued.*

NAME and DESIGNATION.	Date of Treaty.	Yearly Amount.	Whether Pension is Hereditary, for Life, or for any other Period.	Whether Grant was originally made with or without Forfeiture of Personal Property.	Whether any Jagheer, Rent-free Tenure, or other landed Property, or Income derivable from Land, has been reserved.	Circumstances of Original Grant.	Whether Pension has been Increased, Altered, or Ceased to be Paid, since January 1850; if so, the Reason.	Whether Permanent Settlement has been made; if so, on what Terms.
<i>SATTARA.—continued.</i>		<i>R. a. p.</i>						
Shreerun Rajus Bace, Mayee Sahab Maharaj, widow of the late Pratab Sing Maharaj, Ex-Raja of Sattara.	-	30,000 - -	-	None - -	None - -	The Ex-Rajah of Sattara was allowed 10,000 rupees per month from the Sattara Territory, on his demise the annual pension of 30,000 rupees was granted to his widow after the lapse of this province to the British Government, A. D. 1848.	In consequence of herself and her adopted son having been concerned in the mutiny, a subsistence allowance of 8,400 rupees per annum was only granted to them, as per Government letter, No. 3,714, dated 20th October 1858, in lieu of the annual pension of 30,000 rupees.	To be paid during their lifetime.
SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.								
Bhowanee Bace, the widow of the late Neelkunt Rao, Bhao of Waree.	-	500 - -	Life - -	Personal Property not forfeited.	Allowed to hold Inamsee possessions of her husband for life.	Pension granted in consideration of the resumption of the Surinjam held by the late Neelkunt Rao, Putwurdhum of Waree, A. D. 1837.	Pension ceased on her demise on the 22d March 1863.	
<i>Families of the late Neepa-neekur.</i>							<i>Pensions ceased owing to death.</i>	
Krishnaabace Sahab, wife of ditto	-	2,000 - -	Life - -	Personal property not forfeited.	The adopted son, Moorah Rao, allowed to hold Deshgut, &c.	On the death of Siddjee Rao, Chief of Neepance, his jagheer lapsed to Government. These life-pensions were therefore granted for the support of his family, A. D. 1840.	10th March 1860.	
Seetabace Sahab, ditto	-	1,000 - -	-	-	-	-	23d November 1854.	
Gujrabace Sahab, ditto	-	1,000 - -	-	-	-	-	12th October 1858.	
Thaneabace Sahab, daughter of ditto.	-	1,000 - -	-	-	-	-		
Raghoonath Rao Sahab, brother of ditto.	-	1,363 - -	-	-	-	-		
Ruma Bace, widow of Gopal Rao, Sahab of Meeraj.	-	6,000 - -	Life - -	Personal property not forfeited.	Allowed to hold a koorun, or pasture land, valued at about 92 rupees, free of rent for her life.	On the death of Gopal Rao Sahab of Meeraj without lineal heirs his jagheer lapsed to Government. This life-pension was granted by Government for the support of the widow, A. D. 1842.	Pension ceased on her demise on the 18th November 1860.	
<i>Families of the late Wamun Rao Sahab Sonnekur.</i>								
Yeshoda Bace, widow, and Bya Bace, daughter of ditto.	-	6,000 - -	Life - -	Personal property not forfeited.	Allowed to hold some garden and pasture lands for their joint lives, valued at 434 rupees.	These life-pensions were assigned for the support of the family of the Chief of Sonce, whose jagheer lapsed to Government on his demise without lineal heirs, A. D. 1847.	In the event of the daughter surviving her mother, a moiety of the pension of 6,000 rupees is to be continued to her for life.	
Suttiabham Bace, mother of ditto	-	4,000 - -	Life - -	Personal property not forfeited.	-	-	Pensions ceased on her demise on the 3d December 1856.	
<i>Families of the late Chief of Kagwar.</i>								
Parwatee Bace, elder wife of ditto.	-	6,000 - -	Life - -	Personal property not forfeited.	Allowed to hold some garden and pasture lands for their joint lives.	These life-pensions were assigned for the support of the families of the Chief of Kagwar, whose jagheer lapsed to Government on his demise without lineal heirs, A. D. 1861.		
Ooma Bace, younger wife of ditto.	-	5,000 - -	Life - -	Personal property not forfeited.	-	-	Pension ceased on her demise on the 8th August 1861.	

[illegible]

BOMBAY.—Return showing the Names and Designations of Native Princes or their Families, in receipt of Pensions or Allowances, &c.—continued.

N A M E and D E S I G N A T I O N.	Date of Treaty.	Yearly Amount.	Whether Pension is Hereditary, for Life, or for any other Period.	Whether Grant was originally made with or without Forfeiture of Personal Property.	Whether any Jagheer, Rent-free Tenure, or other Landed Property, or Income derivable from Land, has been reserved.	Circumstances of Original Grant.	Whether Pension has been Increased, Altered, or Ceased to be Paid, since January 1850; if so, the Reason.	Whether Permanent Settlement has been made; if so, on what Terms.
TANNA.		Rs. a. p.						
Eshwda Bae Rane Sahab, widow of the late Chief of Angria's Colaba.	-	10,000 - -	For life - -	Without forfeiture of personal pro- perty.	None	In consequence of the lapse of the State of Angria's Colaba to the British Government, pension granted for maintenance, A. D. 1843.	A pension of 8,000 rupees per annum was originally granted to this lady; it was subsequently, by Govern- ment Order, No. 493, dated 5th February 1862, increased to 10,000 rupees per annum, with effect from 1st January 1862, for the reason that this lady had to support many of the dependants of the late two widows of the said Chief, who were in receipt of annual pensions of 12,000 and 8,000 rupees respec- tively, and also to incur all the religious expenses of the family. None.	
Baiza Bae Burgay - - -	-	600 - -	Ditto - -	- ditto - -	- ditto - -	Being mother of the surviving widow of the late Chief of Colaba, was pensioned on the lapse of the State, A. D. 1843.		
Descendants of the Chief of Colaba.								
Soolukshuna Bae, widow of the late Yesjee Angria, alias Chim- najee.	-	240 - -	Ditto - -	- ditto - -	- ditto - -	The late Yesjee Angria, alias Chim- najee, related to the late Chief of Colaba, was pensioned for the above reason.	In consequence of the death of Yes- jee Angria, alias Chinnajee, in 1846, his widow, Soolukshuna Bae, and son, Jeysing, were granted annual pensions of 240 and 720 rupees respectively, with arrears from 1846, in consideration of the peculiar circumstances of their case. None.	
Jeysing Yesjee Angria - - -	-	720 - -						
Chinnajee Bappoojee Angria - -	-	96 - -	Ditto - -	- ditto - -	- ditto - -	These are the relations and depen- dants of the late Chief of Colaba, and were pensioned on the lapse of the State, A. D. 1843.		
Mahadajee Bappoojee Angria - -	-	96 - -						
Gunputrao Bappoojee Angria - -	-	96 - -	Ditto - -	- ditto - -	- ditto - -	The late Zuyaba Chinnajee Angria, one of the relations and dependants of the late Chief of Colaba, was granted a pension of 144 rupees per annum on the lapse of the State, A. D. 1861.	In consequence of the death of Zuyaba Chinnajee Angria in 1860, a com- passionate allowance of 36 rupees per annum was granted to this lady.	
Saloo Bae, widow of the late Zuyaba Chinnajee Angria.	-	36 - -	Ditto - -	- ditto - -	- ditto - -			
Pensions lapsed to Government.								
Luxoomee Bae Sahab, widow of the late Chief's uncle, Kanoojee Angria.	-	1,800 - -	Ditto - -	- ditto - -	- ditto - -	In consequence of the lapse of the State of Angria's Colaba to the British Government, A. D. 1843.	Ceased to be paid consequent on the death of this lady on the 12th May 1850.	
Cunla Bae Sahab, widow of the late Chief.	-	12,000 - -	Ditto - -	- ditto - -	- ditto - -	- ditto - -	Ditto, on the 20th March 1852.	
Guza Bae, widow of Hirojee Angria.	-	144 - -	Ditto - -	- ditto - -	- ditto - -	These were the relations of the late Chief of Angria's Colaba, and they were pensioned on the lapse of the State to the British Govern- ment, A. D. 1843.	Ditto in August 1853.	
Witoba bin Luxoomon Angria -	-	96 - -	Ditto - -	- ditto - -	- ditto - -		Ditto, consequent on the death of this man* on 28th September 1856.	• (Hirojee).
Khunderao Saggur (father of Cunla Bae Sahab).	-	720 - -	Ditto - -	- ditto - -	- ditto - -		Ditto, on 19th April 1857.	

[illegible]

BOMBAY.—Return showing the Names and Designations of Native Princes or their Families, in Receipt of Pensions or Allowances, &c.—*continued.*

N A M E and D E S I G N A T I O N.	Date of Treaty.	Yearly Amount.	Whether Pension is Hereditary, for Life, or for any other Period.	Whether Grant was originally made with or without Forfeiture of Personal Property.	Whether any Jagheer, Rent-free Tenure, or other Landed Property, or Income derivable from Land, has been reserved.	Circumstances of Original Grant.	Whether Pension has been increased, altered, or ceased to be Paid, since January 1850; if so, the Reason.	Whether Permanent Settlement has been made; if so, on what Terms.
<i>SURAT—continued.</i>								
Khajeh Ajmutoollah, connected with the Nawab through the wife of Nawab Hafizoodin, his grandfather, and brought up by the late Nawab like his own son.	-	<i>Rs. a. p.</i> 600 - -	For life	Without forfeiture of personal pro- perty.	No jagheer, &c. reserved	Granted consequent on the death of the late Nawab, A. D. 1844.	The pension ceased on his death on 29th May 1852.	Permanent settlement has not been made.
Boosa Dowlat Bahar, concubine of the late Nawab's grand- father.	-	480 - -	Ditto	- ditto	- ditto	- ditto	The pension ceased on her death on 25th June 1854.	- ditto.
Boosa Ajub Bahar, concubine of the late Nawab.	-	480 - -	Ditto	- ditto	- ditto	- ditto	The pension ceased on her death on 19th October 1850.	- ditto.
Boosa Rung Bahar, concubine of the late Nawab.	-	240 - -	Ditto	- ditto	- ditto	- ditto	The pension ceased on her death on 21st February 1861.	- ditto.
Boosa Sabzeh Bahar, concubine of the late Nawab's brother.	-	240 - -	Ditto	- ditto	- ditto	- ditto	The pension ceased on her death on 27th September 1855.	- ditto.
Oomrao Bibi, brought up and treated as a daughter by the late Nawab.	-	240 - -	Ditto	- ditto	- ditto	- ditto	The pension ceased on her death on 19th December 1851.	- ditto.
Bibi Shurrun, brought up and treated as a daughter by the late Nawab's grandfather.	-	180 - -	Ditto	- ditto	- ditto	- ditto	The pension ceased on her death on 25th December 1858.	- ditto.
Velayeti Khanum, brought up and treated as a daughter by the late Nawab.	-	240 - -	Ditto	- ditto	- ditto	- ditto	The pension has not been altered since January 1850.	- ditto.
Ladli Bibi, whose adoptive mother was treated as a child by the late Nawab's father.	-	60 - -	Ditto	- ditto	- ditto	- ditto	- ditto	- ditto.
Meer Moosen-ood-din Khan, grandson of the late Bukhshee, a near relation of the Nawab of Surat.	-	6,535 12 -	Hereditary	- ditto	Jagheer, rent-free tenure, and other landed property, and income derivable from land, &c., were reserved.	Treaty entered into between the British Government and the Nawab of Surat, making over the manage- ment and collection of the revenue of Surat to the former. In consideration of their being de- scendants of the late Nawab of Surat, A. D. 1815.	This amount is reduced to <i>Rs.</i> 6,159, 15, with reference to the Assay Table, and entered in the name of Fatma Begum.	There appears to be no permanent settlement of any kind whatever.
Meerza Abdul Kadir and his wife.	-	1,134 - -	For life	- ditto	- ditto	-	Reduced to 150 rupees per annum, as per Government Order, No. 1409, dated 2d April 1855.	- ditto.
<i>MANDVEE.</i>								
<i>Family of the late Vijesingjee, Rajah of Mandee.</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purtab Koonverba, mother of the late Rajah.	-	3,600 - -	For life	Without forfeiture of personal pro- perty.	Two villages and one garden of the late Rajah have been reserved for her use.	Granted consequent on the death of the late Rajah, and the lapse of the State to Government, A. D. 1841.	The pension ceased on her death on 21st January 1850.	Permanent settlement has not been made.
Chundur Koonverba, stepmother of the late Rajah.	-	1,500 - -	Ditto	- ditto	No jagheer, &c. reserved	- ditto	The pension has not been altered since January 1850.	- ditto.
Vakhat Koonverba, widow of the late Rajah.	-	3,600 - -	Ditto	- ditto	Three villages of the late Rajah have been reserved for her use.	- ditto	- ditto	- ditto.

	Hereditary	Without forfeiture of personal property.	Jagheer, rent-free tenure, and other landed property, and income derivable from land, &c., were reserved.	In consideration of their being descendants of the family of the Ex-Nawab of Broach, A.D. 1843 and 1844.	There has been no increase or decrease.	There appears to be no permanent settlement of any kind whatever.
Zinnut Khanum, widow of Kunal Beg.	Ditto	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	Reduced to 390 rupees per annum, as it was discovered that he enjoyed the allowance in excess of the amount due to him.	- ditto.
Burkhoodar Khan Ameer-ood-din Khan.	Ditto	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	There has been no increase or decrease, except the change in the name of the recipient.	- ditto.
Ameer-ood-din Khan, son of the late Jehangeer Khan.	Ditto	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	The fraction of 10 annas commuted into one payment, and the allowance entered in the names of Noorjehan Begum and Mohitee Begum.	- ditto.
Kunroo Nissa Begum, daughter of Joegnee Khanum.	Ditto	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	Increased to 566-4 rupees, as per Government Order, dated 7th January 1859.	- ditto.
Noorza Khanum	Life grant	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	The items marked * lapsed to Government on the demise of the recipients.	- ditto.
Zinnut Khanum	Ditto	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	-	- ditto.
Urzoos Begum	Ditto	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	-	- ditto.
Hafizoon Nissa Begum	Ditto	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	-	- ditto.
(oolbuidden Bibi)	Ditto	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	-	- ditto.
Neeekundum Bibi	Ditto	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	-	- ditto.
Sudroon Nissa Begum	Ditto	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	-	- ditto.
Majoodin Nissa Begum	Ditto	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	-	- ditto.
Ranjanees Begum	Ditto	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	-	- ditto.
Amercroon Nissa Begum	Ditto	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	-	- ditto.
Nussroodin Kunroodien	Ditto	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	-	- ditto.
Burkhoodar Khan	Ditto	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	-	- ditto.
Ruziatool Nissa Begum	Ditto	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	-	- ditto.
Ubbash Ullee	Ditto	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	-	- ditto.
Rehmoon Nissa Begum	Ditto	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	-	- ditto.
Syed Ameer Saheb	Ditto	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	-	- ditto.
Syed Hyder Sahob	Ditto	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	-	- ditto.
SIND.						
1.—His Highness Meer Hussein Ali Khan, Talpoor.	For life	Without forfeiture of personal property.	230 beegas 10 biswas of land for a dwelling and garden.	Conquest of Sind and obligation to maintain members of the ruling families in a respectable position.	Up to October 1857 the Meer drew an annual pension of 31,200 rupees, which was then increased by 1,200 rupees on the death of his elder brother, his Highness Meer Shaded. Again increased in August 1860 by 3,600 rupees, in consideration of increased expenses. Up to October 1857 the Meer drew 31,200 rupees per annum; subsequently increased on two occasions by 4,800 rupees, in consideration of increased expenses. Up to April 1863 this Meer received 12,000 rupees per annum, when it was increased by 12,000 rupees, in consideration of its inadequateness, and of the Ameer's loyalty and good conduct.	Permanent settlement has not been made.
2.—His Highness Meer Hussein Ali Khan, Talpoor.	Ditto	- ditto -	None	- ditto -	-	- ditto.
3.—His Highness Meer Shere Mahomed Khan, Talpoor.	Ditto	- ditto -	56 beegas 11 biswas for a dwelling and garden.	- ditto -	-	- ditto.

BOMBAY.—Return showing the Names and Designations of Native Princes or their Families, in receipt of Pensions or Allowances, &c.—*continued.*

N A M E and D E S I G N A T I O N.	Date of Treaty.	Yearly Amount.	Whether Pension is Hereditary, for Life, or for any other Period.	Whether Grant was originally made with or without Forfeiture of Personal Property.	Whether any Jagheer, Rent-free Tenure, or other Landed Property, or Income derivable from Land, has been reserved.	Circumstances of Original Grant.	Whether Pension has been increased, altered, or ceased to be Paid, since January 1850; if so, the Reason.	Whether Permanent Settlement has been made; if so, on what Terms.
<i>SIND—continued.</i>								
4.—His Highness Meer Mahomed Hussain Khan, Talpoor, son of his Highness Meer Roostum Khan.	-	Rs. a. p. 24,000 - -	For life -	Without forfeiture of personal property.	300 beegas of land for dwelling, and for purposes of cultivation.	Conquest of Sind, and obligation to maintain members of the ruling families in a respectable position.	This pension dates from 1853 -	Permanent settlement has not been made.
5.—His Highness Meer Nusseer Khan, Talpoor.	-	28,800 - -	Ditto -	- ditto -	None - - - -	- ditto - - - -	Up to January 1862, 25,200 rupees, when it was increased to 28,800 rupees, in consideration of increased expenses and to enable him to free himself from debt.	- ditto.
6.—His Highness Meer Mahomed Khan, Talpoor.	-	18,120 - -	Ditto -	- ditto -	560 beegas 17 biswas of land for a dwelling and garden.	- ditto - - - -	Up to March 1859 this Meer was allowed 10,200 rupees per annum, when it was increased by 720 rupees as an allowance for house rent. From February 1860, increased by 2,400 rupees in consideration of increased expenses. Again increased from June 1863 by 4,800 rupees consequent on the death of his brother, his Highness Meer Yar Mahomed, and in consideration of additional expenses that have devolved on him thereby.	- ditto.
7.—His Highness Meer Shah Newaz Khan, Talpoor.	-	15,600 - -	Ditto -	- ditto -	150 beegas of land for a dwelling, and adjoining ground.	- ditto - - - -	This pensioner was admitted in June 1855, consequent on the death at Calcutta, in that year, of his father, Meer Meer Mahomed Khan, who drew an annuity of 39,600 rupees, which was distributed as follows:—To the Meer's son, Meer Shah Newaz, now named, from June 1855 to January 1860, 9,600 rupees per annum; increase to ditto, from February 1860, 4,800 rupees. To two dependants of the late Meer, 2,160 rupees, of which 960 rupees have lapsed by the death of one; the pension of 1,200 rupees to the other dependant is still drawn. The balance (24,000 rupees) of his Highness Meer Meer Mahomed's pension has lapsed to Government.	- ditto.
8.—His Highness Meer Abdool Hussain Khan, Talpoor (including the family of his father, the late ex-Ameer, Abbas Ali).	-	6,000 - -	Ditto -	- ditto -	None - - - -	- ditto - - - -	This pension commenced in August 1857, consequent on the death, at Calcutta, in that year, of his father, the ex-Ameer, Abbas Ali Khan, who drew an annuity of 19,200 rupees, a distribution of which was made as follows:—To Meer Abdool Hussain, the pensioner now named, 3,600 rupees; to Meer Ahmed Hussain, another son, 3,600 rupees. On the death of Meer Ahmed in December 1860, an allowance of 2,400 rupees per annum was made to the deceased's mother and his late father's concubines and dependants. The balance (13,200 rupees) of Meer Abbas Ali's pension lapsed to Government.	- ditto.

9.—His Highness Meer Shah Mahomed Khan, Talpoor (brother of the ex-Ameer, Shere Mahomed, No. 3).	9,600	Ditto	ditto	ditto	30 beegas of land for a dwelling and garden.	ditto	ditto	Up to September 1861 this pensioner drew 3,000 rupees, when it was increased by 1,800 rupees, in consideration of additional expenses consequent on marriage.	ditto.
10.—His Highness Meer Khan Mahomed Khan, Talpoor, brother of the foregoing.	4,800	Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	This pensioner was admitted in March 1858, from which date to August 1860, he received an annuity of 2,400 rupees. Increased in September 1860 by 3,600 rupees, in consideration of its inadequateness. This pensioner was admitted to pension in September 1860.	ditto.
11.—Meer Futeh Khan, Talpoor	6,000	Ditto	ditto	ditto	30 beegas of land for a garden	ditto	ditto		ditto.
12.—Meer Inaum Buksh Khan, Talpoor.	2,400	Ditto	ditto	ditto	None	ditto	ditto		Permanent settlement made, by the terms of which 41,500 beegas of land are continuable hereditarily to his lineal heirs male.
13.—Meer Mahomed Khan, Talpoor.	None	-	ditto	ditto	Holds a jagheer, the revenue of which averages 20,000 rupees per annum.	ditto	ditto		Permanent settlement has not been made.
14.—Meer Ghoolam Shah and other sons and Dheras of Meer Ali Aabar.	11,100	For life	ditto	ditto	Holds 300 beegas of land for dwellings.	ditto	ditto	This grant commenced in 1850, consequent on the death of Meer Ali Aabar (father of Meer Ghoolam Shah), who received an annuity of 12,000 rupees; the balance, 900 rupees, has lapsed to the State.	ditto.
15.—Meer Ali Murdan Khan, Talpoor, son of his Highness Meer Roostum Khan (deceased).	600	Ditto	ditto	ditto	Holds 100 beegas of land	ditto	ditto	As per No. 4	ditto.
16.—Meer Allah Buksh Khan, Talpoor, another son of his Highness Meer Roostum.	28,800	Ditto	ditto	ditto	None	ditto	ditto		ditto.
17.—Meer Mahomed Ali Khan, son of Meer Moobaruck.	4,800	Ditto	ditto	ditto	Holds 200 beegas of land, with Nos. 21 and 22.	ditto	ditto		ditto.
18.—Meer Ali Mahomed Khan, Talpoor, son of Meer Moobaruck.	3,600	Ditto	ditto	ditto	Holds 200 beegas of land with No. 19.	ditto	ditto		ditto.
19.—Meer Wulsee Mahomed Khan, Talpoor, son of Meer Moobaruck.	4,800	Ditto	ditto	ditto	Holds jointly the land entered against No. 18.	ditto	ditto		ditto.
20.—Meer Ghoolam Mahomed Khan, Talpoor, son of his Highness Meer Roostum.	3,600	Ditto	ditto	ditto	Holds 100 beegas of land	ditto	ditto		ditto.
21.—Meer Ali Buksh, son of Meer Fuzl Mahomed, and grandson of Meer Moobaruck.	2,400	Ditto	ditto	ditto	Holds land jointly with No. 17, Meer Mahomed Ali Khan.	ditto	ditto		ditto.
22.—Meer Ameer Buksh Khan, Talpoor, brother of the foregoing, and Extra Assistant Collector in the Rohree District, on a salary of 300 rupees.	1,800	Ditto	ditto	ditto	Holds land jointly with No. 17, and has besides a garden of the extent of 69 beegas.	ditto	ditto		ditto.

BOMBAY.—Return showing the Names and Designations of Native Princes or their Families, in receipt of Pensions or Allowances, &c.—*Continued.*

N A M E and D E S I G N A T I O N.	Date of Treaty.	Yearly Amount.	Whether Pension is Hereditary, for Life, or for any other Period.	Whether Grant was originally made with or without Forfeiture of Personal Property.	Whether any Jagheer, Rent-free Tenure, or other Landed Property, or Income derivable from Land, has been reserved.	Circumstances of Original Grant.	Whether Pension has been Increased, Altered, or Ceased to be Paid, since January, 1850; if so, the Reason.	Whether Permanent Settlement has been made; if so, on what Terms.
<i>SIND—continued.</i>								
23.—Meer Ahmed Khan, Talpoor, brother of Meer Mahomed Khan (No. 13)	-	None	-	Without forfeiture of personal property.	Holds a jagheer the revenue of which averages 1,500 rupees per annum.	Conquest of Sind and obligation to maintain members of the ruling families in a respectable position.	-	Permanent settlement made, by the terms of which land to the extent of 13,300 beegas are continuable hereditarily to his lineal heirs male.
24.—Meer Hajeer Ghoolam Mustapha Khan, Talpoor, brother of the above.	-	<i>Rs. a. p.</i> 6,000 0 0	For life	- ditto	Holds 100 beegas of land	- ditto	As per No. 4	Permanent settlement has not been made.
25.—Meer Jam Ninda Khan, Talpoor.	-	3,600 0 0	Ditto	This pension was granted in 1855 in lieu of a jagheer in the Hyderabad district relinquished by the Meer.	Holds a jagheer whose produce equals 2,000 rupees per annum.	- ditto	The jagheer now in the Meer's possession has been held by him from 1832.	Permanent settlement made in reference to his present jagheer, which is continuable hereditarily to his lineal heirs male.
26.—Meer Thara Khan, Talpoor	-	6,000 0 0	Ditto	This pension was granted in lieu of lands forfeited to the State.	Holds 20 beegas of land for a garden.	- ditto	-	Permanent settlement has not been made.
27.—Meer Ghoolam Murteza and other sons, widows, concubines and dependants of his Highness Meer Chakur Khan.	-	8,436 0 0	Ditto	Without forfeiture of personal property.	None	- ditto	This grant commenced in 1854 on the death of his Highness Meer Chakur Khan, who drew an annuity of 12,000 rupees, which was thus distributed on the Meer's death:— To the sons, widows, concubines, and dependants, 10,140 rupees. Of this amount 2,904 rupees have lapsed to Government by the death of the recipients. An increase of 1,200 rupees was made in July 1863 to Meer Ghoolam Murteza's pension consequent on the death of his brother, Meer Nubhee Buksh and the increased expenses of the family. The balance (3,564 rupees) of Meer Chakur's pension has lapsed to the State. The jagheer has been held since 1852	- ditto.
28.—Meer Moored Hyder Khan, Talpoor	-	None	-	-	Holds a jagheer which yields 2,800 rupees per annum.	- ditto	-	Permanent settlement made, by the terms of which lands measuring 8,300 beegas are continuable hereditarily to his lineal heirs male.
29.—Meer Kurum Khan, Talpoor.	-	Ditto	-	-	Holds a jagheer whose produce averages 3,800 rupees per annum.	- ditto	- ditto	Permanent settlement made, by the terms of which lands measuring 2,000 beegas are continuable to his lineal heirs male.

	1-1902	For me	without forfeiture of personal property.	None	ditto	Up to January 1865, the allowance amounted to Rs.12,892. 8, when it was decreased to the amount now given by the death of one of the recipients.	Permanent settlement has not been made.
31.—Two sisters, 2 concubines, and dependants of his Highness Meer Shadad Khan (deceased).	5,040	Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	The pensions which comprise this grant date from 1859, and resulted from the death in August 1857 of the Ex-Ameer, Meer Shadad, who resided at Calcutta, and drew a pension of 31,200 rupees per annum. On the Meer's death, the following allotments were made:—To the deceased Meer's widow and two servants 7,560 rupees per annum. His Highness Meer Hussein Ali Khan (No. 1 in this list), brother of Meer Shadad, 1,200 rupees. On the death of Meer Shadad's widow in November 1859 the pensions, as now shown, were continued.	ditto.
32.—Family and dependants of his Highness Meer Nusseer Khan (deceased).	9,514 8	Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	Up to 1853 the family of the Ex-Ameer, Meer Nusseer Khan, received Rs. 12,892. 8, per annum. Of this amount 3,378 rupees have since lapsed to Government, and the balance is continued, as shown in column 4.	ditto.
33.—Family of his Highness Meer Mahomed Khan (deceased).	11,808	Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto		ditto.
34.—Family of his Highness Meer Kurn Ali Khan (deceased).	6,000	Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto		ditto.
35.—Family of his Highness Meer Moorad Ali Khan (deceased).	3,183	Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	Up to March 1861 the family of his Highness Meer Moorad Ali received 3,807 rupees: of this amount 624 rupees have since lapsed to Government; the remainder is continued, as shown in column 3.	ditto.
36.—Daughter of his Highness Meer Sobdar Khan (deceased), and dependants of his Highness Meer Mahomed Ali (deceased), son of the late Meer Sobdar.	12,600	Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	Up to February 1862 the daughter of the late Meer Sobdar drew an annuity of 6,600 rupees. Consequent on the death in January 1862 of his Highness Mahomed Ali Khan, who resided at Calcutta, and drew an annuity of 36,000 rupees, the pension of his Highness's sister was increased by 5,400 rupees, and allowances amounting to 600 rupees per annum made to dependants. The balance (30,000 rupees) of Meer Mahomed Ali's annuity has lapsed to Government.	ditto.

BOMBAY.—Return showing the Names and Designations of Native Princes or their Families, in receipt of Pensions or Allowances, &c.—*continued.*

N A M E and D E S I G N A T I O N.	Date of Treaty.	Yearly Amount.	Whether Pension is Hereditary, for Life, or for any other Period.	Whether Grant was originally made with or without Forfeiture of Personal Property.	Whether any Jagheer, Rent-free Tenure, or other Landed Property, or Income derivable from Land, has been Reserved.	Circumstances of Original Grant.	Whether Pension has been Increased, Altered, or Ceased to be Paid, since January 1850; if so, the Reason.	Whether Permanent Settlement has been made; if so, on what Terms.
<i>SIND—continued.</i>								
37.—Two concubines and natural son of his Highness Meer Yar Mahomed Khan (deceased).	-	<i>Rs. a. p.</i> 960 - -	For life	Without forfeiture of personal property.	None	Conquest of Sind, and obligation to maintain members of the ruling families in a respectable position.	This grant, which dates from June 1853, has resulted from the death of his Highness Meer Yar Mahomed Khan, who drew an allowance of 10,320 rupees per annum; of this amount, 960 rupees were granted to the concubines, and natural son now shown; and 4,800 rupees to his Highness Meer Mahomed Khan, as stated in entry No. 6, in this (Sind) roll. The balance (4,560 rupees) of the deceased Meer's pension has lapsed to Government. This dates from April 1855	Permanent settlement has not been made.
38.—Widow of his Highness Meer Ali Moorad (deceased), father of his Highness Meer Shere Mahomed (No. 3, in this list).	-	2,400 - -	Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
39.—Wife of his Highness Shah Mahomed Khan (No. 9, in this list).	-	1,200 - -	Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	This dates from June 1853	ditto.
40.—Family of his Highness Meer Roostum Khan (deceased).	-	9,264 - -	Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	The pensions of the family of his Highness Meer Roostum (who died in 1846) date from 1853, when they amounted to 19,200 rupees; of this sum, 9,936 rupees have since lapsed to Government, and the amount entered in Column 3 continued to the surviving members of the deceased Meer's family. This pension dates from 1853	ditto.
41.—Family of Meer Fuzl Mahomed (deceased), father of Nos. 21 and 22 on this roll.	-	1,920 - -	Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	This grant was made in 1855, consequent on the death, in 1854, of Meer Zungee Khan, who had an allowance of 1,200 rupees per annum. The allotment made to the deceased Meer's family in 1855 amounted to 8,040 rupees, which has been reduced by lapses to the amount shown in Column 3. The balance (4,944 rupees) of the deceased Meer Zungee's pension has lapsed to the State.	ditto.
42.—Family of Meer Zungee Khan (deceased), uncle of his Highness Meer Roostum.	-	7,056 - -	Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	Granted in May 1857, consequent on the death of Meer Ghoolam Shah, who had an annuity of 840 rupees; the balance (360 rupees) of Meer Ghoolam Shah's pension has lapsed to the State.	ditto.
43.—Widow of Meer Ghoolam Shah, Talpoor, nephew of Meer Zungee above named.	-	480 - -	Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto		ditto.

(True copy.)

(signed) W. H. Havellack,
Officiating Secretary to Government.

EAST INDIA (NATIVE PRINCES).

RETURNS of the Names and Designations of all NATIVE PRINCES of *India*, or their Families, in receipt of PENSIONS or ALLOWANCES from the BRITISH GOVERNMENT, from January 1850 up to the latest Date on which Returns have been received at the India Office; &c.

(*Mr. Adam*).

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
25 February 1854.*

EAST INDIA (NATIVE PRINCES).

FURTHER RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 2 May 1861 ;—for,

“ RETURNS of the Names and Designations of all NATIVE PRINCES of *India*, or their Families, in receipt of PENSIONS or ALLOWANCES from the BRITISH GOVERNMENT, from January 1850 up to the latest Date on which Returns have been received at the India Office : ”

“ Of the Dates of the TREATIES or ENGAGEMENTS under which such PENSIONS have been paid : ”

“ Of the Yearly Amount paid to each PRINCE, or to their Families, respectively : ”

“ Whether the PENSION, &c., is Hereditary, for Life, or for any other Period : ”

“ Whether the GRANT was originally made with or without the Forfeiture of the Personal Property of the Grantee : ”

“ Whether any JAGHEER, RENT-FREE TENURE, or other LANDED PROPERTY or INCOME derivable from LAND, has been reserved for the use of the Grantee : ”

“ Of the Circumstances under which the original Grant was made : ”

“ Whether any such Pension, &c., has been increased, altered, or has ceased to be paid, since January 1850 ; and, if so, the reason of such Increase, Alteration, or Cessation : ”

“ And, whether a permanent SETTLEMENT with the Recipient has in any case been made ; and, if so, on what Terms. ”

India Office, }
14 July 1864. }

J. W. KAYE,
Secretary, Political Department.

(*Mr. Adam.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
15 July 1864.

C O N T E N T S.

		PAGE
To Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 75, dated 14th April 1864.	Forwards Copies of the following Papers : - - -	3
From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Oude. (17th August 1863, No. 2390.)	Solicits certain instructions to enable him to prepare the Returns of Native Princes called for in this Office Circular, No. 350, dated 8th instant.	3
To Chief Commissioner, Oude - - - (3d September 1863, No. 389.)	In reply, informs that the words "Native Princes" mean only those as have had Treaty Engagements with the British Government, and whose Pensions are granted for territorial rights ceded to or assumed by that Government.	3
From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Oude. (9th October 1863, No. 3028.)	Reports that from inquiries made, it appears that the Ex-King of Oude is the only person who comes under the designation of "Native Princes" in receipt of Pensions, and that the Chief Commissioner considers that the Rohilla family should not be included in the Returns of Native Princes.	4
To Chief Commissioner, Oude - - - (30th October 1863, No. 491.)	In reply, concurs with him in considering that the Rohilla family should not be included in the Return of Native Princes. Desires that the Name of the Ex-King of Oude should be returned, with an explanation of the circumstances of there being no Treaty.	4
From Assistant Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Oude. (2d February 1864, No. 321.)	Submits a Statement showing the different grants held by the male and female relatives of the Ex-King of Oude.	4
To Chief Commissioner of Oude - - - (23d February 1864, No. 194.)	With reference to the above, inquires why the name of Mirza Hyder Allee Newsheermah Kadur has been included in the list, it being shown in the column of remarks that the grantee died sometime in the year 1859, when the grants reverted to Government.	7
From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Oude. (8th March 1864, No. 705.)	In reply, states that the name of Mirza Hyder Allee Newsheermah Kadur was inserted by an oversight.	7
	Return of Native Princes in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in receipt of Pensions or Allowances from Government.	8
From Officiating Commissioner, Assam - (30th October 1863, No. 12.)	States that there are no persons in his Division of the class described in this Office, No. 389, dated 8th August last, and that the Return called for cannot be supplied.	11
From Secretary to Government, Punjab (16th December 1863, No. 469.)	Submits a Statement of Native Princes, &c., drawing Pensions or Allowances from Government.	11
From Assistant Agent, Central India - (16th December 1863, No. 58.)	Submits a Return of Native Princes of India or their families under the Central India Agency in receipt of Pensions or Allowances from the British Government.	14
From Assistant Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces. (5th April 1864, No. 108.)	Submits an amalgamated Return of Native Princes or their families in receipt of Pensions or Allowances from the British Government.	39

RETURNS of the Names and Designations of all NATIVE PRINCES of *India*, or their Families, in receipt of PENSIONS or ALLOWANCES from the BRITISH GOVERNMENT (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 82, of the present Session).

No. 75.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.—POLITICAL.

To the Right Honourable Sir *Charles Wood*, Bart., M. P. and G. C. B.,
Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Sir,

Fort William, 14 April 1864.

WE have the honour to transmit herewith copies of communications as per accompanying Abstract of Contents,* containing the further Returns promised in our letter to your address, No. 7, dated 8th January last. * *Vide* page 2.

We are, &c.

(signed) *J. Lawrence.*
R. Napier.
H. B. Harrington.
H. S. Maine.
C. E. Trevelyan.
W. Grey.

From the Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Oude, to the Assistant Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, Calcutta (No. 2390), dated Lucknow, 17 August 1863.

WITH reference to your circular, No. 350, dated 8th instant, calling for a Return of the names and designations of Native Princes of India or their families in receipt of pensions or allowances from the British Government, I am directed to inquire whether pensions from the Bow Begum or other Wuseekas are to be shown in the Return.

2. The Chief Commissioner concludes they are not, as, in the case of Bow Begum, the Government undertook, on the receipt of certain sums, calculated to yield at interest so much a year, to pay certain pensions.

3. The other Wuseekas were mere loans, the interest due on which was agreed to be paid in the form of pensions.

4. All pensions to members of the Royal Family of Oude, not being payable from the Wuseeka funds, will, of course, be shown.

5. I am desired to inquire if one statement only is required, or a separate statement for each year.

From *J. T. Wheeler*, Esq., Assistant Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Chief Commissioner of Oude (No. 389), dated Fort William, 3 September 1863.

IN reply to your Secretary's letter of 17th ultimo, No. 2390, respecting the Returns of Native Princes called for in the circular issued from this department, No. 350, dated 8th idem, I am directed by the President in Council to inform you, that it appears to his Honor that the words "Native Princes" are intended to describe only such persons as have had, or whose ancestors have had, treaty engagements with the British Government, and whose pensions or allowances are granted to them in consideration of territorial rights ceded to or assumed by that Government.

CIRCULAR.—No. 390.

Secretary to Government, Bengal.
 " " Madras.
 " " Bombay.
 " " North Western Provinces.
 " " Punjab and its Dependencies.
 Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
 " " British Burmah.
 Resident, Hyderabad.
 Commissioner, Mysore and Coorg.
 Agent, Governor General, Central India.
 " " Rajpootana.
 " " North East Frontier.
 Agent, King of Oude, and Superintendent, Mysore Princes.
 Political Agent, Munnipore.
 Resident at Nipal.

Copy forwarded to *

for information, with reference to this office circular, No. 350, dated 8th ultimo.

From the Secretary to Chief Commissioner of Oude, to the Assistant Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, Calcutta (No. 3028), dated Lucknow, 9 October 1863.

IN reply to your circular, No. 350, dated 8th August, calling for Returns of Native Princes or their families in receipt of pensions, and with reference to your No. 389, dated 3d ultimo, I am desired by the Chief Commissioner to report, that it appears from the inquiries made that the ex-King of Oude is the only person who comes under the designation of "Native Princes," as therein defined, *i. e.*, who draws his pension of 12 lakhs annually in consideration of territorial rights assumed by the British Government.

2. The particulars have not been filled up in the blank form with regard to the ex-King, as it appears, from the copy of a letter from Lord Canning to his Majesty, dated 17th October 1859 (received with Foreign Department, No. 3, dated Camp, Cawnpore, same date), that there was no formal treaty, but that certain proposals were made by Major Herbert, acting on instructions conveyed to him on the 6th September 1859.

3. The Chief Commissioner was at first inclined to think that the Rohilla family came under the definition of Native Princes, but eventually decided that they did not, and should not be included in the Returns. Hyder Alee Khan, a member of this family, receives a reduced pension of Rs. 490. 9. 8. per mensem. When the Nawab Wuzeer, with British assistance, obtained possession of Rohilcund, he allowed certain pensions for the support of this family, and some time after the cession of Rohilcund to the British Government by the Nawab Wuzeer, the continuance of these pensions was sanctioned. This case was fully reported in letter, No. 3087, dated 19th September 1861, and final orders communicated in your letter, No. 369, dated 17th May 1862.

From *J. T. Wheeler*, Esq., Assistant Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Chief Commissioner of Oude (No. 491), dated Fort William, 30 October 1863.

WITH reference to your Secretary's letter dated 9th instant, No. 3028, I am directed to inform you that the President in Council concurs with you in considering that the Rohilla family should not be included in the Return of Native Princes; but his Honor considers that the name of the ex-King of Oude should be returned with an explanation that the treaty was refused by the King, but that the pension was granted him notwithstanding.

From the Assistant Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Oude, to the Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, Fort William (No. 321), dated Lucknow, 2 February 1864.

WITH reference to letter, No. 491, dated 30th October last, I have the honour to forward the accompanying Statement relative to the grant of a pension of 12 lakhs a year to the ex-King of Oude.

RETURN of Name and Designation of Native Chief in receipt of Pension from the British Government.

NAME and DESIGNATION.	Date of Treaty.	Yearly Amount.	Whether Pension is Hereditary, for Life, or for any other Period.	Whether Grant was originally made with or without Forfeiture of Personal Property.	Whether any Jagheer, Rent-free Tenure, or other Landed Property, or Income derivable from Land, has been Reserved.	Circumstances of Original Grant.	Whether Pension has been Increased, Altered, Paid, or Ceased to be Paid, since January 1850; if so, the Reason.	Whether Permanent Settlement has been made; if so, on what Terms.
Wajid Alee Shah, Ex-King of Oude.	-- The treaty of 1856, by which he was offered a pension of 12 lakhs of rupees, with three lakhs extra for guards, was refused by the King, but the pension was granted him notwithstanding.	12,00,000	-- Subject to revision on his decease.	Without	-- Not to him personally, but many jagheers have been released in favour of his wives and other relatives, as per List enclosed.	-- The condition of the internal administration of Oude had attracted attention from the earliest times of the connection of the British Government with that State, and it was one of the provisions of the treaty of 1801 that the Nawab should introduce, under the advice of the British Government, such a system of administration as should be conducive to the prosperity of his subjects, and be calculated to secure the lives and property of the inhabitants. Notwithstanding the repeated warning and advice of successive Residents, the administration was not improved, and, in 1831, Lord William Bentinck found it necessary to warn the King that, in the event of improvement and reformation not being effected by his Majesty's officers, the settlement of the country would need to be made by British officers. This warning was neglected, the misgovernment of the country continued, and in November 1847, a few months after the accession of Wajid Alee Shah, Lord Hardinge proceeded to Lucknow and again warned the King that, if within two years the administration should not be reformed, the British Government would be forced to interfere by assuming the Government of Oude. No improvement did take place within the two years of probation, but a natural reluctance to proceed to extreme measures prevented Government from at once acting up to the threat held out by Lord Hardinge, and the outbreak of the second war in Burnah diverted attention for a time from Oude. In 1854, the state of Oude showed none of that amendment which Government had declared to be indispensable, and the Resident was required to report whether the duty imposed on the British Government by the treaty of 1801 would any longer admit of Government honestly indulging the reluctance it had felt to have recourse to extreme measures. The Resident's inquiries showed the state of Oude to be most deplorable, and that the improvement which Lord Hardinge peremptorily demanded, seven years before, had not in any degree been effected; the British Government therefore finally resolved to assume the administration of Oude. The King refused to sign the treaty proposed by Government, and therefore, in 1856, the British Government assumed to itself the government of Oude. A provision of 12 lakhs was offered to the King, which he accepted in October 1859.	Has not been altered	-- Permanent settlement has not been made.

(signed) H. J. Spark,
Asst. Sec. to Chief Commr., Oude.

LIST showing the Number of Rent-free Grants given in Perpetuity to the Ex-King's Female and Male Relatives.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
No.	Name of Rent-free Holder.	Relationship She or He bears to the Ex-King.	Name of Mouzah.	Number and Date of Government Letter sanctioning the Grant.	Former Government Jumma.	REMARKS.
	FEMALE RELATIVES :				<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
1	Takur Mahul Sahiba -	Wife - -	Kythee - - -	No. 173, dated 12th January 1861.	384 - -	She lives in Calcutta with the Ex-King.
2	Nawab Syda Mahul Sahiba	ditto - -	Doogaoor - - -	- ditto -	400 - -	- - ditto - - ditto.
	Ditto - - -	ditto - -	Jurchra - - -	- ditto -	550 - -	
3	Nawab Oomrao Mahul Sahiba.	ditto - -	Behareepore - - -	- ditto -	775 - -	She lives in Cashmeerce Mohulla, city Lucknow.
	Ditto - - -	ditto - -	Rookn-ood-deenpore - - -	- ditto -	400 - -	
4	Nawab Shansha Mahul Sahiba.	ditto - -	Mahugur - - -	- ditto -	925 - -	She lives in Golagunge, city Lucknow.
	Ditto - - -	ditto - -	Ruheemnuggur - - -	- ditto -	725 - -	
	Ditto - - -	ditto - -	Bustowlee - - -	- ditto -	120 - -	
5	Nawab Ukhtur Mahul Sahiba.	ditto - -	Mirzapore - - -	- ditto -	350 - -	She lives in Calcutta with the Ex-King.
	Ditto - - -	ditto - -	Ruheemnuggur Doondowlee - - -	- ditto -	275 - -	
	Ditto - - -	ditto - -	Mootakeepore - - -	- ditto -	84 - -	
	Ditto - - -	ditto - -	Bhatowlee - - -	- ditto -	450 - -	
	Ditto - - -	ditto - -	Nowbusta - - -	- ditto -	150 - -	
	Ditto - - -	ditto - -	Tewareepore - - -	- ditto -	300 - -	
	Ditto - - -	ditto - -	Moheecood-deenpore - - -	- ditto -	120 - -	
	Ditto - - -	ditto - -	Saidpore - - -	- ditto -	300 - -	
	Ditto - - -	ditto - -	Kakonlee - - -	- ditto -	150 - -	
	Ditto - - -	ditto - -	Khurrugpore - - -	- ditto -	550 - -	
	Ditto - - -	ditto - -	Paharpore - - -	- ditto -	275 - -	
6	Nawab Yasmun Mahul Sahiba.	ditto - -	Bahsa - - -	- ditto -	1,372 - -	She lives in Mahboolgunge, city Lucknow.
7	Nawab Mashoot Mahul Sahiba.	ditto - -	Peernuggur - - -	- ditto -	450 - -	She lives in Calcutta with the Ex-King.
	Ditto - - -	ditto - -	Burree - - -	- ditto -	500 - -	
	Ditto - - -	ditto - -	Rumnah - - -	- ditto -	1,050 - -	
	Ditto - - -	ditto - -	Baramun Khoord - - -	- ditto -	1,500 - -	
8	Nawab Gohurara Beegum	Mother-in-law	Mahtabghah - - -	- ditto -	800 - -	Mother of Nawab Ukhtur Mahul Sahiba; she lives in Calcutta with the Ex-King.
	Ditto - - -	ditto - -	Ghylah - - -	- ditto -	800 - -	
	Ditto - - -	ditto - -	Koolooagarah - - -	- ditto -	500 - -	
	Ditto - - -	ditto - -	Daoodnuggur, half and	- ditto -	400 - -	
	Ditto - - -	ditto - -	Loharmow, half - - -	- ditto -	300 - -	
	Ditto - - -	ditto - -	Gunjahur - - -	- ditto -	800 - -	
	Ditto - - -	ditto - -	Burree - - -	- ditto -	130 - -	
9	Nawab Sepairara Koobra Begum.	Daughter	Khoorah Jutgaon - - -	- ditto -	1,250 - -	Daughter of Soolamah Mahul Sahiba; she lives in the city of Lucknow close to Chowk.
	Ditto - - -	ditto - -	Sherepore Mow - - -	- ditto -	260 - -	
10	Nawab Soolama Mahul Sahiba.	Wife - -	Salaim Patewra - - -	- ditto -	1,400 - -	She lives in the city Lucknow, in the Nakhas.
	Ditto - - -	ditto - -	Bhoobur, half - - -	- ditto -	446 - -	
11	Nawab Khas Mahul Sahiba	ditto - -	Bahroo - - -	- ditto -	750 - -	She lives in Calcutta with the Ex-King.
	Ditto - - -	ditto - -	Adumpore - - -	- ditto -	150 - -	
	Ditto - - -	ditto - -	Arazee Khanpore Mow - - -	- ditto -	58 - -	
	Ditto - - -	ditto - -	Koosumlee - - -	- ditto -	500 - -	
12	Nawab Nishat Mahul Sahiba.	ditto - -	Ginhuch - - -	- ditto -	833 - -	- - ditto - - ditto.
	Ditto - - -	ditto - -	Kumlabad - - -	- ditto -	400 - -	
	Ditto - - -	ditto - -	Rampore Duree - - -	- ditto -	791 - -	
13	Nawab Furkhoonda Mahul Sahiba.	ditto - -	Shaikpore - - -	- ditto -	132 - -	She lives in Golagunge in the city Lucknow.
	Ditto - - -	ditto - -	Jogawlee - - -	- ditto -	808 - -	
	Ditto - - -	ditto - -	Kasaila - - -	- ditto -	237 - -	
	Ditto - - -	ditto - -	Bhekumpore - - -	- ditto -	230 - -	
14	Nawab Khoorshaid Mahul Sahiba.	ditto - -	Saidpore - - -	- ditto -	420 - -	She lives in Gendkhana in the city Lucknow.
	Ditto - - -	ditto - -	Maihree - - -	- ditto -	150 - -	
	Ditto - - -	ditto - -	Dahileea - - -	- ditto -	125 - -	
	Ditto - - -	ditto - -	Bhagookhara - - -	- ditto -	383 - -	
	Ditto - - -	ditto - -	Moondowlee - - -	- ditto -	480 - -	
	Ditto - - -	ditto - -	Chuck Dadunpore - - -	- ditto -	40 - -	
15	Nawab Dilroobah Mahul Sahiba.	ditto - -	Khoshalgunge - - -	- ditto -	801 - -	She lives in Calcutta with the Ex-King.
	Ditto - - -	ditto - -	Hurdne Lallaugur - - -	- ditto -	600 - -	
	Ditto - - -	ditto - -	Turwah - - -	- ditto -	200 - -	
16	Nawab Malka Jehan Sahiba.	Paternal grandmother.	Burrowra - - -	- ditto -	525 - -	Wife of Mahomed Alea Shah; she lived in Wuzeergunge in the city of Lucknow, but is at present gone to Kurballa.
	Ditto - - -	ditto - -	Furrureepore - - -	- ditto -	325 - -	
	Ditto - - -	ditto - -	Malpore - - -	- ditto -	525 - -	
	Ditto - - -	ditto - -	Hosainbaree - - -	- ditto -	750 - -	

LIST showing the Number of Rent-free Grants given in Perpetuity to the Ex-King's Female and Male Relatives—*continued.*

2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Name of Rent-free Holder.	Relationship She or He bears to the Ex-King.	Name of Mouzah.	Number and Date of Government Letter sanctioning the Grant.	Former Government Jumma.	REMARKS.
<i>Female Relatives—continued.</i>					
Nawab Sirdar Mahul Sahiba.	Wife - - -	Shakoorpore - - -	No. 173, dated 12th January 1861.	<i>Rs. a. p.</i> 382 - -	She lives in Dalmnundee in the city Lucknow.
Ditto - - -	ditto - - -	Khurga - - -	- ditto -	690 - -	A portion of this village has been taken up by the new cantonments.
Ditto - - -	ditto - - -	Busrala - - -	- ditto -	1,308 - -	The whole of these villages have been taken up by the new cantonments, and in lieu the following villages were given rent-free :—
Ditto - - -	ditto - - -	Teegien - - -	- ditto -	365 - -	Acburrunpore <i>Rs.</i> 1,100
Ditto - - -	ditto - - -	Lulleahar - - -	- ditto -	80 - -	Iradutnuggur - 60 Chuck Oosmanpore 50 Akilpore - - - 611
<i>MALE RELATIVES :</i>					
Mirza Hamid Alee Khan, Wallee Ahid Bahadoor.	Son - - -	1. Bhillawa - - -	No. 173, dated 12th January 1861.	700 - -	Resides in Calcutta with the Ex-King.
		2. Kanousee - - -	- ditto -	1,800 - -	
		3. Narowna - - -	- ditto -	700 - -	
		4. Para - - -	- ditto -	1,500 - -	
		5. Ulleenugur, Sanarah - -	- ditto -	800 - -	
		6. Sudrownah - - -	- ditto -	724 - -	
		7. Hurchundpore Karowna -	- ditto -	778 - -	
Mirza Furradoo Kudur Bahadoor.	ditto - - -	1. Burragaon - - -	- ditto -	1,620 - -	Resides in Calcutta with his father the Ex-King.
		2. Kurreenabad - - -	- ditto -	800 - -	
		3. Bhumroulee - - -	- ditto -	550 - -	
		4. Saat-ha - - -	- ditto -	1,900 - -	
		5. Kusmowra - - -	- ditto -	875 - -	
		6. Hulloopore - - -	- ditto -	325 - -	
		7. Meetuasaleempore - -	- ditto -	1,700 - -	
		8. Sheikpore - - -	- ditto -	225 - -	
		9. Pahia Azimpore - - -	- ditto -	700 - -	
		10. Allimnuggur - - -	- ditto -	400 - -	
Azmut-ood Dowlah - -	Son-in-law -	Kurchun - - -	No. 5743, dated 29th November 1860.	210 - -	Resides in Calcutta with the Ex-King.
		Garenow - - -	- ditto -	490 - -	
Mohoun-ood Dowlah -	Paternal uncle	Jolambaree - - -	No. 173, dated 12th January 1861.	400 - -	Resides in the Chowk, city Lucknow.
Rooknud Dowlah - -	Paternal grand-father.	Khalispore, Koottubpore -	- ditto -	425 - -	Lives in Ghusseearreemundee, city Lucknow.
Mirza Hyder Allee Nowsheermah Kadur.	Son - - -	Bhorownah - - -	- ditto -	325 - -	This grantee died some time in the year 1859 A. D., when the grants reverted to Government.
		Mohabutsarae - - -	- ditto -	50 - -	
		Busrelah - - -	- ditto -	300 - -	
		Sarai Alleepore - - -	- ditto -	522 - -	
		Khampore Mow - - -	- ditto -	67 - -	
		Buddersur Mow - - -	- ditto -	140 - -	
TOTAL - - <i>Rs.</i>				51,305 - -	

Zillah Lucknow, Deputy Commissioner's Office,
16 January 1864.

(signed) A. E. Wilkinson, Major,
Asst. Commr. for Offg. Depy. Comr., Lucknow.

From C. U. Aitchison, Esq., Under-Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Chief Commissioner of Oude.—(194, dated Fort William, 23 February 1864.)

WITH reference to your Assistant Secretary's letter, dated 2d instant, No. 321, submitting a statement showing the different grants held by the male and female relatives of the Ex-King of Oude, I am directed by the Governor General in Council to inquire why the name of Mirza Hyder Allee Nowsheermah Kadur has been included in this list, it being shown in the column of remarks that the grantee died some time in the year 1859 when the grants reverted to Government.

From the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Oude, to the Under Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, Fort William.—(No. 705, dated Lucknow, 8 March 1864.)

IN reply to your letter, No. 194. dated 23d ultimo, I am desired to state that the name of Mirza Hyder Allee Nowsheermah Kadur should have been struck out of the statement showing the different grants held by the male and female relatives of the Ex-King of Oude; the name was inserted by an oversight.

1.	NAME	and	DESIGNATION.
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1. NAME and DESIGNATION.	2. Date of Treaty.	3. Yearly Amount.	4. Whether Pension is Hereditary, for Life, or for any other Period.	5. Whether Grant was originally made with or without Forfeiture of Personal Property.	6. Whether any Jagheer, Rent-free Tenure, or other Landed Property, or Income derivable from Land, has been Reserved.	7. Circumstances of Original Grant.	8. Whether Pension has been Increased, Altered, or Ceased to be Paid, since January 1850; if so, the Reason.	9. Whether Permanent Settlement has been made; if so, on what Terms.
MOORSHEDABAD NIZAMUT.		<i>Rupees.</i> In 1850-51 - 15,11,394 " 1851-52 - 14,53,985 " 1852-53 - 14,33,519 " 1853-54 - 14,22,480 " 1854-55 - 13,68,946 " 1855-56 - 13,66,215 " 1856-57 - 13,50,224 " 1857-58 - 13,20,184 " 1858-59 - 13,06,667 " 1859-60 - 12,74,630 " 1860-61 - 12,66,766 " 1861-62 - 11,99,299 " 1862-63 - 11,65,047 " 1863-64 - { " (from May to Aug.) } 4,25,632						
RAJMEHAL FAMILY.		In 1850-51 - 60,346 " 1851-52 - 58,049 " 1852-53 - 54,722 " 1853-54 - 54,157 " 1854-55 - 53,231 " 1855-56 - 53,146 " 1856-57 - 51,547 " 1857-58 - 40,205 " 1858-59 - 39,921 " 1859-60 - 38,429 " 1860-61 - 37,350 " 1861-62 - 29,144 " 1862-63 - 29,879 " 1863-64 - { " (from May to July) } 7,673						
Synd Sadut Ally Khan, the eldest son of Nawab Mudar-ood-Dowlah, the eldest son of Roorkh-ood-Dowlah, the son of Nawab Ibrahim-ood-Dowlah, Nawab of Rajmehal	21 March 1770							
PURNEAH FAMILY.		In 1850-51 - 5,016						
Syudoonissa Begum, descendant of Soobah of Purneah.								
CHITPORE FAMILY.								
Nooroonissa Begum, daughter of Nawab Talawar Jung.		627						
Nooroonissa Begum, widow of Hoseein Jung.		1,254						
Oondah Begum, daughter of Enamsee Begum.		25						
Juggett Sett, Govind Chund Kazim Ally Syud, son of Mahomed Suleh Khan.		14,400 1,921						

[illegible]

RETURN of Native Princes in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in receipt of Pensions and Allowances from Government—continued.

1. NAME and DESIGNATION.	2. Date of Treaty.	3. Yearly Amount.	4. Whether Pension is Hereditary, for Life, or for any other Period.	5. Whether Grant was originally made with or without Forfeiture of Personal Property.	6. Whether any Jagheer, Rent-free Tenure, or other Landed Property, or Income derivable from Land, has been Reserved.	7. Circumstances of Original Grant.	8. Whether Pension has been Increased, Altered, or Ceased to be Paid, since January 1850; if so, the Reason.	9. Whether Permanent Settlement has been made; if so, on what Terms.
CACHAR PRINCES.		<i>Rupees.</i>						
Nocodram Burmon - - -	6 March 1824 -	600	For life -	Unknown -	unknown -	Cachar annexed -	No alteration -	none.
Brignonath Burmon - -	- ditto	600						
ASSAM ROYAL FAMILY.								
Rooptotee Ideo - - -	2 March 1838 -	450						
Rauee Chunder Cantee -	- ditto	960	Ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	Assam annexed -	ditto -	ditto.
Malootee - - -	- ditto	240						
Naraonee Ideo - - -	- ditto	240						
MUTTUCK PRINCES.								
Mallee Ann Gohain - -	November 1839	1,542						
Pharee - - -	- ditto	600						
Bhur Gohain - - -	- ditto	1,800						
Hood Gohain - - -	- ditto	480	Ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	Muttuck annexed -	ditto -	ditto.
Dookheruth Gohain - -	- ditto	360						
Soorut Caplain Gohain -	- ditto	600						
Perie Khan Gohain - -	- ditto	360						
Bhudia Gohain - - -	- ditto	240						
The family of the ex-Rajah of Ungool	22 Nov. 1803	2,400						
Lokenath Sing } Descendants of Rajah	- ditto	3,600	Ditto	Unknown -	unknown -	For the cession of	No alteration -	unknown.
Chundersecker } of Ungool		2,400				Ungool in Sept. 1848.		
Mahaputter. } Family of the Rajah of Khoordah.	- ditto	291				Cession of Khoordah.	ditto -	Perpetually.
The Rajah of Khoordah	In 1844 -	5,000	Hereditary	Without for-	none	The annexation of	ditto -	
The Bootan Chiefs of the Koresparra				feiture.		the Dooar.	Increased to 2,526	ditto.
Dooar.						In lieu of levying	rupees in 1852.	
The Rooptree and Shergalah Booteahs -	January 1844	145	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	black mail.		
AKA BHOOTEAH CHIEFS.								
Sukohe Aka Rajah - - -		32						
Soomah Rajah - - -	Treaty	32						
Nisoo Rajah - - -	dated January	26						
Kapoorah Aka Rajah -	1844.	60						
Hazarée Kowah Aka		120						
Tagi Rajah - - -	Ditto and Jan.	20						
	1842.							
The ex-Rajah of Banksee -	22 Nov. 1803	186						
The servants - ditto	- ditto	240						
The Rauee - ditto	- ditto	360					No alteration -	none.
Ditto - ditto	- ditto	360						
Ditto - ditto	- ditto	360						
Ditto - ditto	- ditto	360						
Ditto - ditto	- ditto	360						
Ditto - ditto	- ditto	480						
Eight slave girls, ditto	- ditto	72						
Six - ditto - ditto	- ditto							

A S S A M.

From Major *W. Agnew*, Officiating Commissioner of Assam, to the Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department.—(No. 12, dated Gowhatty, the 30th October 1863).

WITH reference to the interpretation given by the President in Council to the words "Native Princes," as communicated in Mr. Assistant Secretary Wheeler's letter, No. 389, of the 8th ultimo, to the address of the Chief Commissioner of Oude, forwarded to this office for guidance, I have the honour to state that there are no persons in this division of the class described, and the Return called for in your No. 350 is therefore blank.

P U N J A B.

From the Secretary to Government, Punjab and its Dependencies, to the Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department.—(No. 901-469, dated Lahore, the 16th December 1863).

WITH reference to your circular, No. 350, dated the 8th August last, I am directed to forward copy of a letter from the Financial Commissioner, together with a transcript of a statement furnished by him of Native Princes, &c., in the Punjab and its Dependencies, drawing pensions or allowances from Government.

COPY of a LETTER from Financial Commissioner, Punjab, to the Secretary to Government, Punjab.—(No. 739, dated the 12th November 1863).

IN reply to your letter, No. 632, dated 18th August, I have the honour to report that, after due inquiry, I find that the only pensions in the Punjab of the nature referred to are paid from the Lahore and Simla Treasuries. A statement of these is forwarded herewith, in the prescribed form.

2. There has been delay in rendering this Return, but the exact nature of the pensions to be reported on was not at first understood, and a reference had to be made to your office on the subject; further, it was believed that the required Return could be obtained from the Civil Paymaster, but on communicating your second reference* to that officer, he intimated that the particulars asked for could not be supplied from his office; application had then to be made to district officers, and the result is now reported.

* No. 693, dated
10th September
1863.

STATEMENT of Native Princes, &c. who receive Pensions and Allowances from the British Government in the *Punjab*.

Name and Designation.	Date of Treaty.	Yearly Amount.	Whether Pension is Hereditary, for Life, or for any other Period.	Whether Grant was originally made with or without Forfeiture of Personal Property.	Whether any Jagheer, Landed Property, or Income derivable from Land, has been Reserved.	Circumstances of Original Grant.	Whether Pension has been Increased, Altered, or Ceased to be Paid, since January 1860; if so, the Reason.	Whether Permanent Settlement has been made; if so, on what Terms.
LAHORE.								
Burkat Balli, ex-Rajah of Shahguth, North Western Provinces.	None	<i>Rs.</i> 16,800	For life	These are surrendered rebels: nothing in this office to show what estates they held.	None	General Order, No. 1937, dated 30th June 1858.		
Murdan Sing, ex-Rajah of Bampur, North Western Provinces.	Ditto	9,600	ditto.		ditto	No. 1266, dated 19th May 1858		
Bahadur Jhung Khan, ex-Rajah of Dadri.	Ditto	12,000	ditto	A proved rebel; his estates were confiscated.		No. 1233, dated 23d July 1849		
Ranee Bhuri, widow of Maharajah Ranjit Sing.	Ditto	10,096	ditto	Granted on annexation of the Punjab.	ditto	No. 1233, dated 23d July 1849		
Banee Chowdry, father of Rani Hardavi Satti.	Ditto	625	ditto	ditto	ditto	- ditto		
Rani Chand Kour, mother of Fattah Sing.	Ditto	1,800	ditto	ditto	ditto	- ditto		
Rani Chand Kour, wife of Mool-tana Sing.	Ditto	1,000	ditto	ditto	ditto	- ditto		
Rani Deoki Khurd, wife of Maharajah Ranjit Sing.	Ditto	2,465	ditto	ditto	ditto	- ditto		
Rani Dowli Khurd, mother of Maharajah Ranjit Sing.	Ditto	1,563	ditto	ditto	ditto	- ditto		
Sardar Dewa Sing, son of Maharajah Sher Sing.	Ditto	7,200	ditto	ditto	ditto	- ditto		
Rani Gul Begum, widow of Maharajah Ranjit Sing.	Ditto	12,380	ditto	ditto	ditto	- ditto		
Rani Jirmat Bibi, widow of Maharajah Ranjit Sing.	Ditto	1,800	ditto	ditto	ditto	- ditto		
Rani Jind Kour, widow of Kour Cashmera Sing.	Ditto	720	ditto	ditto	ditto	- ditto		
Rani Jewun Kour, mother of Jughood Sing.	Ditto	1,800	ditto	ditto	ditto	- ditto		
Rani Kishen Kour, widow of Maharajah Kharrack Sing.	Ditto	2,324	ditto	ditto	ditto	- ditto		
Rani Khem Kour, widow of Maharajah Kharrack Sing.	Ditto	2,400	ditto	ditto	ditto	- ditto		
Rani Lachnee, widow of Maharajah Ranjit Sing.	Ditto	11,200	ditto	ditto	ditto	- ditto		
Rani Mairun, widow of Maharajah Ranjit Sing.	Ditto	7,291	ditto	ditto	ditto	- ditto		
Rani Mahtab Kour, widow of Maharajah Ranjit Sing.	Ditto	1,930	ditto	ditto	ditto	- ditto		
Rani Prem Kour, mother of Kour Pertab Sing.	Ditto	7,200	ditto	ditto	ditto	- ditto		
Rani Rup Kour, widow of Maharajah Ranjit Sing.	Ditto	1,980	ditto	ditto	ditto	- ditto		

No alterations have been made since original grant.

Rani Radhari, widow of Maharajah Sher Sing.	Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No. 34, dated 22d March 1850	-	-	-	-	-	-	Settlement made in 1859 for 30 years.
Rani Rattan, mother of Multana Sing.	Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No. 2675, dated 15th December 1849	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rani Sada Kour, widow of Peshawara Sing.	Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No. 1233, dated 23d July 1849	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rani Attar Kour, mother of Peshawara Sing.	Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sardar Arjun Sing, son of Multana Sing.	Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rani Zib, widow of Maharejah Ranjit Sing.	Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AMBALLA AND SIMLA.																		
Ram Suran Sing of Kotkhai	In 1828 Rana Bhagwan Sing relinquished the Kotkhai Territory.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto - ditto	Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Golab Sing	Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ajudhia Ram	Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kasee Chand	Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Narsing Das	Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rani Dalty	Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rani Kuncily	Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Musamat Chooby	Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Financial Commissioner's Office, Lahore, }
12 November 1863.

(signed) F. E. Moore,
Personal Assistant, for Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

CENTRAL INDIA.

From Major A. L. *McMullin*, First Assistant Agent Governor General for Central India, in charge of Residency, to *J. T. Wheeler*, Esq., Assistant Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, Fort William.—(No. 58-291, dated Indore Residency, the 16th December 1863).

I HAVE the honour, in the absence of the Agent Governor General for Central India, to forward herewith, for submission to his Excellency the Governor General in Council, the Return of the names and designations of the Native Princes of India, or their families, under the Central India Agency,* who are in receipt of pensions or allowances from the British Government, as called for in your circular, No. 350, dated 8th August 1863.

* In two packets.

RETURN of Names and Designations of Native Chiefs and their Families in receipt of Pensions from the British Government, from January 1850.

NAME and DESIGNATION.	Date of Treaty.	Yearly Amount.	Whether Pension is Hereditary, for Life, or for any other Period.	Whether Grant was originally made with or without Forfeiture of Personal Property.	Whether any Jagheer, Rent-free Tenure, or other Landed Property, or Income derivable from Land, has been Reserved.	Circumstances of Original Grant.	Whether Pension has been Increased, Altered, or Ceased to be Paid, since January 1850; if so, the Reason.	Whether Permanent Settlement has been made; if so, on what Terms.
SECTION A.		Rs. a. p.						
Containing pensioners of the Gosain family of Bundelcund, of which Maharajah Anoop Geer Himmut Bahadoor was the head.	- - Agreement with Maharajah Anoop Geer Him- mut Bahadoor, dated 4 Septem- ber 1803.	- - -	- - -	- - No information preserved in Bun- delcund office, as the old records were removed to Indore in 1855. It is how- ever, supposed that there was no for- feiture of private property.	--There was a jagheer assigned to Nerinder Sing, son of Maha- rajah Himmut Baha- door, but it was in the Cawnpore district, and the Bundelcund office has not had to do with it. It was resumed in 1840, on Nerinder Sing's death.	-- As it is difficult to understand the circumstances of the pensions of the Gosain family in Bundelcund without more details than can conveniently be given in the column of this Table, an Appendix (marked A.) is attached, which contains an extract regarding them from pages 62 to 68 of the official compilation styled "DeCruz's Political Relations of Native States and Chiefs with the North- Western Provinces' Government," re- vised up to 1843, published by authority of Government in 1844. In Appendix B. a memorandum is given, correcting some slight errors in the above, and bringing down the infor- mation to the present year, 1863, espe- cially in regard to pensions paid since 1850.	--In Branch No. 1, Rs. 671. 4. have ceased to be paid since 1850, owing to the decease, without legitimate male issue, of a member of this branch, who shared the pension to the extent of Rs. 121. 11. 5., and the confiscation during the mutinies of Rs. 589. 8. 8., the share of another member.	--No permanent settle- ment has been made. A note on this sub- ject is submitted in Appendix C.
<i>Introductory Remarks.</i> There are, as regards the arrange- ments by which the pensions are paid, three branches of this family in Bundelcund, viz.— 1.—Branch descended from and connected with Rajah Dilawar Jung, eldest son of Rajah Ooprao Geer, brother of Maharajah Himmut Bahadoor. The present head of this branch is Rajah Kalka Persad Geer.	- - -	(In A. D. 1850) 20,209 4 -	- - Hereditary	- - ditto	--There have been no lands reserved for the use of the grantees of the pensions detailed in this Return.	-- As it is difficult to understand the circumstances of the pensions of the Gosain family in Bundelcund without more details than can conveniently be given in the column of this Table, an Appendix (marked A.) is attached, which contains an extract regarding them from pages 62 to 68 of the official compilation styled "DeCruz's Political Relations of Native States and Chiefs with the North- Western Provinces' Government," re- vised up to 1843, published by authority of Government in 1844. In Appendix B. a memorandum is given, correcting some slight errors in the above, and bringing down the infor- mation to the present year, 1863, espe- cially in regard to pensions paid since 1850.	--In Branch No. 1, Rs. 671. 4. have ceased to be paid since 1850, owing to the decease, without legitimate male issue, of a member of this branch, who shared the pension to the extent of Rs. 121. 11. 5., and the confiscation during the mutinies of Rs. 589. 8. 8., the share of another member.	--No permanent settle- ment has been made. A note on this sub- ject is submitted in Appendix C.

[illegible]

(signed) *J. P. Stratton,*
Political Assistant for Bundelkund.

RETURN of Names and Designations of Native Chiefs and their Families in receipt of Pensions from the British Government, from January 1850—continued.

N A M E and D E S I G N A T I O N.	Date of Treaty.	Yearly Amount.	Whether Pension is Hereditary, for Life, or for any other Period.	Whether Grant was originally made with or without Forfeiture of Personal Property.	Whether any Jagheer, Rent-free Tenure, or other Landed Property, or Income derivable from Land, has been Reserved.	Circumstances of Original Grant.	Whether Pension has been Increased, Altered, or Ceased to be Paid, since January 1850; if so, the Reason.	Whether Permanent Settlement has been made; if so, on what Terms.
<i>Branch Family of Goswains, No. 1. Comprising Nos. 1 to 7 in this Table.</i>								
1.—Reja Kalka Persad Geer and his three brothers— Koor Golab Gir, Koor Doomaput Gir, and Koor Nowrutun Gir.	4 Sept. 1803 - 27 May 1806.	Rs. a. p. 6,213 8 -	Hereditary	- - No information preserved in Bunde- lkhund office, as the old records were removed to Indore in 1855. It is, how- ever, supposed that there was no for- feiture of private property.	None	- - On taking possession of the territory of Maharaja Himmut Bahadur, at his death in 1804, a pension of 2,000 Gour- sahi rupees, or Government Rs. 1,802. 13. 10, was, among other assignments, assigned in certain portions to Rajah Dilawur Jung and four other nephews of the Maharajah, and to three brothers- in-law of one of them, up to A. D. 1850. Rs. 118. 12. 2, had, out of the original whole, reverted to Government. Rajah Kalka Persad Geer and his brothers are the grandsons of Rajah Dilawur Jung, and still draw the share assigned the latter.	- - No change in this share since its original grant in 1806.	- - No permanent set- tlement has been made.
2.—Gyan Koor, widow -	- - Ditto, ditto, and 5 March 1833.	618 10 -	For life	- - ditto	- ditto	- - Gyan Koor is the widow of Rajah Juggut Bahadur, another nephew of Maharaja Himmut Bahadur. His her- editary share of the pension of Co.'s Rs. 1,802. 13. 10, was Co.'s Rs. 150. 6. 8. On his death in 1829, without male issue, his share was resumed under orders dated 1833, and out of it an allowance of Co.'s Rs. 51. 8. 10, was assigned his widow for her life.	- - No change in this allowance since 1850.	- - ditto.
3.—Koor Kalee Kirpa Gir, Koor Mahendur Indur Gir, and Koor Isree Gir, brothers. Since 1850 in place of Isree Gir— Oodut Koor, widow of Koor Isree Geer, who died in 1850.	- - Ditto, ditto, and 27 May 1806.	4,381 11 -	Hereditary	- - ditto	- ditto	- - Koor Raj Geer was another nephew of Maharaja Himmut Bahadur, who shared in the pension of Rs. 1,802. 13. 10. to the extent of Co.'s Rs. 365. 2. 3. On his death in 1836 this was continued to his three sons in equal portions of Co.'s Rs. 121. 11. 3, to each.	- - Rs. 121. 11. 5, have ceased to be paid since Isree Geer died, in 1850, without male issue; out of this reverted portion a life allowance of 40 Co.'s rupees is paid to the widow.	- - ditto.
4.—Koor Dabee Dial Geer -	4 Sept. 1803 - and 27 May 1806.	6,594 8 -	- ditto	- - ditto	- ditto	- - Koor Ootum Geer was another ne- phew of Maharaja Himmut Bahadur, and shared in the pension of Co.'s Rs. 1,802. 13. 10, to the extent of Co.'s Rs. 389. 8. 8. per month; he was succeeded by his son, and then by his grandson, Koor Dabee Dial Geer.	- - This share has ceased to be paid since 1858, having been confiscated on the execution of Koor Dabee Dial Geer in the mutinies.	- - ditto.

RETURN of Names and Designations of Native Chiefs, and their Families, in receipt of Pensions from the British Government, from January 1850—continued.

N A M E and D E S I G N A T I O N.	Date of Treaty.	Yearly Amount.	Whether Pension is Hereditary, for Life, or for any other Period.	Whether Grant was originally made with or without Forfeiture of Personal Property.	Whether any Jagheer, Rent-free Tenure, or other Landed Property, or Income derivable from Land, has been reserved.	Circumstances of Original Grant.	Whether Pension has been increased, altered, or Ceased to be Paid, since January 1850; if so, the Reason.	Whether Permanent Settlement has been made; if so, on what Terms.
<i>Branch Family of Gosains, No. II.—continued.</i> 9.—Koor Kooshal Geer	25 August 1807	Rs. a. p. 4,800 - -	Hereditary	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Branch Family of Gosains, No. III., Comprising Nos. 10 to 16 in this Table.</i> 10.—Koor Juggut Geer	4 Sept. 1803. 27 May 1806	7,260 - -	- ditto	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
11.—Ditto as the representative of Aklia Begum.	Ditto	3,000 - -	- ditto	- ditto	- ditto	- -	- -	- -
12.—Man Koor, mother of No. 10, Koor Juggut Geer.	Ditto	240 - -	- ditto	- ditto	- ditto	- -	- -	- -

13.—Koor Iskund Geer	Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No change since 1850	-	-	-	ditto.
-- Koor Kampta Geer was one of the five disciples above-mentioned as sharing in the pension of 2,000 rupees assigned to Koor Kunchun Geer; he was succeeded in his share by his son, and then by his grandson, Koor Iskund Geer, the present incumbent.																
14.—Tej Koor, widow of Koor Maho Geer, Pokur Geer, son of daughter of Madho Geer.	Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	-	-	-	ditto.
-- Koor Madho Geer was another of the five disciples who shared in the pension of 2,000 rupees a month assigned to Kunchun Geer; his share was 800 rupees; he died in 1827, leaving a widow, Tej Koor, for whom Government made an allowance for life of 50 rupees, and a daughter, Need Koor, for whose life 100 rupees per mensem were fixed. It is stated in the official record that "in this instance" (i. e. of the widow and daughter) "for the first time the grant was made in this family as one of favour, not of right." The daughter, Need (or Neend) Koor died in 1840, leaving a son, named Pokur Geer, for whom Government sanctioned an allowance of 25 rupees out of his mother's stipend, which reverted to Government on her death.																
15.—Koor Mohendur Geer	Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,600	-	-	-	ditto.
-- Koor Mohendur Geer was the fourth of the five disciples who shared in the 2,000 rupees assigned to Kunchun Geer; his share was 300 rupees.																
16.—Koor Mukund Geer	Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,400	-	-	-	ditto.
-- Koor Mukund Geer was the fifth disciple who shared in the pension of 2,000 rupees a month granted to Koor Kunchun Geer; he is still alive.																
SECTION B.																
Family of late Jagirdar of Khaddee, Nos. 17 to 20 in this Table.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.—1. Teekait Rai, elder son of Jagirdar.	Order dated 6th June 1850.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	-	-	-	ditto.
-- Perusram Bahadur, late Jagirdar of Khuddee, was one of those leaders of banditti who were abroad in Bundelkund in the anarchy which prevailed previous to our assumption of the supremacy of the province from the Peshwa. In our endeavours to induce him to come in he stipulated for a landed estate, which was accordingly granted him in order to reclaim and settle him down quietly; he became a good subject, like others similarly circumstanced and treated; he died about 1848. -- Teekait Rai went on a pilgrimage in 1856, requesting that his pension might remain in hand till his return; he has not since been heard of, and is probably dead; the pension is thus not drawn at present.																

RETURN of Names and Designations of Native Chiefs and their Families in receipt of Pensions from the British Government, from January 1850—*continued*.

N A M E and D E S I G N A T I O N.	Date of Treaty.	Yearly Amount.	Whether Pension is Hereditary, for Life, or for any other Period.	Whether Grant was originally made with or without Forfeiture of Personal Property.	Whether any Jagheer, Rent-free Tenure, or other Landed Property, or Income derivable from Land, has been reserved.	Circumstances of Original Grant.	Whether Pension has been Increased, Altered, or Ceased to be Paid, since January 1850; if so, the Reason.	Whether Permanent Settlement has been made; if so, on what Terms.
Section (B)— <i>continued</i> .								
18.—2. Seochurn, younger son of Jagirdar.	Order dated 6th June 1850.	Rs. a. p. 1,200 - -	For life - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - In 1850 it was noticed that the Sun- nud which conveyed to him his estate only contained, in connection with the grant, the word "hamesha," which means "always," or "in perpetuity," as officially translated in the compilation of the political relations of the Govern- ment, North Western Provinces, without any mention of succession to heirs.	No change since 1850 - -	- - No permanent set- tlement has been made.
19.—3. Khimia, widow of Ja- girdar.	Ditto - -	300 - -	- ditto - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - Mr. Bishby, then agent, Governor General for Bundelkund, in reporting the matter to Government, considered that a grant for life only had been in- tended, and Mr. Fraser, a former agent, had been of the same opinion in 1841.	- ditto - -	- - ditto.
20.—4. Phoolia, widow of Ja- girdar.	Ditto - -	300 - -	- ditto - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - Teekait Rai appealed, quoting the case of the Jagirdar of Nygoa Rebai, whose Sunnud was similarly worded, but whose son had succeeded during the time of Mr. Richardson, the agent, Go- vernor General, under whom the original Sunnuds had been conferred. It was, however, ruled by Govern- ment, under date 6th June 1850, that the Jagheer of Khuddee had lapsed on the death of Purnsram Bahadur. A pension of 250 rupees per mensem was conferred on his family, to be equally divided, and each such portion to lapse with the life of the holder. The division, as shown in this table, was thereupon made of 100 rupees to each of two sons, and 25 rupees to each of two widows.	- The pension has ceased to be paid consequent on her death in 1860, and its rever- sion then to Government.	Lapsed.
21.—Maharaja Benack Rao	1803 - -	7,00,000 - -	- ditto - -	- - - -	- - A small jagheer of 4,691 rupees at Si- rolia, in Bundelkund, was allowed for a re- sidence.	- - Extract from De Cruz's Political Re- lations, North Western Provinces, pages 59, 60. "A pension of eight lakhs of rupees per annum was settled in 1803 for the lives of Maharaja Imrut Rao and his son, Bapoo Benack Rao.	- - Ceased with death of Be- naick Rao, on 6th July 1853.	- -

SECTION (C.)

SECTION (D.) 22.—Nawab Ali Bahadur	1804 and 1812 - 4,00,000 -	-- Hereditary, in perpetuity.	-- Details not preserved in Bundelkhand office. The old records were removed to Indore in 1855.	-- A piece of land at Banda, in Bundelkhand, was allowed for a residence. He also held certain lands rent-free in the zillah of Humeerpore, in Bundelkhand.	-- Extract from De Cruz's Political Relations, North Western Provinces, pages 60, 61, 62 : " Ali Bahadur, the illegitimate son of the Peshwa, governed the province of Bundelkhand as his father's viceroys. Ali Bahadur died in 1802, and his second son, the present Nawab, Zoolfiar Ali, was placed on the musnud, and declared his successor, <i>pro tempore</i> , in consequence of his elder brother, Shumshere Bahadur, being at the time absent in Poonah. " Subsequently, on the arrival of Nawab Shumshere Bahadur in Bundelkhand, he was declared his father's successor, and with him the British Agent concluded engagements in 1804, which were formally renewed in 1812, and by which we guaranteed to him in perpetuity, generation after generation, a pension of four lakhs of rupees per annum.	-- Was resumed in 1857 on account of Nawab Ali Bahadur being implicated in rebellion. On his surrender, Government allowed him for maintenance, a sum, I believe, of * 39,000 rupees per annum, but the details of this are not in the Bundelkhand office.	* 96,000 rupees for life. (Vide Statement E. from Indore.)
nath Rao, or as he was commonly called, Raghoba. " Holkar, when endeavouring to effect a revolution of the Mahratta Government, with the view of acquiring the greatest power for himself, professed to put forward Imrut Rao and his son as the objects for whom he had been seeking the overthrow of the Peshwa, Bajee Rao; but, though aware of the insincerity of the last-named chief, the British Government, in the faith and in the spirit of its engagements, as well as to prevent a revolution which threatened to cross its line of policy, caused the restoration of Bajee Rao; this led to the banishment of Imrut Rao and his son, with the princely stipend above noticed. " Seven lakhs were assigned as personal allowance to Imrut Rao, and the additional lakh was intended for the support of his adherents. Imrut Rao, after residing a short time in Benares, selected Tiroha, in Bundelkhand, for his permanent residence; here Government gave him a jagheer, which was at the time estimated to yield 4,631 rupees. His residence is generally designated the camp or cantonment of Maharaja Imrut Rao, probably from the circumstance of his keeping up the semblance of a cantonment, and maintaining a small force of all arms, equipped similarly to our troops. Within the precincts of the jagheer, Benaick Rao exercises independent authority, in the same manner as his predecessor; although not entitled by right to such a complimentary honour, he receives, as a special mark of favour, a royal salute. " Imrut Rao, shortly before his death, relinquished his affairs in favour of his son. He proceeded to Benares, and died there in September 1824, and was succeeded by his son, Benaick Rao, who is now about 53 years old; he has no issue, but has adopted a boy whom he has named Narain Rao, and in whose favour he solicited the continuance of a portion of his allowance, but the application was refused, Benaick Rao being only a stipendiary for life. " Benaick Rao, on his succession, declined to receive the lakh of rupees intended for his father's adherents, in consequence of several persons, for whom allowances were proposed, never having joined his father; he accordingly draws the personal allowance of seven lakhs. " Benaick Rao is second cousin to the Ex-Peshwa."							

RETURN of Names and Designations of Native Chiefs and their Families in receipt of Pensions from the British Government, from January 1850—continued.

N A M E and D E S I G N A T I O N.	Date of Treaty.	Yearly Amount.	Whether Pension is Hereditary, for Life, or for any other Period.	Whether Grant was originally made with or without Forfeiture of Personal Property.	Whether any Jagheer, Rent-free Tenure, or other Landed Property, or Income derivable from Land, has been reserved.	Circumstances of Original Grant.	Whether Pension has been Increased, Altered, or Ceased to be Paid, since January 1850; if so, the Reason.	Whether Permanent Settlement has been made; if so, on what Terms.
Section (D.)—continued	- - -	Rs. a. p.	- - -	- - -	- - -	“Shumshere Bahadur died on the 31st of August 1823, leaving no legitimate issue: he was succeeded by his brother, the present nawab, Zoolficar Ali, as the next legal heir, in which capacity he had been recognized by a testamentary paper left by his elder brother, and we acknowledged his succession as both just and expedient. “Zoolficar Ali is 43 years of age, and has issue. Like his predecessor, he keeps up a military force of all arms, which, in dress and equipment, resemble ours; indeed, most of the men are our discharged or resigned soldiers. The Nawab's residence in Banda is commonly known as the Nawab of Banda's cantonment, and His Highness, though not guaranteed by any legal enactment, enjoys the privilege of having his residence, immediate family and blood relations, exempt from the jurisdiction of our courts. “The Nawab holds certain lands, free of rent, in the district of Humeerpore, the tenure of which is not to be inquired into by the revenue authorities. “He formerly received a salute of 15 guns, but in future he is to receive 11, the same as the chiefs of Dutteeah, Jhansi, Ooreha, and Sunthur.” (True Extract.) (signed) J. P. Stratton, Political Assistant, Bundelkund. Zoolficar Ali, mentioned in the above extract, died in 1849, and was succeeded by his son, Ali Bahadur, who is still alive (1863).		

APPENDIX (A.)

Extract, pages 62 to 68, from the official compilation entitled, "The Political Relations of Native States with the Government of the North-Western Provinces, revised up to 1843," published by authority of Government in 1844.

Family of Anoop Geer Himmud Bahadur.

HIMMUD BAHADUR, the head of the Goshain family of Bundelkund, and whose proper name was Anoop Geer, was instrumental in the conquest of Bundelkund by Ally Bahadur, for his grandfather the Peishwa. Ally Bahadur became the governor of the province, while Himmud Bahadur, as his friend and co-adjutor, and possessing at the time the greatest military power and influence, seized on territory yielding about 20 lakhs per annum.

When, by the treaty of Bassein, Bundelkund came into our possession, we entered into arrangements with Himmud Bahadur, and, without actually guaranteeing, did hold out an expectation of the permanent continuance of his lands in Jaidad for the support of a body of cavalry; but, on the death of Himmud Bahadur in 1804, our right to resume the land was not questioned by the family, and we rewarded them for quietly resigning their possessions in 1806 in the following manner:—

To Himmud Bahadur's son, Nerinder Geer, we assigned the jagheer of Secundra, in Cawnpore; the capital is named Rusdhan, and the jagheer was estimated to yield about a lakh and quarter per annum.

Nerinder Geer died in January 1840, and the lands have been resumed by the revenue officers; but the question as to whether the jagheer is liable or not to resumption has not yet been considered and determined on in the Political Department.

To Raja Oomrao Geer, brother to Raja Himmud Bahadur, a pension of 1,000 rupees per mensem was granted in perpetuity on the 25th of August 1807.

On the death of Oomrao Geer, on the 12th January 1809, his pension of 1,000 rupees was divided as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1. To his son, Rajah Hunsraj Geer - - - -	400	-	-
2. To Koonwur Jeewun Geer - - - -	400	-	-
3. To Shetab Koor, mother of Raja Delawur Jung and Koonur Raj Geer - - - -	50	-	-
4. To Raneer Keemlo, mother of Ootum Geer - - - -	50	-	-
5. To Bebee Mitteh, mother of Gunga Buksh - - - -	50	-	-
6. To Chumpra Koor, mother of Hunsraj Geer - - - -	50	-	-
TOTAL - - -	Rs. 1,000	-	-

The allowances assigned to Nos. 1 and 2 were in perpetuity, and accordingly on the death of No. 1 (Rajah Hunsraj Geer) on the 7th of May 1822, the allowance was continued to his son, Rajah Gujraj Geer, who is stated to have no heir.

No. 2, Koonwur Jeewun Geer, died on the 17th of October 1814, and was succeeded by his son, Koonwur Doorga Geer, who died on the 24th December 1840, and the stipend is now continued to his legitimate son, Khooshal Geer, who is about 19 years of age.

The pensions assigned to Nos. 3 to 6 were for life, and, with exception to the 50 rupees of Chumpra Koor, who is still alive (aged about 76 years), the other three stipends, amounting in the aggregate to 150 rupees per mensem, have reverted to the Government.

On the 27th May 1806 an allowance of 2,000 Gourshahee rupees per mensem was granted to the family of Rajah Oomrao Geer, consisting of five sons, &c., in consideration of their being the nephews, &c., of Rajah Himmud Bahadur; and the stipend was distributed as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1. To Rajah Delawur Jung, son of Oomrao Geer - - - -	573	9	-
2. To Rajah Juggut Bahadur - ditto - - - -	173	2	-
3. To Koonwur Raj Geer - - ditto - - - -	403	11	-
4. To Koonwur Ootum Geer - ditto - - - -	651	12	6
5. To Koonwur Gunga Buksh - ditto - - - -	131	13	6
6. To Hameerpooree, brother to the wife of Koonwur Raj Geer, son of Oomrao Geer - - - -	22	-	-
7. To Pareechutpooree, brother to Hameerpooree - - - -	22	-	-
8. To Nonopooree - - - - ditto - - - -	22	-	-
TOTAL - - -	Rs. 2,000	-	-

No. 1, Rajah Delawur Jung, died on the 6th of June 1820, and his pension was continued to his son, Rajah Juddbuns Geer, who, it would appear, provided for his three illegitimate brothers by giving them, conformably to a private arbitration, a moiety of his stipend.

Judbuns Geer died on the 9th of September 1836, when his pension of Gourshahee Rs. 573. 9. 0., or *Co.'s* Rs. 512. 12. 8., was equally divided (Rs. 129. 12. 6.) between his four minor sons, Rajah Kalkapersad Geer, Koonwur Golab Geer, Koonwur Dooneaput Geer, and Koonwur Noruttun Geer.

No. 2, Juggut Bahadur, died on the 30th of October 1829, when 57 Gourshahee rupees, or *Co.'s* Rs. 51. 8. 10., were continued to his widow, Gyan Koour, who is now 66 years of age: the balance was resumed under the orders of the 5th of March 1833.

No. 3, Koonwur Raj Geer, died on the 10th May 1836, when his pension was equally divided between his three sons, Koonwur Kaleekurpalee Geer, Koonwur Mohender Inder Geer, and Koonwur Isree Geer, each receiving Gourshahee Rs. 134. 9. 0., or *Co.'s* Rs. 121. 11. 5.

The eldest has legitimate issue, viz. three sons; the others have no children.

No. 4, Koonwur Ootum Geer, died on the 12th May 1815, and his pension of Gourshahee Rs. 651. 12. 6., or *Co.'s* Rs. 589. 8. 8., is continued to his son, Koonwur Kishore Geer, who has issue, Koonwur Dabeedial, about 22 years of age.

No. 5, Koonwur Gunga Buksh, is living and has legitimate issue.

No. 6, Hameerpooree, died on the 7th November 1829, and his stipend of 22 rupees was resumed; but a claim for the renewal of the allowance having been preferred by his widow, Mussumat Jurao, an allowance of 12 rupees per mensem was granted to her retrospectively from the date of her husband's death, the arrears being distributed between herself and four daughters.

Nos. 7 and 8, Pareechutpooree and Nonepooree, are both alive and have issue.

Koonwur Kunchun Geer, Manager of Rajah Nerinder Geer (minor son of Rajah Himmut Bahadur), obtained from the British Government a pension of 2,000 Company's rupees per mensem, under date the 27th of May 1806: this pension was never drawn during his life, the grant having become void by his quitting our protection.

Kunchun Geer died on the 2nd of October 1808, when, in consideration of his past good services, and overlooking his subsequent disaffection, we renewed the grant to his family, and sanctioned the undermentioned divisions of the stipend:—

	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
1. Koonwur Juggut Geer, Chelah of Kunchun Geer	-	605	-
2. Akila Begum, <i>alias</i> Chehta Begum, concubine of Kunchun Geer	-	250	-
3. Mussumat Man Koour, mother of No. 1	-	20	-
4. Koonwur Kampta Geer, Chelah of Kunchun Geer	-	325	-
5. Koonwur Madho Geer - ditto	-	300	-
6. Koonwur Mohender Geer - ditto	-	300	-
7. Koonwur Mukrund Geer, Chelah of Ram Geer, who was Chelah of Kunchun Geer	-	200	-
TOTAL	-	Rs. 2,000	-

No. 1, Juggut Geer, is living and has legitimate issue, Tej Geer, who is about 16 years of age.

No. 2, Akila, *alias* Chehta Begum, died on the 12th of January 1842, when her pension of 250 rupees reverted to Juggut Geer, who now draws 855 rupees monthly.

No. 3, Man Koour, is alive, and is about 71 years old.

No. 4, Kampta Geer, died on the 12th November 1827, and was succeeded by his son, Koonwur Dabee Geer, who died on the 4th of October 1832, and the pension is now continued to Koonwur Iskund Geer; but, owing to family dissensions, the stipend has been distributed by the Agent, and a portion retained in deposit for the benefit of Iskund Geer on his attaining his age.

No. 5, Madho Geer, died on the 22d July 1827, and his pension of 300 rupees per mensem lapsed to Government for want of male heirs; but a claim having subsequently been preferred by Tej Koour, widow, and Nund Koour, his daughter, 150 rupees per month have been continued to them for their lives as an act of charity; and in this instance, for the first time, the grant was made in this family as one of favour, not of right.

No. 6, Mohinder Geer, is living, but has no heirs.

No. 7, Mukrund Geer, has legitimate issue, Sespal Geer, about 9 years of age.

Thus it will be seen that, out of the allowance of 5,000 rupees per mensem granted to this family, the sum of Rs. 416. 2. 0. only has, up to the present period, lapsed to the British Government.

It was ruled by the Government, on the 7th of December 1827, that children by adoption might be excluded from succession to pensions bestowed, "Nuslan bad Nuslan" O "Butanun bad Butanun," at least in the Political Department.

This Goshain family in Bundelkuud are an exception to the tribe generally in India, to whom, as Asiatics, marriage is prohibited by their sectarian tenets. Goshains are usually succeeded by their chelabs or disciples; but as this family "marries and intermarries," it has been determined to confine succession to real issue, to disallow the right of adopted children, and to provide for females as a matter of favour.

EXTRACT, pages 289 to 292, from Appendix to Official Compilation before named.

No. 28.

AGREEMENT with Rajah Himmut Bahadur, dated the 4th September 1803.

Question 1st.

The following requests are presented, on the part of Maharajah Anoop Geer Himmut Bahadur, by Mr. John Miesselback and the Nawab Wujahoo Dowlah Wajah-ood-deen Khan Bahadur, duly authorized by credentials for that purpose from the Maharajah, with the hope that they may be replied to:—

Answer 1st.

On the 4th day of September 1803 of the Christian era, corresponding with the 18th of Jumadee-ool-awul 1218 Hijree, and the 3rd of Coar 1860 Sumbut, Mr. Græme Mercer, nominated by his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General, Marquis Wellesley, &c. &c., on the part of the Honourable East India Company, as a Special Agent, has agreed, under his seal and signature, to these requests, comprised in eight Articles, in the mode and manner undermentioned:—

Question 2d.

Let there be no variation in that rank and splendour which the Almighty originally bestowed upon me.

Answer 2d.

When you have attached yourself with your heart and soul to the British Government, and have exerted yourself to the utmost of your power in the transfer of the whole of the Province of Bundelkund to the British Government, you will be considered as a particular friend to the Government, and your honour and splendour will, consequently, increase daily.

Question 3d.

Let Rajah Oomrao Geer, my brother, who is in confinement at Lucknow, be released.

Answer 3d.

His Excellency the Nawab Vizier will be requested to release your brother, Oomrao Geer; but as Oomrao Geer was confined on account of a conspiracy against the Government of his Excellency the Nawab Vizier, and as the British Government is exclusively responsible for the protection of his Excellency's dominions and Government, a proper security must be given in person or property, who must be responsible to the Government should any sinister design appear on his part after his release.

Question 4th.

For the residence of my family in the Doab, let the Pergunnahs Secundra and Beendkee be granted in jagheer, and continue to my posterity.

Answer 4th.

As you will continue attached to the service of the Honourable Company, you will certainly be favoured with a jagheer equal to your rank and station; but as the services in compensation for which the jagheer will be granted have not yet been performed, whenever those services shall have satisfied the British Government of your attachment, you will be immediately granted a jagheer equal to your rank and station.

Question 5th.

Let a jaidad or assignment of land on account of my rissalah, or establishment of Cavalry, be granted in Bundelkund, below the Ghâts, to the extent of 20 lakhs of rupees, with the forts situated thereon.

Answer 5th.

A jaidad of 20 lakhs of rupees will be granted for the support of your rissalah, or troops, but it will be incumbent on you to keep up troops equal to the amount of the jaidad, and to retain them in readiness to obey the orders of the British Government.

Question 6th.

Whenever it shall please the British Government to undertake the conquest of other countries, I shall be ready to attend; in that case let a distinct jaidad, or else a sufficient sum of money, be granted to me for the purpose of making new lines of cavalry and infantry to the extent that the British Government may be pleased to direct.

Answer 6th.

When it may be necessary to desire you to retain troops in addition to the number which may be equal to the amount of the jaidad, the pay for them will be provided for by Government.

Question 7th.

In prosecuting the conquest of every new country, whatever engagements may be entered into with the zemindars and rajahs, who, through me, offer obedience to the Company, let such engagements be strictly adhered to.

Answer 7th.

As you are a servant of the State, any agreement that may be entered into with the consent of Government with those persons who may offer obedience through you shall not be deviated from.

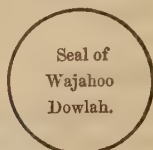
Question 8th.

In the event of any treaty of peace being concluded between the British Government and the Peshwa, let mention of my jaidad be made in it, and let me find uniform support from the British Government; if this country should also be relinquished, let a jaidad of 20 lakhs of rupees be granted to me by the Government in some of the neighbouring countries.

Answer 8th.

In the event of the British Government relinquishing the country, the jaidad granted by the present agreement will be provided for by the terms of relinquishment.

We, Mr. John Miesselback and Wajah-ood-deen Khan Bahadur, authorised agents on the part of the Maharajah Himmud Bahadur, do declare our assent to the terms above agreed upon between the British Government and the Maharajah in conformity to the answers given to the Wajibulurz or Paper of Requests.



(signed) *J. Miesselback.*
Wajah-ood-deen Khan.

(True extracts.)

J. Stratton,
Political Assistant, Bundelkund.

APPENDIX (B.)

NOTE of the Circumstances under which the original Grants of Hereditary Pensions were made to the Gosain Family of Bundelkund, referred to (in the column second from the last) in the Return called for by the Government of India, Foreign Department, Political, by Circular, No. 350, dated the 8th August 1863.

MAHARAJAH Anoop Geer Himmud Bahadur, head of the Gosain family in Bundelkund, attached himself to the British Government, and rendered good service in its arrangements for the reduction and settlement of Bundelkund on assuming the supremacy of the province from the Peshwa in the beginning of the present century; he (Himmud Bahadur) being at that time in possession of territory yielding about 20 lakhs of rupees, and supporting a large force of cavalry, &c.

In 1803 we entered into engagements with him, holding out, in reply to his application for an hereditary jagheer, the expectation of receiving this; and, in answer to his stipulation for a jaidad, or assignment of land for service, yielding 20 lakhs of rupees, for the maintenance of a cavalry force, promising to grant this jaidad, or rather to continue his tenure, as he was already in possession of territory.

2. On his death, in 1804, we took possession of the territory, and assigned his son, Nerinder Geer, a jagheer in the Cawnpore district, named Rusdhan, the estimated value of which was 1½ lakh of rupees; we also settled hereditary pensions on other members of the family.

3. Nerinder Geer died in 1840, leaving only illegitimate male issue and female members of his family, and the lands were taken possession of by the revenue officers; but "The Compilation of the Political Relations of the North Western Provinces," published by authority

authority of Government, and corrected up to 1843," states that "the question as to whether the jagheer is liable or not to resumption has not yet been considered and determined on in the Political Department."

Particulars of the final arrangements made by Government have not been fully preserved in the Bundelkund Office, but it appears that the resumption by the revenue authorities was confirmed, pensions being fixed for Nerinder Geer's family; these, however, were, I believe, paid from the Cawnpore Collectorate, and no details exist in the Bundelkund Office.

4. The following is a detail of the hereditary pensions assigned, as above mentioned, on Maharajah Himmut Bahadur's death, to members of his family :—

5. For Rajah Oomrao Geer, brother of Rajah Himmut Bahadur, mentioned in our agreement with the latter as at that time a prisoner at Lucknow, and for whose release Himmut Bahadur made a stipulation, a pension of 1,000 rupees per mensem in perpetuity was fixed in 1807.

6. Oomrao Geer died in 1809, and his pension was divided in portions of 400 rupees in perpetuity to each of two of his sons, Rajah Hunsraj Geer and Koonwur Jewun Geer, and of 50 rupees for life to each of four widows; total 1,000 : thus—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1. To his son, Rajah Hunsraj Geer - - - -	400	-	-
2. To his son, Rajah Koonwur Jewun Geer - - - -	400	-	-
3. to 6. To each of four widows, 50 rupees each - - - -	200	-	-
TOTAL - - -	Rs. 1,000	-	-

7. Rajah Hunsraj Geer died in 1822, and the pension was continued to his son, Rajah Gujraj Geer, who died in 1850 without male issue, leaving a mother and two widows, on which his pension reverted to Government.

The mother, Bhugwunt Koor, then received a life allowance of 50 rupees per mensem; she died in 1860, and her pension reverted to Government; the two widows of Gujraj Geer, named Nem Koor and Dhurm Koor, receive a pension of together 150 rupees for their life; both are alive.

8. Koonwur Jeewun Geer, the other son of Raja Oomrao Geer above named, as receiving a portion of 400 rupees of his father's pension, died in 1814, and was succeeded by his son, Koonwur Doorga Geer, who died in 1840, being succeeded by his son, Khooshal Geer, now alive and in receipt of 400 rupees per mensem.

9. The four widows of Oomrao Geer all died before 1850, and their life pensions reverted to Government.

10. In 1850 the amount paid was as follows :—

MONTHLY PAYMENTS IN 1850.

	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Rajah Gujraj Geer, hereditary pension - - - -	400	-	-
2. Koonwur Khooshal Geer, ditto - - - -	400	-	-
3. to 6. No representatives alive in 1850 - - - -	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	Rs. 800	-	-

By 1850, therefore, a sum of 200 rupees per month had reverted to Government.

11. At present, in 1863, the payments are as follows :—

MONTHLY PAYMENTS IN 1863.

	Rs.	a.	p.
1. To widows of No. 1, Gujraj Geer, for life - - - -	150	-	-
2. To Khoonwur Khooshal Geer, hereditary - - - -	400	-	-
3. to 6. Already no representatives in 1850 - - - -	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	Rs. 550	-	-

Between 1850 and 1863 a sum of 250 rupees reverted to Government, and a further sum of 150 rupees became a life allowance instead of an hereditary pension.

12. Of the pension of 1,000 rupees per month assigned in 1807 to Rajah Oomrao Geer in perpetuity, 450 rupees have thus reverted to Government, and 500 rupees are now paid to his descendants and family.

Out of this amount 150 rupees have ceased to be hereditary, and have become merely a life allowance.

13. In addition to the above pension assigned to Rajah Oomrao Geer, and on his death divided between two of his sons and his widows, a provision had been separately made still earlier for other members of his family.

This provision was the assignment in 1806 of 2,000 Gourshahee rupees per mensem to five others of his (Rajah Oomrao Geer's) sons and three brothers-in-law of one of them, in consideration of their being the nephews and connections of Rajah Himmur Bahadur, &c.

These were—

	Gourshahee Rupees.			Equivalent to Government Rupees.		
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
1. To Rajah Delawur Jung, son of Oomrao Geer -	573	9	-	518	10	-
2. To Rajah Juggut Bahadur, son of Oomrao Geer -	173	2	-	150	6	8
3. To Koonwur Raj Geer, son of Oomrao Geer - -	403	11	-	365	2	3
4. To Koonwur Ootum Geer, son of Oomrao Geer -	651	12	6	589	8	8
5. To Koonwur Gunga Buksh, son of Oomrao Geer -	131	13	6	119	7	2
6. To Hameerpooree, brother of wife of No. 3, Raj Geer, son of Oomrao Geer.	22	-	-	19	14	4
7. To Pareechutpooree, brother to Hameerpooree -	22	-	-	19	14	4
8. To Nonepooree, brother to Hameerpooree - -	22	-	-	19	14	4
TOTAL - - - <i>Rs.</i>	2,000	-	-	1,802	13	10

14. No. 1, Rajah Delawur Jung, whose proper name was Gunga Geer, the former appellation being his title, died in 1820, and was succeeded in his pension by his son, Rajah Judbuns Geer, who, dying in 1836, was followed in the pension by his four sons:— (1.) Rajah Kalkapersad Geer, the elder, (2.) Koonwur Golab Geer, (3.) Koonwur Dooneaput Geer, and (4.) Koonwur Noruttun Geer, who still draw in equal shares the portion originally assigned to their grandfather, Rajah Delawur Jung, of Gourshahee *Rs.* 573. 9., equivalent to Government *Rs.* 512. 12. 8. per mensem.

15. No. 2, Juggut Bahadur, died in 1829, without leaving a son; his widow, Gyan Koor, receives an allowance of 57 Gourshahee rupees, or Government *Rs.* 51. 8. 10. per mensem, the rest of her husband's pension being resumed under orders passed in 1833.

16. No. 3, Koonwur Raj Geer, died in 1836, and was succeeded in his pension by his three sons, viz.:—Koonwur Kaleekurpalee Geer, Koonwur Mohender Inder Geer, and Koonwur Isree Geer, each receiving an equal share, viz., Government *Rs.* 121. 11. 5.

Of these, the two first, Kaleekurpalee Geer and Mohender Inder Geer, are still alive, while the third, viz., Isree Geer, died in 1850, leaving no son, but a widow, named Oodut Koor, who receives a life allowance of 40 Government rupees per mensem, the rest of her late husband's pension having been resumed.

17. No. 4, Koonwur Ootum Geer, died in 1815, being succeeded in his pension of Gourshahee *Rs.* 651. 12. 6., or Government *Rs.* 589. 8. 8., by his son, Koonwur Kishore Geer, who again died before 1850, and was followed in the pension by his son, Koonwur Dabeedial, who was executed in 1858 during the mutinies, the pension thereupon being confiscated.

18. No. 5, Koonwur Gunga Buksh, died in 1853; his eldest son, named, I believe, Gyan Geer, died before his father, but the pension is still, I am told, paid to the son of the latter, and grandson of Gunga Buksh.

Previous to his death, Gunga Buksh went to reside at Futtehpore, and the pension has now, for a number of years, ceased to be disbursed through the Bundelkund Agency, but it is, I am informed, paid from the Futtehpore Collectorate Treasury.

19. No. 6, Hameerpooree, died in 1829 without a son, but leaving a widow and four daughters, and his stipend of 22 Gourshahee rupees was resumed; a life allowance of 12 rupees being ordered to be made to his widow, Jurao Koor, she died in 1842, and the allowance was then resumed.

20. No. 7, Pareechutpooree, died in the current year 1863, leaving two sons, Jawahirpooree and Thakorepooree, for whose succession to their father's pension an application has been submitted to Government.

21. No. 8, Nonepooree, died in 1845, being succeeded in his pension of 22 Gourshahee rupees, or Government *Rs.* 19. 14. 4., by his grandson, Tejpooree (son of Koomanpooree, deceased in 1860), and his (Nonepooree's) sons, Guneshpooree and Poorunpooree.

22. In 1850 the amount paid was—

MONTHLY PAYMENTS in 1850.

1. To Rajah Kalkapersad and brothers, grandsons of Rajah Delawur Jung, hereditary pension - - - - -	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
	518	10	-
2. To Gyan Koour, widow of No. 2, Juggut Bahadur, life allowance - - - - -	51	8	10
3. To Kaleekurpalee Geer, and two brothers, sons of No. 3, Raj Geer, hereditary - - - - -	365	2	3
4. To Koonwur Daheedial, grandson of No. 4, Ootum Geer, hereditary - - - - -	589	8	8
5. To Koonwur Gunga Buksh, hereditary - - - - -	119	7	2
6. No representative in 1850 - - - - -	-	-	-
7. Pareechutpooree, hereditary - - - - -	19	14	4
8. Koomanpooree, Guneshpooree, and Poorunpooree, sons of No. 8, Nonepooree, hereditary - - - - -	19	14	5
TOTAL - - -	<i>Rs.</i> 1,684	1	8

Up to 1850 a sum of *Rs.* 118. 12. 2. per month had thus reverted to Government; and of the remaining amount, a portion, viz., *Rs.* 51. 8. 10. was transferred, by the death of the pensioner without male issue, from being hereditary to being merely a life allowance for a female.

23. At present, in 1863, the following are the monthly payments :—

MONTHLY PAYMENTS in 1863.

No. 1. To Rajah Kalkapersad Geer, and brothers, hereditary -	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
	518	10	-
No. 2. To Gyan Koour, widow, for life - - - - -	51	8	10
No. 3. { To Kaleekurpalee Geer, and Mohender Geer, hereditary	243	6	10
{ To Oodut Koour, widow of Isree Geer, for life - - -	40	-	-
No. 4. The pension was confiscated in 1858 - - - - -	-	-	-
No. 5. To the grandson of Gunga Buksh, paid not from Bundelkund Agency, but, I believe, from the Futtehpoore Collectorate, hereditary - - - - -	119	7	2
No. 6. Already no representative in 1850 - - - - -	-	-	-
No. 7. Pareechutpooree died in current year 1863, but has male issue, hereditary - - - - -	19	14	4
No. 8. Tejpooree, son of Koomanpooree, deceased in 1860, and Guneshpooree and Poorunpooree, hereditary - - -	19	14	5
TOTAL - - -	<i>Rs.</i> 1,012	13	7

Between 1850 and 1863, therefore, a sum of *Rs.* 671. 4. 1. per month reverted to Government, besides a portion, 40 rupees of the remainder, being changed, owing to the want of male heirs, from the footing of an hereditary pension to that of a life-allowance to a female relict.

24. Out of the Government *Rs.* 1,802. 13. 10. per mensem assigned in 1806, *Rs.* 790. 0. 3. have, up to 1863, reverted to Government, and out of the remainder, *Rs.* 1,012. 13. 7. now being paid, a sum of *Rs.* 91. 8. 10. has, by failure of heirs male, become a life allowance, instead of an hereditary pension.

25. The manager for Rajah Nerinder Geer, the minor son of Rajah Himmut Bahadur, already mentioned, was Koonwur Kunchun Geer, to whom, for his good services, a pension of 2,000 Government rupees per mensem was assigned in 1806; but as he withdrew himself from our protection, this pension was not drawn in his lifetime.

26. Kunchun Geer died in 1808, and the pension was, in consideration of his past good services, then assigned to his family, divided as follows :—

1. Koonwur Juggut Geer, chelah or disciple of Kunchun Geer; the Gosain class being a religious sect in which, ordinarily, celibacy is the rule of life, succession then being to a chelah or disciple in place of a son; in the Bundelkund family of Gosains, however, marriage is practised - - -	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
	605	-	-
2. Akila Begum, concubine of No. 1 - - - - -	250	-	-
3. Man Koour, mother of No. 1 - - - - -	20	-	-
4. Koonwur Kampta Geer, chelah of No. 1 - - - - -	325	-	-
5. Koonwur Madho Geer, chelah of No. 1 - - - - -	300	-	-
6. Koonwur Mohender Geer, chelah of No. 1 - - - - -	300	-	-
7. Koonwur Mukrund Geer, chelah of one Ram Geer, who was a chelah of No. 1 - - - - -	200	-	-
TOTAL - - -	<i>Rs.</i> 2,000	-	-

27. No. 1, Koonwur Juggut Geer, is alive, and draws his original share of the pension, 605 rupees; but besides this, he receives also 250 rupees, the pension of No. 2, and 20 rupees, that of No. 3, which were assigned to him on their deaths, so that he now draws altogether 875 rupees per mensem.

28. No. 2, Akila Begum, died in 1842, when her pension reverted to No. 1, Koonwur Juggut Geer, as head of this branch of the family.

29. No. 3, Man Koor, died in 1856, and her pension similarly reverted to No. 1, Juggut Geer.

30. No. 4, Kampta Geer, died in 1827, and was succeeded by his son, Koonwur Dabee Geer, who, dying in 1832, was followed by his son, Koonwur Iskund Geer, who now draws the pension of 325 rupees.

31. No. 5, Madho Geer, died in 1827, without male heirs, on which account the pension lapsed to Government; a life allowance of 150 rupees being made to his widow, Tej Koor, and his daughter, Nund Koor, in the proportion of 50 rupees to the former, who is still alive, and 100 rupees to the latter.

The daughter died in 1840, leaving a son, Pokur Geer, who has been allowed 25 rupees out of his late mother's stipend.

32. No. 6, Mohender Geer, died in 1857, without legitimate issue, and his pension was resumed.

33. No. 7, Mukrund Geer, is alive, and in receipt of his pension.

34. In 1850 the payments were these :—

MONTHLY PAYMENTS in 1850.

	Rs.	a.	p.
1. To Koonwur Juggut Geer, hereditary	605	—	—
2. The pension of Akila Begum had reverted to No. 1, Juggut Geer, hereditary	250	—	—
3. To Man Koor, hereditary	20	—	—
4. To Iskund Geer, grandson of No. 4, Kampta Geer, hereditary	325	—	—
5. To Tej Koor, widow of No. 5, Madho Geer, 50 rupees, and to Pokur Geer, son of Nund Koor, daughter of Madho Geer, 25 rupees	75	—	—
6. To Mohender Geer, hereditary	300	—	—
7. To Mukrund Geer, hereditary	200	—	—
TOTAL	Rs. 1,775	—	—

From the grant of the pension in 1806–8 there had thus, up to 1850, reverted to Government 225 rupees.

35. At present, in 1863, the payments are as follow :—

MONTHLY PAYMENTS in 1863.

	Rs.	a.	p.
1. To Koonwur Juggut Geer	Rs. 855		
2. as in 1850.			
3. The pension of Man Koor has also reverted to Juggut Geer	20		
4. Iskund Geer, hereditary	325	—	—
5. Tej Koor and Pokur Geer, hereditary	75	—	—
6. Died without legitimate issue	—	—	—
7. Mukrund Geer, hereditary	200	—	—
TOTAL	Rs. 1,475	—	—

From 1850 to 1863 a sum of 300 rupees has thus reverted to Government.

36. From the original grant of the pension of 2,000 rupees in 1806–8, 525 rupees in all have reverted to Government, and of the remainder, a sum of 75 rupees has become a life allowance.

37. The monthly pensions originally made to the three divisions of the family and dependents of Rajah Himmut Bahadur (excluding mention of the Jageer of Rasdhan granted to

to his son, Nerinder Sing, and resumed at the latter's death, cash allowances being made to the members of his family), were these:—

STATEMENT of Original Pensions in A. D. 1806-7-8.

1. In 1806—To eldest son, Rajah Dilawur Jung, and other sons and connections of Rajah Oomrao Geer, brother of Rajah Himmut Bahadur, 2,000 Goursha- hee rupees, equivalent to - - - -	<i>Rs. a. p.</i> 1,802 13 10
2. In 1807—To Rajah Oomrao Geer, and afterwards confirmed in shares to certain of his sons and family -	1,000 - -
3. In 1806 and 1808—To Kunchun Geer, Manager of Rajah Nerinder Sing, minor son of Rajah Himmut Bahadur, and to his, Kunchun Geer's, family -	2,000 - -
TOTAL - - -	<i>Rs.</i> 4,802 13 10

38. In 1850, the amounts by that time reverted to Government, and those then paid, were respectively as follows:

STATEMENT of A. D. 1850.

	Had reverted to Government by 1850.	Were still Paid in 1850.	Original Total Pension.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
1. Descendants of family marked No. 1, the head of which is now Rajah Kalkapersad Geer - - -	118 12 2	1,684 1 8	1,802 13 10
2. Descendants of family marked No. 2, the head of which is now Koonwur Khoosal Geer - - -	200 - -	800 - -	1,000 - -
3. Descendants of family marked No. 3, the head of which is Koonwur Jugut Geer - - -	225 - -	1,775 - -	2,000 - -
TOTAL - - - <i>Rs.</i>	543 12 2	4,259 1 8	4,802 13 10

39. The state of these pensions at present in 1863, as compared with 1850, is as follows:—

STATEMENT of 1863.

	Have reverted to Government since 1850.	Now Paid in 1860.	Amount in 1850.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
1. Family, No. 1 - - -	671 4 1	1,012 13 7	1,684 1 8
2. Family, No. 2 - - -	250 - -	550 - -	800 - -
3. Family, No. 3 - - -	300 - -	1,475 - -	1,775 - -
TOTAL - - - <i>Rs.</i>	1,221 4 1	3,037 13 7	4,259 1 8

40. The subjoined Table exhibits at one view the state of the pensions originally, then in 1850, and now in 1863:—

STATEMENT of A. D. 1806-7-8, A. D. 1850, and A. D. 1863.

Family Gosain, Political Pensioners in Bundelkund.	Original Pension fixed in 1806-7-8.	Had reverted to Government by 1850.	Amount Paid in 1850.	Reverted to Government since 1850 up to 1863.	Total reverted since Original Grant up to 1863.	Amount now Paid in 1863.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
No. 1 - - -	1,802 13 10	118 12 2	1,684 1 8	671 4 1	790 - 3	1,012 13 7
No. 2 - - -	1,000 - -	200 - -	800 - -	250 - -	450 - -	550 - -
No. 3 - - -	2,000 - -	225 - -	1,775 - -	300 - -	525 - -	1,475 - -
TOTAL - <i>Rs.</i>	4,802 13 10	543 12 2	4,259 1 8	1,221 4 1	1,765 - 3	3,037 13 7

9 October 1863.

(signed) *J. P. Stratton*,
Political Assistant, Bundelkund.

APPENDIX (C.)

NOTE on the subject of a permanent Settlement of the hereditary Political Pensions of Bundelkund, referred to in the last column of the Return called for by Government, in Circular from the Foreign Department, Political, of the Government of India, No. 350, dated 8th August 1863.

1. BEYOND the fact of these political pensions to the Gosain family of Bundelkund being hereditary, no permanent settlement, so far as is known in the Bundelkund Office, has been made.

From the absence and destruction of the old Bundelkund records, it is not known on what principle successions have in all cases been regulated; whether any definite general principle has been fixed for all, or whether each case has been separately considered.

This much has been defined that, as the printed Official Compilation, published in 1844 by authority of Government, states, "it has been determined to confine succession to real issue, to disallow the right of adopted children, and to provide for females as a matter of favour.

2. But this principle does not suffice to explain the decisions on all the cases which have occurred.

3. Thus, in the case of the pension of 1,000 rupees per mensem assigned to Rajah Oomrao Geer, branch family of No. II., under date 25th August 1807, which the official printed record above referred to states to have "been granted in perpetuity," the absence of records leaves the point not certainly known in the Bundelkund Office as to how portions of this pension, now amounting to 450 rupees per month, have reverted to Government, while real issue of the grantee still exists. On the death of the original grantee, a division was made among his family and heirs, and apparently this division must have been held to constitute new and entirely distinct interests in separate shares: the death of the holder of any one of which without legitimate male issue, leaves his shares a reversion to Government instead of to the surviving members or head of the family.

4. Although the pensions are hereditary in perpetuity, a permanent settlement of them, even while there are legitimate heirs male surviving, cannot be effected so long as subdivision of a pension on the holder's death is made among his sons, each subdivided portion starting a new, distinct, and separate interest without mutual contingent reversionary connexion.

5. In the case of the pension of 2,000 rupees per mensem, originally assigned to Koonwur Kunchun Geer (branch family, No. III.), the principle of reversion to the surviving head of the family, Koonwur Juggut Geer, in place of to Government, has been observed on the death of two of the persons to whom shares were first assigned after the death of the original grantee.

In two other instances of decease without heirs male the shares have reverted to Government: the two which have reverted to Koonwur Juggut Geer are the shares of females; but in the case of the perpetual pension first-mentioned above, viz., that of Rajah Oomrao Geer, the shares of females as well as of males have reverted to Government.

6. Perhaps, although from the absence or destruction in the mutinies of old records, it is only supposition, it may be that, as in the case of successions to territory previous to the late liberal measures of Government, no general fixed principle had come to be understood, so also succession to these hereditary political pensions have hitherto been decided separately in each individual case.

7. It is to be noted also, that the principle of not allowing subdivision of estates among sons was not recognized so distinctly in the beginning of the present century, as, in order to avoid the gradual pauperization of landed families and anarchy in their States, it has necessarily been of late years.

8. The practice of dividing the hereditary pensions began at an early period, when land itself was less carefully guarded from division, and very probably it has been kept up to prevent constant quarrels between the head and junior members of a family.

9. But although the avoidance of these disputes and the reversion to Government of various shares have been an advantage to Government, the continuance of the principle of subdivision without some limit is not without its evils, both as regards the pensioners, and in the eyes of the people of the country, and as regards Government.

10. In the first-mentioned respect, it is quite possible, and, indeed, to be looked for even in the case of a pension granted in perpetuity, that it will in process of time be reduced to such a degree by sub-division of shares among the sons of deceased sharers, according to the number of sons and by the death of individual shareholders, whose shares revert to Government, that the pension shall practically cease, although there are legitimate male heirs alive of the original grantee to whom it was assigned hereditarily in perpetuity: although under the process of subdivision every male heir in the male line will of course retain a share, still that share in time may become so small by repeated subdivisions
among

among numerous sons and descendants of one branch, while the total amount to be shared is so much reduced by the extinction of some of the branches and the reversion of such shares to Government, that, practically speaking, the pension may be considered to have actually ceased.

The circumstance of each male member of the family looking for a share of his father's pension, moreover, has a very bad effect upon them generally.

As sharers in a pension they do not care to work; whereas if the pension descended to the elder brother, who should be expected to keep up his position as head of the family, and show reasonable kindness to the junior members, each younger member would know that he must adapt himself to the time, and must exert himself, and learn some employment for his livelihood. In doing this, the fact of their being members of a good family, held in consideration by Government, would be an advantage, and as they would, from a certain feeling of family, have more character to sustain than persons equally educated, but from less known origins, the general tone and conduct of such members in employment ought so far to be higher.

11. In the eyes of the people, and as regards Government, I think a better effect would be produced by an equal expenditure, if some limits could be put on the subdivision of the items of expenditure: 500 rupees per mensem to the head of a family exhibits the liberality of Government better in the sight of the people than a like expenditure divided on his death and scattered among his (say) five sons, each of whom will only receive 100 rupees, with, perhaps, the feeling and desire to spend as much as his father.

In the next generation the result will be still more marked.

12. The appreciation of this in the eyes of the people is not, I think, quite unworthy of consideration.

The people remember that these are the representatives and connections of a family which was of very great power and of loyal attachment to the British Government, in the memory of persons still alive, and it would be better, politically, that the people should see them or their chief persons at any rate continuing in good ease, rather than gradually falling lower by the subdivision of their stipends on each succession.

13. The change of principle might be attended with some difficulty, perhaps, at first in practice, but the same was encountered and overcome in the case of several Rajpoot Jagirs, in which division was claimed but not allowed, a procedure which has now, I believe, the general approval of the people, and, naturally, of all heads of families.

I think, also, it would finally be much better for the junior members of families themselves if they were encouraged or led by the force of their position to seek respectable employment, than be left, as at present, gradually to fall into a state of pauperism, with idleness, by the increase of their numbers and subdivision of shares on almost every succession.

In any case in which it was absolutely necessary to fix a maintenance for a particular member of a family, there would be no more difficulty in effecting this, through the head of the family, than there is in the case of the relatives of a Jagirdar, where family dissensions arise.

In such cases, I think the point to be kept in view should be mere "maintenance," and not a share.

14. There is one point more which I would beg permission respectfully to submit for consideration under the heading of the column regarding permanent settlement of political pensions.

If I am not mistaken, I think I have heard that political pensions have, in some districts, of which, if I remember rightly, Nagpore is one, been converted into grants of land of corresponding value, thereby increasing their value and pleasure to their recipients, not only without extra expense to Government, but with some diminution of trouble in the periodic payment and audit of pensions.

15. If it was thought proper to do so with regard to the principal of the political pensions of Bundelkund, there are many outlying and detached villages on the south border of the North-Western Provinces much intermixed with native territory, the employment of which villages in such way would be, I believe, convenient both to British and Native territory. All that would be necessary to prevent jarring, would be to place such detached villages under the same jurisdiction as that of the Native territory which surrounds them, *i. e.* the Political Department, and any small difference in the way of excess of revenue over amount of pension would be realised by that department from the village-holder, and paid into the Government Treasury as an Oobaree payment, all existing rights and arrangements in such villages being preserved to their proper limits.

This would merely be a transference of Government revenue of a certain amount to the pensioners, with the power of collection, and also the risks attending on its realisation.

16. But it would give these hereditary political pensioners a fixed habitation, and would, I think, be esteemed a favour by them, while it would entail no extra expense, but rather some diminution of trouble on Government and its officers.

17. Originally, it was an object to withdraw the family from Bundelkund, the reason of which, I suppose, was, that although Maharajah Himmud Bahadur had taken the side of the British Government in our arrangements in the Province, and had, as is recorded,

performed good service, yet, that as he had a very large force, styled indeed an "army," comprising many influential Sirdars, it might not have been safe to trust to that force always remaining quiet or under control of its leader, especially after Himmur Bahadur died, and was succeeded by his son.

This may have caused the arrangements for those members of the family who remained in Bundelkund to be in the form of hereditary pensions rather than of hereditary grants of land.

18. Jagheers much smaller in amount than some of these pensions were granted in Bundelkund: thus, if the jagheer of Kampta Rijola, conferred on the Vakeel of the Kalinjer Chowbey family, be compared with the pension assigned to Koonwur Kunchun Geer, the Manager of Maharajah Himmur Bahadur's minor son, both of whom appear to have done good service to Government, the jagheer is estimated to yield only (1,500) fifteen hundred rupees a year, while the pension was (24,000) twenty-four thousand rupees, and even now, in 1863, after reversions of several shares to Government, it amounts to within (25) twenty-five rupees per month (being 1,475 rupees exactly) of as much as the above jagheer in the whole year, and this is without deducting, in the case of the latter, any per-centage for expenses of management or collection.

19. Several excellent jagheers were given by Government at the same time in Bundelkund to leaders of banditti and soldiers of fortune who had fought against Government, the grants being made with a view to reclaim and settle them down, and, with one exception, these jagheers are still enjoyed.

Maharajah Himmur Bahadur was not of this class; he was originally a general of the Mahratta forces: but in the anarchy of that period he became so distinguished and powerful as to hold an independent position, as many others on a smaller scale also did, some of whom enjoy that position to the present day as jagheerdars, but he employed his strength and position on the side of Government, to which he rendered good service.

If the original reasons for wishing to withdraw Maharajah Himmur Bahadur from Bundelkund, and for giving hereditary pensions in place of grants of land to those members of the family who remained in the Province, have been rightly apprehended above, these reasons have long ago ceased to be of weight, so that apparently the conversion of the principal present hereditary pensions into equivalent grants of land, if approved of in other respects, would not, I think, be now barred by the political advisabilities of the commencement of this century.

20. The late liberal measures of Government have conferred on those chiefs who obtained grants of land, on our assuming the supremacy of Bundelkund, the additional and crowning favour of the right of adopting an heir on failure of heirs male, though the hereditary grants of land were in some cases smaller than the hereditary pensions now under report.

21. If in regard to these hereditary pensions the possibility of conferring the lesser favour of converting the principal pensions into equivalents in land, and thereafter maintaining the succession to heirs male without subdivision, it would, I believe, be esteemed a great kindness, and it would preserve respectable families from gradually sinking to the condition of idle pauperism, which "hereditary" pensions under a process of constant subdivision, on every succession where there is more than one son, is found so often to produce in India.

22. If this, however, be judged unadvisable, it would, I believe, be a valuable but inexpensive favour to some of the principal members of the Gosain family, if a little aid could be extended to them in taking the zemindarship or malgoozari, where available, upon a permanent or Istumrari settlement, of two or three of those villages on our frontier which are mixed up with Native territory: this would help them to settle in a suitable residence.

23. I beg respectfully to submit to consideration the foregoing remarks on the hereditary political pensions now paid through the Bundelkund Agency.

Of course none of the points above adverted to have been in any way discussed with the pensioners.

9th October 1863.

(signed) J. P. Stratton,
Political Assistant for Bundelkund.

(E.)—STATEMENT of Pensions paid from the Indore Treasury.

N A M E and D E S I G N A T I O N.	Date of Treaty.	Yearly Amount.	Whether Pension is Hereditary, for Life, or for any other Period.	Whether Grant was originally made with or without Forfeiture of Personal Property.	Whether any Jagheer, Rent-free Tenure, or other Landed Property, or Income derivable from Land, has been Reserved.	Circumstances of Original Grant.	Whether Pension has been Increased, Altered, or Ceased to be Paid, since January 1850; if so, the Reason.	Whether Permanent Settlement has been made; if so, on what Terms.
All Bahadur, late Nawab of Banda.	- - From 1st Dec. 1858.	<i>Rs. a. p.</i> 36,000 - -	For life - -	- - The original pension of 4 lakhs was resumed, on account of his being implicated in rebel- lion, and all other of his property was confiscated (<i>vide</i> Section D., No. 22, of the List fur- nished by the Poli- tical Assistant, Bun- delkund.	None	- - On the surrender of Ali Bahadur, in 1858, the pension for life of 36,000 rupees per annum was granted for his maintenance (<i>vide</i> Letter from Government of India, No. 1292, dated 27th March 1859, and from Agent, Governor General, for Central India, No. 164-881, dated 3d April 1859). The pension dated from 1st De- cember 1858 (<i>vide</i> Letter from Go- vernment of India, No. 3727, of 17th June 1859).		
Damodhur Rao, of Jhansi, adopted son of Ranees.	- - From 1st April 1860.	1,800 - -	- ditto - -	- - No forfeiture of property on the part of Damodhur Rao. The estate of the Ranees of Jhansi was confiscated.	ditto	- - On the surrender of Damodhur Rao, on the 1st April 1860, the pension for life of 1,800 rupees per annum was granted for his main- tenance (<i>vide</i> Letter from Govern- ment of India, No. 4087, dated 12th September 1860).		

(signed) *A. L. M. Mullin*,
1st Assistant Agent, Govt. Genl., for Central India,
in charge Residency.

RETURN of the Names and Designations of Native Princes and their Families in receipt of Pensions from the British Government under the Gwalior Agency.

N A M E and D E S I G N A T I O N.	Date of Treaty.	Yearly Amount.	Whether Pension is Hereditary, for Life, or for any other Period.	Whether Grant was originally made with or without Forfeiture of Personal Property.	Whether any Jagheer, Rent-free Tenure, or other Landed Property, or Income derivable from Land, has been Reserved.	Circumstances of Original Grant.	Whether Pension has been Increased, Altered, or Ceased to be Paid, since January 1850; if so, the Reason.	Whether Permanent Settlement has been made; if so, on what Terms.
Her Highness the Baiza Bae, widow of the late Maharaja Dowlut Rao Scindia.	- - 22d November 1805, two declaratory articles annexed to the treaty, 3d December 1805.	Rs. a. p. - - A jagheer of two lakhs of rupees.	For life	- - Grant made without forfeiture of personal property.	None	- - This jagheer was conferred in accordance to the 7th article of the treaty with Scindia, dated 22d November 1805 (<i>vide</i> two declaratory articles annexed to the treaty, dated 3d December 1805), and commuted for a money payment of similar value (<i>vide</i> letter, dated 15th January 1809, from Resident to Chief Secretary, and letter of 6th February, from Chief Secretary, in reply).	- - This allowance has ceased since 27th June 1863, on which day her Highness the Baiza Bae died.	- - No permanent settlement has been made.
Nursing Rao Sctowlia, nephew of the late Dowlut Rao Scindia.	- -	2,457 - -	- -	- -	- -	- - This allowance was made to Nursing Rao Sctowlia since 1844, when the Nimar district was made over to the British Government by the Gwalior Durbar, but no information can be obtained in this office, owing to loss of records.	- -	- -
Juswunt Rao Bhoojung	- -	982 13 - -	- -	- -	- -	- - ditto.	- -	- -

Political Treasury, Gwalior, }
31st August 1863.

(signed)

A. R. E. Hutchinson,
Political Agent, Gwalior.

NAME and DESIGNATION.	Date of Treaty.	Yearly Amount.	Whether Pension is Hereditary, for Life, or for any other Period.	Whether Grant was originally made with or without Forfeiture of Personal Property.	Whether any Jagheer, Rent-free Tenure, or other Landed Property, or Income derivable from Land, has been Reserved.	Circumstances of Original Grant.	Whether Pension has been Increased, Altered, or Ceased to be Paid, since January 1850; if so, the Reason.	Whether Permanent Settlement has been made; if so, on what Terms.
Burree Thakoorain, mother of rebel Chief Sirjoopersaud.	-	<i>Rs. a p.</i> 540 - -	For life	Without	-- Jagheer of four villages, valued at a Kumal Juma of 1,251 rupees, which has been resumed.	- - - - -	-	-- Settlement for five years, ending with July 1865, for 1,600 rupees.
Mujhlee Thakoorain, step- mother of ditto.	-	420 - -	Ditto	- ditto	-- Jagheer of three villages, valued at a Kumal Juma of 1,030 rupees, which has been resumed.	(signed) <i>J. P. Stratton</i> , Political Assistant, Bundelcund, and Commr. of Nagode District.	-	-- Settlement for five years, ending with July 1865, for 775 rupees.
First wife of rebel Chief Sirjoopersaud.	-	300 - -	Ditto	- ditto	Nil - - - - -	- - - - -	-	-
Second wife of ditto -	-	216 - -	Ditto	- ditto	ditto - - - - -	- - - - -	-	-
Son of ditto by his second wife.	-	240 - -	Ditto	- ditto	ditto - - - - -	- - - - -	-- This pensioner went on a pilgrimage in December 1861, and has not since drawn her pension.	-- Settlement for five years, ending with July 1865, for 325 rupees.
Rujan Bye, sister of rebel Chief Sirjoopersaud.	-	192 - -	Ditto	- ditto	-- Jagheer of one village, valued at a Kumal Juma of 346 rupees, resumed.	<i>Vide</i> remark above. (signed) <i>J. P. Stratton</i> .	-	-
Nonee Bye - - - - -	-	192 - -	Ditto	- ditto	Nil - - - - -	- - - - -	-	-
Luchee Bye - - - - -	-	24 - -	Ditto	- ditto	ditto - - - - -	- - - - -	-	-
Madhooree Bye - - - - -	-	192 - -	Ditto	- ditto	-- Jagheer of one village, valued at a Kumal Juma of 311 rupees.	<i>Vide</i> remark above. (signed) <i>J. P. Stratton</i> .	-- This pensioner died in May 1863, and the pen- sion has ceased.	-- Settlement for five years, ending with July 1865, for 240 rupees.
Jankee Bye - - - - -	-	192 - -	Ditto	- ditto	Nil - - - - -	- - - - -	-	-

Nagode, Second Political Assistant's Office, }
23d September 1863.(signed) *C. R. Coles*,
Second Political Assistant.

RETURN of Names and Designations of Pindara Chiefs and their Families in receipt of Pensions from the British Government, from January 1850.

NAME and DESIGNATION.	Date of Treaty.	Yearly Amount.	Whether Pension is Hereditary, for Life, or for any other Period.	Whether Grant was originally made with or without Forfeiture of Personal Property.	Whether any Jagheer, Rent-free Tenure, or other Landed Property, or Income derivable from Land, has been Reserved.	Circumstances of Original Grant.	Whether Pension has been Increased, Altered, or Ceased to be Paid, since January 1850; if so, the Reason.	Whether Permanent Settlement has been made; if so, on what Terms.
Shoojawut Khan, Pindara Chief - <i>Family of the late Pindara Chief, Nandard Khan.</i>	10 May 1818	<i>Rs. a. p.</i> 1,318 2 10	For life	- - Without forfe- iture of personal property.	None	- - On the settlement of Malwa by Sir John Malcolm.	- - Ceased in January 1858, for his having participated in the rebellion.	None.
Jumna, mother -	26 June 1846	545 7 -	ditto	- ditto	ditto	- - Granted from the pension of the late Pindara Chief, Nandard Khan, who was in receipt of <i>Rs. 7,386. 6. 3.</i> on the settlement of Malwa, in 1818, and whose pen- sion ceased on demise, in May 1846	- - Pension ceased on demise, in September 1861.	-
Begum, widow -	ditto	1,090 14 -	ditto	- ditto	ditto	-	- ditto in May 1856	-
Chota Begum, widow -	ditto	545 7 -	ditto	- ditto	ditto	-	- ditto in November 1858	-
Sugna, sister -	ditto	327 4 -	ditto	- ditto	ditto	-	- ditto in June 1861	-
Kamdar Khan, son -	ditto	1,090 14 -	ditto	- ditto	ditto	-	- Pension continued, without increase or alteration.	-
Allygoohur Khan, son -	5 July 1859	272 12 -	ditto	- ditto	ditto	- - Granted from the pension of his mother, "Chota Begum," on her death.	- ditto	-
Yasein Mahomed Khan, son -	20 June 1856	136 6 -	ditto	- ditto	ditto	- - Granted from the pension of their mother, "Begum," on her death	- - Ceased in January 1858, for their having participated in the rebellion.	-
Yar Mahomed Khan, son -	ditto	136 6 -	ditto	- ditto	ditto	-	-	-
Jehangir, son -	ditto	136 6 -	ditto	- ditto	ditto	-	-	-
Khawuz Bux, son -	ditto	136 6 -	ditto	- ditto	ditto	-	-	-
<i>Family of the late Pindara Chief, Mazhur Bux.</i>								
Ameerun, widow -	18 May 1844	654 8 9	ditto	- ditto	ditto	- - Granted from the pension of the late Mazhur Bux, Pindara Chief, who was in receipt of <i>Rs. 7,309. 1. 6.</i> per annum since 1819, which ceased on his death, in December 1843	- - Ceased on demise, in No- vember 1858.	-
Ghaseetee, widow -	ditto	545 7 -	ditto	- ditto	ditto	-	- Pension continued, without increase or alteration.	-
Ramzan, widow -	ditto	436 5 10	ditto	- ditto	ditto	-	- ditto.	-
Ameer Bux, son -	ditto	654 8 9	ditto	- ditto	ditto	-	- ditto.	-
Kadir Bux, son -	ditto	545 7 -	ditto	- ditto	ditto	-	- ditto.	-
Madar Bux, son -	ditto	218 3 -	ditto	- ditto	ditto	-	- ditto.	-
Ameer Bux, cousin -	ditto	545 7 -	ditto	- ditto	ditto	-	- Ceased on demise, in April 1856.	-
Mohamed Bux, cousin -	ditto	545 7 -	ditto	- ditto	ditto	-	- Continued, without increase or alteration.	-

In compliance with the instructions conveyed in your office circular, No. 350, dated the 8th August 1863, I am directed to transmit, for submission to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council, the accompanying amalgamated Return of Native Princes or their families in receipt of pensions or allowances from the British Government.

AMALGAMATED LIST of NATIVE PRINCES of *India*, and others in receipt of PENSIONS or ALLOWANCES from the British Government, from January 1850, in the several Districts of the NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

M E E R U T D I V I S I O N.

1. N A M E and D E S I G N A T I O N.	2. Date of Treaty.	3. Yearly Amount.	4. Whether Pension is Hereditary, for Life, or for any other Period.	5. Whether Grant was originally made with or without Forfeiture of Personal Property.	6. Whether any Jagheer, Rent-free Tenure, or other Landed Property, or Income derivable from Land, has been Reserved.	7. Circumstances of Original Grant.	8. Whether Pension has been Increased, Altered, or Ceased to be Paid, since January 1850; if so, the Reason.	9. Whether Permanent Settlement has been made; if so, on what Terms.
DEHRA DHOON. Juggut Chund, Ex-Rajah of Duttarpore.	-	Rs. a. p. 2,400 - -	For life	-	-	- Not known. Transferred from Saharunpore. Government of India, No. 612, dated 9th February 1855, to Government, North - Western Provinces.	No alteration has been made.	
Dabee Chund, son of Ex-Rajah Juggut Chund of Duttarpore.	-	1,200 - -	Ditto	-	-	- G. O., No. 404, dated 2d April 1849, granting the pension. Trans- ferred from Saharunpore.	- ditto.	
Ex-Rajah Lal Singh, pensioner of the Lahore Durbar.	-	18,000 - -	- - During good conduct.	-	-	- G. O., No. 225, dated 9th June 1849, granting a pension of 1,000 rupees per mensem. Transferred from the Lahore Pension Pay Office to Dehra Dhoon.	- - In addition to this pension, the Government granted him an al- lowance of 500 rupees per mensem for his services during the mutiny. Government of India, No. 5,302, dated 30th August 1859.	
SAHARUNPORE. Ranee Luchmunkoor, daughter of Doolcha Singh.	-	3,000 - -	For life	- - In consequence of her father's territory being resumed.	-	- - Granted as a subsistence allow- ance under orders of Government, dated 17th November 1846, and transferred from Umritsur to this district, as per accountant's letter of the 6th April 1850, No. 5884. This lady was the wife of Rajah Ajest Singh, the father of Rajah Teeka Nehal Singh.	- - Pensioner died on the 19th of September 1850.	- - No permanent settlement has been made.

MEERUT DIVISION.—AMALGAMATED LIST of Native Princes of India and others in receipt of Pensions or Allowances from the British Government, from January 1850, &c.—*continued.*

1. NAME and DESIGNATION.	2. Date of Treaty.	3. Yearly Amount.	4. Whether Pension is Hereditary, for Life, or for any other Period.	5. Whether Grant was originally made with or without Forfeiture of Personal Property.	6. Whether any Jagheer, Rent-free Tenure, or other Landed Property, or Income derivable from Land, has been Reserved.	7. Circumstances of Original Grant.	8. Whether Pension has been Increased, Altered, or Ceased to be Paid, since January 1850; if so, the Reason.	9. Whether Permanent Settlement has been made; if so, on what Terms.
SAHARUNPORE— <i>contd.</i> Rajah Teeka Nehal Singh, son of Ajeet Singh, Ex-Rajah of Ladwa, near Umballa.	-	Rs. a. p. 12,000 - -	- For life -	- Without forfeiture of personal property, though the property of his father, Ajeet Singh, was confiscated.	-	- Ajeet Singh, father of the pen- sioner, was a Chief of certain pro- tected Sikh States, and joined the Sikhs during the first Sikh war, when his estates were confiscated, and a pension granted to his two sons, one of whom died previous to 1850. This pension was transferred to this treasury from the Kythul District, as per Officiating Secre- tary to Government letter, No. 2, dated 5th April 1851.	- Still receives pension	- No permanent settlement has been made.
Bhoop Singh, Ex-Sirdar of Ropur, in the Punjab, son of Chureet Singh.	-	27,000 -	- Ditto -	- With forfeiture of his territory.	-	- As subsistence, in consequence of his territory being resumed. Circumstances not known. Pen- sion transferred to this from the Umballah District, as per Assistant Secretary to Government letter, No. 1, dated the 18th March 1850.	- Pensioner died on the 16th December 1855.	- ditto.
Ranee Luchmun Dey, wife of Rajah Unrood Chund, of Ma- hainore.	-	600 -	- Ditto -	-	-	- Circumstances of original grant not known. Pensioner was a State prisoner. Allowance sanctioned by order of the Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 185 A., dated the 30th April 1849, and transferred from Kangra to this treasury, as per Commissioner's, No. 240, dated the 9th September 1853.	- Pensioner died on the 31st August 1856.	- ditto.
Rajah Juggut Chund, son of Gobind Chund.	-	2,400 -	- Ditto -	-	-	- Circumstances of original grant not known. Pension granted under Government Orders, dated the 2d of April 1849, No. 404, and 20th Janu- ary 1854, No. 12, and was trans- ferred from Kumaon to this trea- sury.	- Pension transferred to Dehra Dhoon Treasury in 1855.	- ditto.
Devea Chund, son of Rajah Juggut Chund.	-	1,200 -	- Ditto -	-	-	- Circumstances of original grant not known. Pension granted under Government Orders, dated the 2d April 1849, No. 404, and 20th Janu- ary 1854, No. 12, and was trans- ferred from Kumaon to this trea- sury.	- Pension transferred to the Dehra Dhoon Treasury in 1855.	- ditto.

[illegible]

AGRA DIVISION.

1. NAME and DESIGNATION.	2. Date of Treaty.	3. Yearly Amount.	4. Whether Pension is Hereditary, for Life, or for any other Period.	5. Whether Grant was originally made with or without Forfeiture of Personal Property.	6. Whether any Jagheer, Rent-free Tenure, or other Landed Property, or Income derivable from Land, has been reserved.	7. Circumstances of Original Grant.	8. Whether Pension has been Increased, Altered, or Ceased to be Paid, since January 1850; if so, the Reason.	9. Whether Permanent Settlement has been made; if so, on what Terms.
AGRA: Bulwun, Rajah of Bonares	-- By order of Govern- ment, dated 30th June 1813.	Rs. a. p. 24,000 -- --	For life	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - Sanctioned under orders of Govern- ment, dated 13th June 1813, for the support of the Rane and family.	No alteration has been made	- - No permanent settlement has been made.
Rajah Mohinder Molinder Singhi.	-- By order of Govern- ment, dated the 10th August 1812.	24,100 -- --	Hereditary	- - - - -	- - - - -	-- Grant was originally made to Rajah Pertab Singh in lieu of the Sayer Allowance of 30 villages held in Jagheer by him.	- ditto	- ditto.
Mother of Ex-Nawab of Banda, Nawab Begum.	-- Under or- ders of Go- vernment, dated the 17th June 1859.	3,000 -- --	For life	- - - - -	- - - - -	-- Transferred from the Sehore Treasury under orders of Govern- ment.	- ditto	- ditto.
FURRUCKABAD: Tuffuz-ool Hoosein Khan, Ex- Nawab.	2 June 1802	-- Personal al- lowance 1,08,000 rupees; for col- lateral branch of his family, 33,904 rupees.	-- Was heredi- tary, but has been confiscated for rebellion, and only the under-men- tioned has been continued. G. O. 19th November 1860.	-- The original grant was made to Nawab Nasir Jung in 1802. In consideration of his having made over his country to the British Government, 1,08,000 rupees was annually al- lowed him for his per- sonal allowance, and Rs. 33,904, 14, annu- ally to the collateral branch of his family. This was continued up to the mutinies, when the Ex-Nawab rebelled, and only those amounts now entered here in <i>italics</i> have been con- tinued.	-- The Jagheer originally allowed by Nawab Muzaffer Jung was continued to Nasir Jung and to members of the collateral branch, as detailed in the Treaty, and also has been continued to those of the collateral branch after the mutinies who were not mixed up in the rebellion.	-- The original pension was granted in consideration of Nawab Nasir Jung having made over his country to the British Government.	-- Of the 1,08,000 rupees origi- nally allowed as personal allow- ance to the Nawab, Rs. 5,117. 4. is only now allowed to and during the lifetime of the mother and wife of the Ex-Nawab, and to the son and wife of Sirboolund Khan, a relation of the Ex-Nawab; and of Rs. 33,904, 14, of the collate- ral branch, only Rs. 25,944. 3. is now allowed to those who were not mixed up in the mutinies. These have been sanctioned under the orders of Government of In- dia, dated the 19th November 1860.	- None.
Sooltan Alleen Begum, daughter of Mahomed Ally Khan, and mother of the Ex-Nawab. Bilkees Zumaneeah, alias Bigra Begum, daughter of Nawab Zahoor Ally Khan, and wife of the Ex-Nawab. Nujeeb-ool-nissa Begum, dange- ter of Nawab Mozaffer Jung, Nawab Dillawur Jung, son of Nawab Hoosein Ally Khan. Nawab Tujum-ool Hoosein Khan, son of Nawab Hoosein Ally Khan. Jahan Begum, daughter of Na- wab Mahomed Ally Khan.	" " " " " "	4,360 -- -- 3,420 -- -- 3,420 5 -- 2,941 13 -- 2,941 13 -- 433 14 --	For life Ditto Hereditary Ditto Ditto Ditto	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -

Nawab Ukber Hoosein Khan, son of Nawab Ahmed Hoosein Khan.	"	387	2	-	Ditto
Huseen Ali Begum, daughter of Nawab Ahmed Hoosein Khan.	"	193	8	-	Ditto
Zumaneeza Begum, daughter of Nawab Moosuffu Khan.	"	519	5	-	Ditto
Moseittak Ally Khan, son of Nawab Sahib Ally Khan.	"	352	2	-	Ditto
Buhadoor Hoosein Khan, son, and Lada Begum, daughter of Russool Ally Khan.	"	352	2	-	Ditto
Mohabbat Ally Khan, son of Munneer Ally Khan.	"	275	15	-	Ditto
Mahomed Ally Khan, son of Hoosein Ally Khan.	"	166	10	-	Ditto
Raza Hoosein Khan, son of Ra- sooldad Khan.	"	38	-	-	Ditto
Eedee Begum, daughter of Ra- sooldad Khan.	"	19	-	-	Ditto
Vilayet Ally Khan, son of Us- sud Ally Khan.	"	353	3	-	Ditto
Khadim Ally Khan, son of Mo- zuffer Ally Khan.	"	42	7	-	Ditto
Imamdad Khan, son of Ruheem- dad Khan, and Khadim Ally Khan, son of Mouzum Ally Khan.	"	68	14	-	Ditto
Alum Ally Khan, son of Hakim Ally Khan.	"	31	11	-	Ditto
Inayut Juban Begum, daughter of Dillavuzuma Khan.	"	38	1	-	Ditto
Kullinder Ally Khan, son, and Farkhunda Begum, daughter of Khoorsaid Ally Khan.	"	79	2	-	Ditto
Hushnut Zuma Khan, son of Sa- hib Ally Khan.	"	77	12	-	Ditto
Moosahib Ally Khan, son of Sa- hib Ally Khan.	"	99	8	-	Ditto
Ajaib Jehan Begum, daughter of Ihsan Ally Khan.	"	76	11	-	Ditto
Saadat Ally Khan, son of Yoo- saf Ally Khan.	"	89	1	-	Ditto
Foor Jehan Begum, daughter of Hatim Dowra Khan.	"	103	4	-	Ditto
Jaffer Hoosein Khan, son, and Burree Begum, and Chotee Begum, daughters of Kara- mut Dowra Khan.	"	31	1	-	Ditto
Izzat Jehan Begum, daughter of Khan Dowra Khan.	"	159	8	-	Ditto
Waris Ally Khan, son of Hatim Dowra Khan.	"	25	14	-	Ditto
Uzeez-oon-nissa Begum, daugh- ter of Hatim Dowra Khan.	"	12	15	-	Ditto
Moharrick Jehan Begum, daugh- ter of Hatim Dowra Khan.	"	12	15	-	Ditto
Hidayet Jehan Begum, daugh- ter of Hatim Dowra Khan.	"	12	15	-	Ditto
Sahib Jehan Begum, daughter of Mahomed Zuma Khan.	"	92	10	-	Ditto

None.

-- Of the 1,08,000 rupees origi-
nally allowed as personal allow-
ance to the Nawab, Rs. 5,117. 4.
is only now allowed to and during
the lifetime of the mother and
wife of the Ex-Nawab, and to the
son and wife of Sirbooland Khan,
a relation of the Ex-Nawab ; and
of Rs. 33,904. 14. of the collate-
ral branch, only Rs. 25,944. 3. is
now mixed up in the mutinies.
These have been sanctioned under
the orders of Government of In-
dia, dated the 19th November
1860.

-- The original pension was granted
in consideration of Nawab Nasir
Jung having made over his country
to the British Government.

-- The Jacheer originally
allowed by Nawab Moosuffu
Jung was continued to Nasir
Jung and to members of the
collateral branch, as detailed
in the Treaty, and also has
been continued to those of
the collateral branch after
the mutinies who were not
mixed up in the rebellion.

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having made over his
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Government, 1,08,000
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lowed him for his per-
sonal allowance, and
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ally to the collateral
branch of his family.
This was continued up
to the mutinies, when
the Ex-Nawab rebelled,
and only those amounts
now entered here in
italics have been con-
tinued.

1. NAME and DESIGNATION.	2. Date of Treaty.	3. Yearly Amount.	4. Whether Pension is Hereditary, for Life, or for any other Period.	5. Whether Grant was originally made with or without Forfeiture of Personal Property.	6. Whether any Jagheer, Rent-free Tenure, or other Landed Property, or Income derivable from Land, has been reserved.	7. Circumstances of Original Grant.	8. Whether Pension has been Increased, Altered, or Ceased to be Paid, since January 1850; if so, the Reason.	9. Whether Permanent Settlement has been made; if so, on what Terms.
FURUCKABAD—continued.								
Kaim Jehan Begum, wife of Mahomed Dowra Khan.	2 June 1802	Rs. a. p. 89 4 -	Hereditary					
Kaim Hossein Khan, son of Valid Hossein Khan.	"	37 3 -	Ditto					
Shazadee Begum, wife, and Awruz Jehan Begum, daughter of Ally Hossein Khan.	"	37 3 -	Ditto					
Mahomed Hossein Khan, son of Valid Ally Khan.	"	37 3 -	Ditto					
Nisara Begum, daughter of Julial Khan.	"	95 8 -	Ditto					
Nasrut Hossein Khan, Oolhut Hossein Khan, son, and Sur- fraz Jehan Begum, daughter of Hussun Ally Khan.	"	63 12 -	Ditto					
Jheera Begum, wife of Mozuffer Hossein Khan.	"	82 12 -	Ditto					
Bucktawur Jehan Begum, Mujhi- lee Begum, Shanut Ally, and Nyzabat Ally Khan, heirs of Boo Ally Khan.	"	597 6 -	Ditto					
Jehangeer Jehan Begum, daugh- ter of Fuzul Ally Khan.	"	20 7 -	Ditto					
Burree Begum, daughter of In- tizam Ally Khan.	"	13 10 -	Ditto					
Mujhibee Begum, daughter of In- tizam Ally Khan.	"	13 10 -	Ditto					
Hazaber Hossein Khan, son of Intizam Ally Khan.	"	27 4 -	Ditto					
Sufaraz Hossein Khan, son of Intizam Ally Khan.	"	44 15 -	Ditto					
Shahmut Ally Khan, son of In- tizam Ally Khan.	"	44 15 -	Ditto					
Surwur Ally Khan, son of Us- gurbh Ally Khan.	"	33 7 -	Ditto					
Mihr Jehan Begum, daughter of Usurbh Ally Khan.	"	54 12 -	Ditto					
Budr Jehan Begum, daughter of Usurbh Ally Khan.	"	16 11 -	Ditto					
Serbar Ally Khan, son, Mehr Jehan Begum and Budr Jehan Begum, daughters of Sekun- dur Jehan Begum.	"	9 9 -	Ditto					
Siara Begum, daughter of Nia- mut Khan.	"	6 6 -	Ditto					
Mubooch Jehan Begum, daugh- ter of Niamut Khan.	"	94 11 -	Ditto					

None.

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nally allowed as personal allow-
ance to the Nawab, Rs. 5,117. 4.
is only now allowed to and during
the lifetime of the mother and
wife of the Ex-Nawab, and to the
son and wife of Sirboolund Khan,
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of Rs. 33,904. 14. of the collate-
ral branch, only Rs. 25,944. 3. is
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lowed him for his per-
sonal allowance, and
Rs. 33,904. 14. annu-
ally to the collateral
branch of his family.
This was continued up
to the mutinies, when
the Ex-Nawab rebelled,
and only those amounts
now entered here in
italics have been con-
tinued.

No.	Name	Rank	Age	Remarks
1	Moshib Begum (dead), her heirs Nurut Hossein Khan and Ishrak Jehan Begum.		49 2	Ditto
2	Ushfak Hossein Khan, and Ubbas Hossein Khan, son of Ameer Ally Khan.		94 13	Ditto
3	Sahib Begum, daughter of Wahid Ally Khan.		42 2	Ditto
4	Futuh Mehal, wife of Ghuzaffer Ally Khan.		41 1	For life
5	Khadim Hossein Khan, son of Muksood Ally Khan.		44 8	Hereditary
6	Sadik Ally Khan, Waris Ally Khan, Afzul Begum, and Ja-free Begum, heirs of Saadut Begum.		37 5	Ditto
7	Sadik Ally Khan, son of Sudlur Ally Khan.		76 7	Ditto
8	Waris Ally Khan, son of Sudlur Ally Khan.		437 6	Ditto
9	Mahomed Baz Khan, son of Tuorma Baz Khan.		81 5	Ditto
10	Sahib Begum, wife of Muzher Ally Khan.		20 5	Ditto
11	Ghannee Shere Khan, Alum Shere Khan, heirs of Bustee Begum.		28 7	Ditto
12	Jahangser Begum, daughter of Muzher Ally Khan.		28 7	Ditto
13	Ashoree Begum, daughter of Muzher Ally Khan.		28 7	Ditto
14	Tuffuzool Hossein Khan, Zurn-rood Hossein Khan, sons of Mooreed Begum.		31 1	Ditto
15	Tuffuzool Hossein Khan, son of Inaet Hossein Khan.		71 1	Ditto
16	Zurnrood Hossein Khan, son of Inaet Hossein Khan.		71 1	Ditto
17	Kullunder Ally Khan, Furkhunda Begum, Ally Zuma Khan, heirs of Ajaz Begum.		73 6	Ditto
18	Ikhtyar Muhal, daughter of Khoorshaid Ally Khan.		72	Ditto
19	Oonda Begum, Nawab Jehan Begum, Ghalib Jehan Begum, Moontaz Jehan Begum, Surfuraz Jehan Begum, daughters of Ameer Jehan Begum.		476 6	Ditto
20	Ameer Begum, wife of Hasil Zuma Khan.		9 44	Ditto
21	Sekunder Zuman Khan, son of Hasil Zuma Khan.		53 13	Ditto
22	Kullandar Zuman Khan, son of Hasil Zuman Khan.		34 13	Ditto
23	Khair Zuma Khan, son of Wasil Zuma Khan.		79 8	Ditto
24	Oomrao Zuma Khan, son of Ahmad Zuma Khan.		459	Ditto
25	Saadut Begum, wife of Dillawar Zuma Khan.		459	Ditto
26	Pooree Begum, wife of Mahomed Ghouse Khan.		48 7	Ditto

1. NAME and DESIGNATION.	2. Date of Treaty.	3. Yearly Amount.	4. Whether Pension is Hereditary, for Life, or for any other Period.	5. Whether Grant was originally made with or without Forfeiture of Personal Property.	6. Whether any Jagheer, Rent-free Tenure, or other Landed Property, or Income derivable from Land, has been reserved.	7. Circumstances of Original Grant.	8. Whether Pension has been Increased, Altered, or Ceased to be Paid, since January 1850; if so, the Reason.	9. Whether Permanent Settlement has been made; if so, on what Terms.
FURRUCKABAD—continued.								
Bustee Begum, daughter of Sahib Begum.	2 June 1802	Rs. 8 -	Hereditary					
Eladee Begum, daughter of Ka- sim Ally Khan.	"	8 13 -	Ditto					
Neaz Begum, daughter of Alea Begum.	"	6 8 -	Ditto					
Nutjeb Ally Khan, Sakhabut Hoosin Nijeeb-oon-nissa Be- gum, Bahadur Hoosin Khan, Ushruf Jelan Begum, Ushrut Jelan Begum, Ukbur Jehan Begum, heirs of Nutj Ally Khan.	"	76 8 -	Ditto					
Sahib Begum, Ashore Begum, Jelangeer Begum, Tuftuzool Hoosin Khan, Zummurood Hoosin Khan, heirs of Zahoer Ally Khan.	"	56 14 -	Ditto					
Imdad Begum, Anukral Jehan Begum, heirs of Hoosin Ally Khan.	"	73 3 -	Ditto					
Tusaidook Ally Khan, son of Fazl Ally Khan.	"	73 3 -	Ditto					
Ko-hra Begum, wife, Ushgheree Khan, son of Surfaraz Ally Khan.	"	73 2 -	Ditto					
Almad Ally Khan, son of Ma- hommed Ally Khan.	"	206 6 -	Ditto					
Hashiba Begum, wife of Sekun- der Shah.	"	116 4 -	Ditto					
Husan Ally Khan, son of Soob- han Ally Khan.	"	67 3 -	Ditto					
Bumasee Begum, daughter of Husson Ally Khan.	"	110 1 -	Ditto					
Boolakee Begum, wife of Iyder Ally Khan.	"	76 5 -	Ditto					
Nowbut Ally Khan, son of Kadir Ally Khan.	"	67 8 -	Ditto					
Wuzeer Mahomed Khan, son of Villayet Ally Khan.	"	28 11 -	Ditto					
Nuzeer Mahomed Khan, son of Villayet Ally Khan.	"	28 11 -	Ditto					
Imdad Ally, son of Buksh Ally Khan.	"	139 3 -	Ditto					
Abadee Begum Imdad Begum, daughter of Ameer Ally Khan.	"	61 14 -	Ditto					

No.	Name	Rank	Age	Remarks
1	Mado Begum, Mujibee Begum, Choteo Begum, and Bahadur Husein Khan, heirs of Pea-ree Begum.		41	Ditto
2	Showkat Ally Khan, son of Hushmut Ally Khan.		38 10	Ditto
3	Ryat Ally Khan, son of Asuf Ally Khan.		38 10	Ditto
4	Amcer Ally Khan, son, and Vi-laytee Begum, Mootee Begum, daughters of Vuzeer Ally Khan.		147 3	Ditto
5	Hosseineo Ally Khan, son of Ally Mirdan Khan.		103	Ditto
6	Hosseinee Begum, daughter of Ally Mirdan Khan.		51 8	Ditto
7	Inaet Meer Khan, son of Waz Meer Khan.		25 12	Ditto
8	Husein Meer Khan, son of Waz Meer Khan.		25 12	Ditto
9	Ramzan Ally Khan, alias Kalay Khan, son of Mahondeo Khan.		88 5	Ditto
10	Munoo Khan, son of Mindoo Khan.		88 5	Ditto
11	Omrao Ally Khan, son, and Elahce Begum, widow of Yar Ally Khan.		29 1	Ditto
12	Mudaree Khan, son of Ahmud Ally Khan.		29 1	Ditto
13	Bunoo Begum, daughter of Ah-mud Ally Khan.		14 8	Ditto
14	Nizamee Begum, daughter of Ahmud Ally Khan.		14 8	Ditto
15	Saadut Begum, daughter of Ah-mud Ally Khan.		14 8	Ditto
16	Waris Ally Khan, Sadik Ally Khan, Madaree Khan, Om-rao Ally Khan, Bunoo Begum, Nizamee Begum, Saadut Be-gum, heirs of Inance Begum.		43 2	Ditto
17	Lado Begum, daughter of Bes-bee Faizo.		65 7	Ditto
18	Khairtee Khan, son of Futeh Ally Khan.		14 7	Ditto
19	Asahit Khan, son of Futeh Ally Khan.		130 5	Ditto
20	Wajid Ally Khan, son of Ama-nut Ally Khan.		57 10	Ditto
21	Ikhtyar Muhel, 2d wife of Isa-kamut Ally Khan.		69 7	For life
22	Hushmut Ally Khan, son of Uzmut Ally Khan.		108 12	Hereditary
23	Shahamat Ally Khan, son of Uzmut Ally Khan.		108 12	Ditto
24	Ruhmut Ally Khan, son of Kura-mat Ally Khan.		112 2	Ditto
25	Uzeau-on-nissa Begum, daughter of Kuramut Khan.		57 5	Ditto
26	Mohubbut Ally Khan, son, and Ahmud-on-nissa Begum, heirs of Galib Jehan Begum.		63 8	Ditto

ACRA DIVISION.—AMALGAMATED LIST of Native Princes of India and others in receipt of Pensions or Allowances from the British Government, from January 1850, &c.—*continued*.

1. NAME and DESIGNATION.	2. Date of Treaty.	3. Yearly Amount.	4. Whether Pension is Hereditary, for Life, or for any other Period.	5. Whether Grant was originally made with or without Forfeiture of Personal Property.	6. Whether any Jagheer, Rent-free Tenure, or other Landed Property, or Income derivable from Land, has been reserved.	7. Circumstances of Original Grant.	8. Whether Pension has been Increased, Altered, or Ceased to be Paid, since January 1850; if so, the Reason.	9. Whether Permanent Settlement has been made; if so, on what terms.
FURUCKABAD.—<i>continued</i>.								
Gluzzafer Ally Khan, son of Moonover Ally Khan.	2 June 1802	<i>Rs. a. p.</i> 38 5 -	Hereditary					
Ally Hoosein Khan, son of Ameer Ally Khan.	"	78 5 -	Ditto					
Nowraz Ally Khan, son of Lado Begum.	"	19 2 -	Ditto					
Zunrood Begum, Naughtier of Manover Ally Khan.	"	19 2 -	Ditto					
Moomtaz Begum, daughter of Manover Ally Khan.	"	19 2 -	Ditto					
Furkhoonda Begum, daughter of Khoorshaid Ally Khan.	"	19 14 -	Ditto					
Kullinder Ally Khan, son of Kloorshaid Ally Khan.	"	69 2 -	Ditto					
Mosahib Ally Khan, son of Ahmad Ally Khan.	"	34 5 -	Ditto					
Kudrut Ally Khan, and Bodakee Begum, heirs of Indad Ally Khan.	"	30 7 -	Ditto					
Ahmad Bex Khan, cousin to ditto	"	51 - -	Ditto					
Kudrut Ally Khan, son of Buksh Ally Khan.	"	30 7 -	Ditto					
Baka-ool-lah Khan, son of Valse-ool-lah Khan.	"	36 1 -	Ditto					
Villayet-ool-lah Khan, son, Abadee Begum, and Bustee Begum, daughters of Uzeez-ool-lah Khan.	"	253 - -	Ditto					
Khyratee Begum, daughter of Bigga Begum.	"	127 6 -	Ditto					
Hamidzuman Khan, Ruhmutzuma Khan, Mithooobzuma Khan, Khadimzuma Khan, son of Ahmudzuma Khan.	"	388 14 -	Ditto					
Hyatzuma Khan, son of Himmut Zuma Khan.	"	53 - -	Ditto					
Iradutzuma Khan, son of Himmutzuma Khan.	"	53 - -	Ditto					
Sadut-on-nissa Begum, daughter of Hummutzuma Khan.	"	26 9 -	Ditto					
Bannee Begum, wife of Hyder Zuma Khan.	"	40 5 -	Ditto					
Fida Ally Khan, son of Nowroze Ally Khan.	"	24 - -	Ditto					
Jance Begum, Jehangier Begum, Buchia Begum.	"	24 - -	Ditto					
Sadut-on-nissa Begum, wife of Akizuma Khan.	"	66 4 -	Ditto					

None.

-- Of the 1,08,000 rupees originally allowed as personal allowance to the Nawab, *Rs.* 3,117. 4. is only now allowed to and during the lifetime of the mother and wife of the Ex-Nawab, and to the son and wife of Sirbood Khan, a relation of the Ex-Nawab; and of *Rs.* 33,904. 14. of the collateral branch, only *Rs.* 25,944. 3. is now allowed to those who were not mixed up in the mutinies. These have been sanctioned under the orders of Government of India, dated the 19th November 1860.

-- The original pension was granted in consideration of Nawab Nasir Jung having made over his country to the British Government.

-- The Jagheer originally allowed by Nawab Moazzuff Jung was continued to Nasir Jung and to members of the collateral branch, as detailed in the Treaty, and also has been continued to those of the collateral branch after the mutinies who were not mixed up in the rebellion.

-- The original grant was made to Nawab Nasir Jung in 1802. In consideration of his having made over his country to the British Government, 1,08,000 rupees was annually allowed him for his personal allowance, and *Rs.* 33,904. 14. annually to the collateral branch of his family. This was continued up to the mutinies, when the Ex-Nawab rebelled, and only those amounts now entered here in *italics* have been continued.

[illegible]

AGRA DIVISION.—AMALGAMATED LIST of Native Princes of India and others in receipt of Pensions or Allowances from the British Government, from January 1850, &c.—continued.

1. NAME and DESIGNATION.	2. Date of Treaty.	3. Yearly Amount.	4. Whether Pension is Hereditary, for Life, or for any other Period.	5. Whether Grant was originally made with or without Forfeiture of Personal Property.	6. Whether any Jagheer, Rent-free Tenure, or other Landed Property, or Income derivable from Land, has been reserved.	7. Circumstances of Original Grant.	8. Whether Pension has been Increased, Altered, or Ceased to be Paid, since January 1850; if so, the Reason.	9. Whether Permanent Settlement has been made; if so, on what Terms.
FURUCKABAD—continued.								
Ghuzaffer Zuma Khan, son of Mahomed Zuman Khan.	2 June 1802	Rs. 162 9 -	Hereditary					
Nijabut Ally Khan, son of Boo Ally Khan.	"	324 - -	Ditto					
Enayet Ally Khan, son, and Nuj-on-nissa Begum, daugh- ter of Mujlee Begum.	"	162 - -	Ditto					
Shahamut Ally Khan, Bukhta- wur Jehan Begum, Mujhlee Begum, Nijabut Ally Khan, heirs of Nuj-on-nissa Begum.	"	162 - -	Ditto					
Ally Zuma Khan, son of Soo- jayat Zuma Khan.	"	45 - -	Ditto					
Moomtaz Zuma Khan, son of Sojayat Zuma Khan.	"	45 - -	Ditto					
Alum Zuma Khan, son of Soo- jayat Zuma Khan.	"	45 - -	Ditto					
Oomroo Zuma Khan, son of Sojayat Zuma Khan.	"	45 - -	Ditto					
Ghuzaffer Ally Khan, son of Kurm Ally Khan.	"	27 8 -	Ditto					
Boo Ally Khan, son of Kurm Ally Khan.	"	27 7 -	Ditto					
Moozaffer Ally Khan, son of Kurm Ally Khan.	"	27 7 -	Ditto					
Rahmut Ally Khan, son of Kurm Ally Khan.	"	27 7 -	Ditto					
Nowbat Ally Khan, son of Kurm Ally Khan.	"	27 7 -	Ditto					
Shadut Begum, daughter of Kurm Ally Khan.	"	13 12 -	Ditto					
Bustee Begum, daughter of Kurm Ally Khan.	"	13 12 -	Ditto					
Moomtaz Begum, daughter of Kurm Ally Khan.	"	23 5 -	Ditto					
Pearsee Begum, daughter of Kurm Ally Khan.	"	13 12 -	Ditto					
Wuzer Begum, wife of Kurm Ally Khan.	"	13 12 -	Ditto					
Moozaffer Ally Khan, Rahmut Ally Khan, Nowbat Ally Khan, heirs of Atmad Begum.	"	13 12 -	Ditto					
Ufzul Begum, grand-daughter of Moharrik Begum.	"	33 7 -	Ditto					
Joaifee Begum, daughter of Hoormut Khan.	"	33 7 -	Ditto					

None.

-- The original pension was granted in consideration of Nawab Nasir Jung having made over his country to the British Government.

-- Of the 1,08,000 rupees originally allowed as personal allowance to the Nawab, Rs. 5,117. 4. is only now allowed to and during the lifetime of the mother and wife of the Ex-Nawab, and to the son and wife of Sirboolund Khan, a relation of the Ex-Nawab; and of Rs. 33,904. 14. of the collateral branch, only Rs. 25,944. 3. is now allowed to those who were not mixed up in the mutinies. These have been sanctioned under the orders of Government of India, dated the 19th November 1860.

-- The Jagheers originally allowed by Nawab Moozaffer Jung were continued to Nasir Jung, and to members of the collateral branch, as detailed in the Treaty, and also have been continued to those of the collateral branch after the mutinies who were not mixed up in the rebellion.

-- The original grant was made to Nawab Nasir Jung in 1802. In consideration of his having made over his country to the British Government, 1,08,000 rupees was annually allowed him for his personal allowance, and Rs. 33,904. 14. annually to the collateral branch of his family. This was continued up to the mutinies, when the Ex-Nawab rebelled, and only those amounts now entered here in *italics* have been continued.

No.	Name	Rank or Position	Age	Date of Birth	Died	Cause of Death
"	Nawab Feroze Jung, son of Nawab Mahomed Ally Khan.	Khan.	3,476	-	-	-
"	Ahmud Hoosain Khan, brother of Feroze Jung.	-	2,895	15	-	-
"	Zuhoor Ally Khan -	-	3,011	13	-	-
"	Old domestics, male and female	-	592	15	-	-
"	Hafiz-ool-lah -	-	32	9	-	-
"	Walud Khan -	-	24	2	-	-
"	Khayr-ool-lah -	-	24	6	-	-
"	Kurm-ool-lah (Cazee) -	-	14	4	-	-
"	Kureem-ool-lah -	-	14	4	-	-
"	Bauber Ally -	-	96	8	6	-
"	Mirza Futteh Ally -	-	211	2	-	-
"	Bachay Lall -	-	173	13	-	-
"	Ahmud Ally (Cazee) -	-	182	5	6	-
"	Kaley Khan -	-	46	5	2	-
"	Mussamat Dowlat -	-	11	9	2	-
"	Emam Khan -	-	23	2	6	-
"	Ameer-on-nissa, family of Ab-doola Boolbool Baz.	-	3	2	6	-
"	Neejanund -	-	15	-	-	-
"	Gholiam Suranee -	-	41	4	-	-
"	Hafiz-ool-lah -	-	11	4	-	-
"	Ran Pershad -	-	23	4	6	-
"	Moonna Lall -	-	63	10	-	-
"	Blowancee Pershad -	-	72	6	-	-
"	Mohun Lall -	-	72	6	6	-
"	Bundali Ally -	-	241	5	-	-
"	Khoshal Doss -	-	137	5	-	-
"	Khayr-ood-deen -	-	45	-	-	-
"	Nawab Dillawur Jung, son of Nawab Hoosain Ally Khan.	-	4,209	8	7	-
"	Akber Hoosain Khan, son of Nawab Ahmed Hoosain Khan.	-	95	3	2	-
"	Fzool - oon - nissa Begum, daughter of Nawab Ameenut Dowla.	-	80	3	-	-
"	Zumaneea Begum, daughter of Nawab Mustafad Khan.	-	47	9	3	-
"	Nawab Tufuzzool Hoosain Khan, son of Nawab Hoosain Ally Khan.	-	95	2	10	-
"	Hoosnara Begum, daughter of Nawab Ahmed Hoosain Khan.	-	47	9	3	-
"	Allena Begum, wife of Nawab Daniaband Khan.	-	22	5	-	-
"	Fzool Allena Begum, wife, and Hushmut-oon-nissu, Nijee-con-nisa Begum, Asurf-oon-nisa Begum, Shaik-oon-nisa Begum, daughters of Shaha-datmud Khan.	-	178	7	11	-
"	Noor Jehan Begum, wife of Sirboolund Khan, Nawab Soltan Jumaneea Begum, daughter of Nawab Danish-mund Khan.	-	178	7	11	-
"	Aleeo Hoosain Khan, son of Nawab Sirboolund Khan.	-	52	-	10	-
"	-	-	52	1	-	-

AGRA DIVISION.—AMALGAMATED LIST of Native Princes of India and others in receipt of Pensions or Allowances from the British Government, from January 1850, &c.—*continued*.

1. NAME and DESIGNATION.	2. Date of Treaty.	3. Yearly Amount.	4. Whether Pension is Hereditary, for Life, or for any other Period.	5. Whether Grant was originally made with or without Forfeiture of Personal Property.	6. Whether any Jagheer, Rent-free Tenure, or other Landed Property, or Income derivable from Land, has been reserved.	7. Circumstances of Original Grant.	8. Whether Pension has been Increased, Altered, or Ceased to be Paid, since January 1850 ; if so, the Reason.	9. Whether Permanent Settlement has been made ; if so, on what Terms.
FURRUCKABAD.— <i>continued</i> . Mirza Jehangeer Bukht, and Secunder Bukht, son of Mirza Wadee-ood-deen Bukht.	2 June 1802	Rs. a. p. 120 - - 120 - -	Hereditary	Not known	- - - - -	- - For the origin of the pension, I append copy of paragraph 2 of Mr. Ross's, Judge of Furruckabad, letter to Governor General's Agent, Benares :—"2. It would not be easy in the absence of all records to trace with accuracy the origin of this pension back to the ancestors of the last holder, who himself drew, up to the outbreak, but a fragmentary portion of the original pension ; nor probably is such detailed information, going back to an early period, required by you. It will, I imagine, answer your purpose sufficiently to state that Mirza Bud-dee-ood-deen Bukht was descendant of a branch of the royal family of Delhi, that his family long resided at Futehgurh, and that the pension allotted to his family, originally amounting to 1,200 rupees per mensem, was gradually diminished by lapses, and re-grants to 200 rupees, drawn in moieties of 100 rupees by Buddee-ood-deen Bukht, and his brother Zeaa-ood-deen Bukht."	- None - - - - -	- None.
Ushroof-oon-nissa, widow of Prince Mukdoom Bukht.	"	300 - -	For life	- ditto - - - - -	Not known	Jehangeer Bukht and Sekunder Bukht are sons of Buddee-ood-deen Bukht, now dead ; 10 rupees a month to each of the sons have been granted under the orders of the Government of India, dated the 16th January 1862, No. 46. Jehangeer Bukht draws his pension from this Treasury, and Sekunder Bukht from Benares.	- None - - - - -	- None.
						- - The records of this office only show that a life pension of 25 rupees per mensem was granted to this lady by the Lientenant Governor, under orders dated 28th May 1858.		

ROHILKUND DIVISION.—AMALGAMATED LIST of Native Princes of India and others in receipt of Pensions or Allowances from the British Government, from January 1850, &c.—continued.

1. NAME and DESIGNATION.	2. Date of Treaty.	3. Yearly Amount.	4. Whether Pension is Hereditary, for Life, or for any other Period.	5. Whether Grant was originally made with or without Forfeiture of Personal Property.	6. Whether any Jagheer, Rent-free Tenure, or other Landed Property, or Income derivable from Land, has been reserved.	7. Circumstances of Original Grant.	8. Whether Pension has been Increased, Altered, or Ceased to be Paid, since January 1850; if so, the Reason.	9. Whether Permanent Settlement has been made; if so, on what Terms.
BAREILLY:		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>						
1. Husein Ally Khan -	Not known	84 - -	For life -					
2. Ally Ruza Khan, Ally Im- ram Khan, Ally Mahomed Khan.	"	120 - -	Ditto -					
3. Golam Russool Khan -	"	60 - -	Ditto -					
4. Ameer Begum, Naznee Be- gum, Ameer Ahmed Khan, and Ameer Hydur Khan.	"	180 - -	Ditto -					
5. Hidayet Husein Khan -	"	72 - -	Ditto -					
6. Gholam Moostufa Khan -	"	72 - -	Ditto -					
7. Jafur Husein Khan -	"	60 - -	Ditto -					
8. Ahmed Ally Khan -	"	192 - -	Ditto -					
9. Azeez Mahomed Khan -	"	192 - -	Ditto -					
10. Mooneer-ood-deen Khan -	"	192 - -	Ditto -					
11. Ally Yar Khan -	"	192 - -	Ditto -					
12. Hydur Husein Khan -	"	192 - -	Ditto -					
13. Mahomed Husein Khan -	"	192 - -	Ditto -					
14. Musumut Inaman, Nuzer- ool-Zuman Khan, and Ku- reem-ool-Zuma Khan.	"	192 - -	Ditto -					
15. Saadut Husein Khan -	"	96 - -	Ditto -					
16. Kuramut Husein Khan -	"	72 - -	Ditto -					
17. Yaqoob Ally Khan, and Yousuf Ally Khan.	"	96 - -	Ditto -					
18. Futteh Ally Khan -	"	180 - -	Ditto -					
19. Nabee Ruza Khan -	"	72 - -	Ditto -					
20. Ahmad Ruza Khan -	"	192 - -	Ditto -					
21. Mahomed Ushan Khan -	"	192 - -	Ditto -					
22. Uman Khan, alias Kalay Khan.	"	192 - -	Ditto -					
23. Mozuffer Ally Khan -	"	120 - -	Ditto -					
24. Mahomed Zuman Khan -	"	192 - -	Ditto -					
25. Neaz Ahmad Khan -	"	108 - -	Ditto -					
26. Ally Husein Khan -	"	96 - -	Ditto -					
27. Mahomed Imdad Ally Khan -	"	60 - -	Ditto -					
28. Mahomed Hussun Ruza Khan.	"	984 8 -	Perpetual					
29. Ullah Hussun Khan -	"	205 8 -	For life -					
30. Ullee Buhadoor Khan -	"	192 - -	Ditto -					
31. Imdad Hussun Khan -	"	240 - -	Ditto -					
32. Mahomed Abdool Ruhman Khan.	"	192 - -	Ditto -					
33. Ally Mahomed Khan -	"	192 - -	Ditto -					
34. Neeamut-ool-lah Khan -	"	888 3 -	Perpetual					

-- Nos. 28, 34,
and 51 have been
granted in perpe-
tuity, and the al-
lowances are pay-
able monthly from
the Government
Treasury.

-- Excepting Nos. 28, 29, 34, and
51, all the allowances, owing to the
recipients having countenanced
the rebel cause, have been cur-
tailed.

-- The stipends were originally
granted in shape of compensation
for loss of territorial property.

Not known
-- Not known exactly,
but it is understood the
grant was made without
confiscation of personal
property.

No.	Name	Rank	Age	Service	Remarks	Pay	Gratuity	Retirement	Notes
35.	Hamid Ullee Khan	-	-	-	-	120	-	-	-
36.	Mahomed Ahmed Khan	-	-	-	-	192	-	-	-
37.	Oomda Begum -	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-
38.	Ummum Begum	-	-	-	-	48	-	-	-
39.	Hoseince Begum	-	-	-	-	48	-	-	-
40.	Villaytee Begum	-	-	-	-	48	-	-	-
41.	Ellabee Begum	-	-	-	-	48	-	-	-
42.	Shamshee Begum	-	-	-	-	36	-	-	-
43.	Qumer-oon-nissa	-	-	-	-	36	-	-	-
44.	Mabrookh Begum	-	-	-	-	36	-	-	-
45.	Dowlut-oon-nissa	-	-	-	-	48	-	-	-
46.	Tara Bobee	-	-	-	-	36	-	-	-
47.	Goomanee Begum	-	-	-	-	72	-	-	-
48.	Masoom Begum	-	-	-	-	48	-	-	-
49.	Ukturree Begum	-	-	-	-	48	-	-	-
50.	Doolhun Begum	-	-	-	-	72	-	-	-
51.	Inteeuz Begum	-	-	-	-	524	7	-	-
52.	Hajee Begum -	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-
53.	Mureeum Begum	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-
54.	Sakeena Begum	-	-	-	-	120	-	-	-
55.	Dowlut Begum and Azum Begum.	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-
56.	Moomitaz Begum	-	-	-	-	120	-	-	-
57.	Saleem-oon-Nissa	-	-	-	-	72	-	-	-
58.	Ujooba Begum -	-	-	-	-	72	-	-	-
59.	Moobaruk Begum	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-
60.	Koolsoom Begum, Boodhoo Khan, Musour Sha Khan, and Hiddoo Khan.	-	-	-	-	96	-	-	-
61.	Hajee Begum, Jhummee Begum, and Naiknahee Begum.	-	-	-	-	84	-	-	-
62.	Umcer Begum -	-	-	-	-	96	-	-	-
63.	Rabee Begum -	-	-	-	-	72	-	-	-
64.	Villaytee Begum	-	-	-	-	84	-	-	-
65.	Ananee Begum	-	-	-	-	84	-	-	-
66.	Boonyad Begum	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-
67.	Furkoonda Begum	-	-	-	-	120	-	-	-
68.	Noor Bux Begum	-	-	-	-	72	-	-	-
69.	Inayet Begum -	-	-	-	-	96	-	-	-
70.	Bustee Begum -	-	-	-	-	72	-	-	-
71.	Mockhtar Begum	-	-	-	-	72	-	-	-
72.	Intizam Begum	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-
73.	Moobaruk Begum	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-
74.	Uzal-oon-nissa Begum	-	-	-	-	192	-	-	-
75.	Oomda Begum -	-	-	-	-	84	-	-	-
76.	Shubum Begum	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-
77.	Motee Begum -	-	-	-	-	72	-	-	-
78.	Moomitaz Begum	-	-	-	-	120	-	-	-
79.	Meena Begum, Wuzer-oon-nissa, Abdool Kadir Khan, Goolam Soobhanee Khan, and Gouse Ally Khan.	-	-	-	-	600	-	-	-

22-1-1.

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SHAHJEHANPORE Nil.

AMALGAMATED List of Native Princes of India and others in receipt of Pensions or Allowances from the British Government, from January 1850, &c.—continued.

ALLAHABAD DIVISION.

1. NAME and DESIGNATION.	2. Date of Treaty.	3. Yearly Amount.	4. Whether Pension is Hereditary, for Life, or for any other Period.	5. Whether Grant was originally made with or without Forfeiture of Personal Property.	6. Whether any Jagheer, Rent-free Tenure, or other Landed Property, or Income derivable from Land, has been reserved.	7. Circumstances of Original Grant.	8. Whether Pension has been Increased, Altered, or Ceased to be Paid, since January 1850; if so, the Reason.	9. Whether Permanent has been made; if so, on what Terms.
BANDA: Maharajah Benaik Rao, Peishwa of Kirwee.	-- Government Order, dated 20 Aug. 1827.	<i>Rs. a. p.</i> 7,00,000 -- --	For life	- - - - -	- - - - -	-- Originally granted to Maharajah Umrit Rao by a treaty. After his death it was continued to his son, Rajah Benaik Rao, who died on the 6th July 1853, and the pension accordingly lapsed to Government. The correspondence connected with this case having been destroyed during the rebellion, no further information can be furnished.	-- Ceased from the 6th of July 1863, in consequence of the death of the Maharajah.	- None.
Nawab Ali Buhadoor of Banda	-- Government Order, dated 31 Oct. 1823.	4,00,000 -- --	Ditto	- - - - -	- - - - -	-- Originally granted by a treaty to Nawab Shumshere Buhadoor; after his death, to his brother, Zool-ficar Ali Buhadoor, on whose demise it was continued to his son, Ali Buhadoor; subsequent to 1858, at the motion of the Agent Governor General for Central India, Ali Buhadoor has been allowed a pension of 40,000 rupees per annum, which he draws at Indore. No further particulars can be adduced than the above from this office.	-- Forfeited to Government for rebellion in 1857-58.	- None.
Hoosinee Begum, Mehul Kulan of Nawab Shumshere Buhadoor.	"	5,600 -- --	Ditto	- - - - -	- - - - -	-- The Begum used to receive an allowance of 5,600 rupees per annum from Nawab's personal allowance of four lacs, but in consequence of the Nawab's pension having been forfeited to Government for rebellion, she has been allowed her pension separately since 1st May 1858. <i>Vide</i> Commissioner's Docket, No. 430, dated 12th October 1859, and correspondence connected with it.	-- Separate pension since 1st May 1858.	- None.
<i>Pensions connected with the Family of Himmat, Bahadoor, Descendants of Omrao Gir:</i> Koowur Dabee Dyal Gir, Goshain	-- 29 May 1806.	7,074 -- --	Hereditary	- - - - -	- - - - -	-- Originally granted in 1809 to Rajah Dilawur Jung, on account of good conduct when British Forces came to Bundelkund in 1802. On his demise in 1820 it was continued to his son, Kishore Gir, and lastly to Dabee Dyal Gir, whose death, to his son, Kishore Gir, who was executed for rebellion in 1858, when the pension lapsed to Government. No further information can be furnished for want of records.	-- Lapsed to Government in 1858 for rebellion.	- None.

Name	Date	Amount	Hereditary	With forfeiture of jagheer	Remarks
Kooner Iskand Gir	1 June 1816	3,900	-	-	.. Originally granted to Koonur Kamta Gir, disciple of Koonur Kunchun Gir, in lieu of jagheer; on his death in 1827, to his son Dabee Gir, and, lastly, to the present incumbent. Further particulars can be had from the Political Assistant's Office, Nowgong, if requisite.
Musumat Blugwant Koonur, Nein Koonur, and Dhurn Koonur.	6 May 1809	2,400	-	-	.. Originally granted to Rajah Jugut Bahadur (son of Oomrao Gir); on his demise it was continued to his widow, the present incumbent. Further particulars can be had from the Political Assistant's Office, Nowgong, if requisite.
Musumat Gyan Koonur	20 May 1806	618 10	-	-	.. Originally granted to Rajah Jugut Bahadur (son of Oomrao Gir); on his demise it was continued to his widow, the present incumbent. Further particulars can be had from the Political Assistant's Office, Nowgong, if requisite.
Musumat Oodout Koonur	15 Aug. 1850	480	-	-	.. Originally granted to Rajah Jugut Bahadur (son of Oomrao Gir); on his demise it was continued to his widow, the present incumbent. Further particulars can be had from the Political Assistant's Office, Nowgong, if requisite.
Musumat Tej Koonur, and Paker Gir.	1 June 1816	900	-	-	.. This allowance was given to Koonur Kunchun Gir, on whose demise it was given to his disciple, Koonur Madho Gir, and lastly to the present incumbents. Further particulars can be had from the Political Assistant's Office, Nowgong, if requisite.
Koonur Jugut Gir, Koonur Mohinder Gir, and Maun Koonur.	1 June 1816	14,100	-	-	.. Originally granted to Koonur Kunchun Gir in lieu of jagheer. On his demise to his disciples, Mulendur Gir and Maun Koonur; having deceased, the pension was reduced to 10,500 rupees. Further particulars can be had from the Political Assistant's Office, Nowgong, if requisite.
Koonur Kalkapershad Gir, Goolab Gir, Doonyapat Gir, and Shewrutun Gir.	29 May 1806	4,669 2	-	-	.. Originally granted to Koonur Raj Gir, son of Oomrao Gir, for good conduct when the British Forces came into Bundelkhand in 1802; on his demise, in 1836, to his sons, the present incumbents. Further particulars can be had from the Political Assistant's Office, Nowgong, if requisite.
Koonur Kalee Kirpa Gir, and Koonur Mohinder Gir.	"	2,912 2	-	-	.. Originally granted to Koonur Raj Gir, son of Oomrao Gir, for good conduct when the British Forces came into Bundelkhand in 1802; on his demise, in 1836, to his sons, the present incumbents. Further particulars can be had from the Political Assistant's Office, Nowgong, if requisite.

ALLAHABAD DIVISION.—AMALGAMATED LIST of Native Princes of India and others in receipt of Pensions or Allowances from the British Government, from January 1850, &c.—*continued.*

1. NAME and DESIGNATION.	2. Date of Treaty.	3. Yearly Amount.	4. Whether Pension is Hereditary, for Life, or for any other Period.	5. Whether Grant was Originally made with or without Forfeiture of Personal Property.	6. Whether any Jagheer, Rent-free Tenure, or other Landed Property, or Income derivable from Land, has been Reserved.	7. Circumstances of Original Grant.	8. Whether Pension has been Increased, Altered, or Ceased to be Paid, since January 1850; if so, the Reason.	9. Whether Permanent Settlement has been made; if so, on what Terms.
<i>BANDA—continued.</i> Koonur Khooran Pooree, Gu- neish Pooree, and Poorun Pooree.	29 May 1806	<i>Rs. a: p.</i> 238 13 -	Hereditary	With forfeiture of jagheer	-	-	-	-
Koonur Paree Chhut Pooree	"	238 12 -	Ditto	- ditto	-	-	-	-
Koonur Makraad Gir, <i>alias</i> Mookoond Gir.	1 June 1816	2,400 -	Ditto	- With forfeiture of property.	-	-	-	-
Koonur Khooshal Gir	6 May 1809	4,800 -	Ditto	-	-	-	-	-
Koonur Jayram Gir, Soonder Gir, and Kalka Pershad Gir.	29 May 1806	1,556 6 -	For life	-	-	-	-	-

None.

- - Ceased to be paid from this Treasury since October 1860, the pension having been transferred to the Political Assistant's Office, Nowgong.

- - Originally granted to Noorey Pooree, brother of the wife of Raj Gir, on account of good conduct when the British forces came to Bundelkhund in 1802. On his death, in 1845, continued to his sons, the present incumbents. Further particulars can be had from the Political Assistant's Office, Nowgong, if requisite.

- - This incumbent is a brother of Koonur Raj Gir's wife, and the allowance is granted under Government Order C., dated 29th May 1806, which is not forthcoming in this Office.

- - Originally granted to Koonur Kundhni Gir in lieu of jagheer; on his demise it was continued to his disciple, Koonur Raj Gir, on whose death it was restored to his widow, Some Koonur, and lastly to the present incumbent, her son. Further particulars can be had from the Political Assistant's Office, Nowgong, if requisite.

- - Originally granted to Rajah Oomrao Gir, brother of Rajah Himmut Gir, on account of his good conduct when the British forces came into Bundelkhund in 1802. After his death it was continued to Koonur Jeewun Gir; on his demise to Koonur Doorga Gir, and lastly to the present incumbent. Further particulars can be had from the Political Assistant's Office, Nowgong, if requisite.

- - Granted to the ancestors of the parties noted in Column 1, on account of good conduct when the British forces came into Bundelkhund in 1802. Soondur Gir died on 28th February 1855, and Jayram Gir's pension was reduced. On the death of Jayram Gir, on 22d June 1859, his pension reverted to Kalkapershad Gir from 3d idem. Further particulars can be had from the Political Assistant's Office, Nowgong, if requisite.

BENARES DIVISION.—AMALGAMATED LIST of Native Princes of India and others in receipt of Pensions or Allowances from the British Government, from January 1850, &c.—*continued.*

1. NAME and DESIGNATION.	2. Date of Treaty.	3. Yearly Amount.	4. Whether Pension is Hereditary, for Life, or for any other Period.	5. Whether Grant was Originally made with or without Forfeiture of Personal Property.	6. Whether any Jagheer, Rent-free Tenure, or other Landed Property, or Income derivable from Land, has been Reserved.	7. Circumstances of Original Grant.	8. Whether Pension has been Increased, Altered, or ceased to be Paid, since January 1850; if so, the Reason.	9. Whether Permanent Settlement has been made; if so, on what Terms.
GHAAZEPOOR:		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>						
Rajah Deonarain Singh Bahadur, of Pergunnah Syedpoor Bhitree.	11 Apr. 1827	— One-fourth out of the collections of Syedpoor Bhitree, amounting to Rs. 36,322. 8.	Hereditary	— By resumption of the jagheer, consisting of Pergunnah Syedpoor Bhitree, held by his ancestors rent-free.	—	— This grant was made in consideration of the lapsed jagheer alluded to in Column 5.	— An additional perpetual rent-charge on the revenues of Pergunnah Syedpoor Bhitree, amounting to 25,000 rupees per annum, was granted to him under Government Order, dated 24th October 1859, for loyal services rendered by him during the mutinies.	— This grant has been made subject to the condition of good behaviour and active assistance to the British Government.
Ranee of Butek	11 Feb. 1859	600	For life	— By confiscation of her husband's estates, who had rebelled against Government.	—	— A subsistence allowance of 50 rupees per mensem was granted to her for life.		
BENARES.								
Maharajah Ishree Pershad	27 Oct. 1794	1,00,000	— In perpetuity, out of the surplus revenue, according to Article of the Agreement, dated 27th October 1797.	No records.				
Narain Sing of Benares	22 Aug. 1854	—		Not traceable.				
<i>Descendants of Jehunder Sah of Delhi:</i>								
Aboozufur Bukht, alias Abdool Lateef Mirza.	14 July 1843	5,479 5	—	No records.				
Alia Sooltan Begum	6 Nov. 1858	4,000 2	—	Not traceable.				
2d ditto	30 Sept 1860	844 12 6	—	ditto.				
Ameer-oon-nissa Begum	14 July 1843	1,926 7	—	No records.				
Aysa Sultan Begum	"	2,139 9	—	ditto.				
Ditto	16 June 1854	4,200	—	— Without forfeiture of personal property.	None	— For want of papers, no further information can be obtained.		
2d ditto	24 Nov. 1859	600	—	Not traceable.				
Azeem-ood deen Ally, alias Mirza Lal.	14 July 1843	5,779 5	—	No records.				
Azeem-ood-deen Rukht Mirza	29 Apr. 1854	2,808	—	— Without forfeiture of property	None		— Pensions increased from 180 rupees each to 234 rupees monthly on the death of Bunnoo Begum.	As in Column 4.
Azam Bukht	"	2,508	—					

1. NAME and DESIGNATION.	2. Date of Treaty.	3. Yearly Amount.	4. Whether Pension is Hereditary, for Life, or for any other Period.	5. Whether Grant was originally made with or without Forfeiture of Personal Property.	6. Whether any Jagheer, Rent-free Tenure, or other Landed Property, or Income derivable from Land, has been Reserved.	7. Circumstances of Original Grant.	8. Whether Pension has been Increased, Altered, or Ceased to be Paid, since January 1850; if so, the Reason.	9. Whether Permanent Settlement has been made; if so, on what Terms.
BENARES—continued.								
Juzar allowance for the maintenance of the family tombs, payable to Kureem-on-nissa.	30 Sept. 1850	Rs. a. p. 4,800 - -	-	No records.	-	-	-	As in Column 4.
Ditto - - ditto - -	16 Feb. 1852	60 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mazar allowance for the maintenance of the family tombs of Mirza Ferozkseers, payable to Jehan Bance Begum.	11 Sept. 1850	187 5 -	-	No records.	-	-	-	-
Mahomed Jaffer Bukht -	24 Feb. 1860	432 - -	-	Not traceable.	-	-	-	-
Mahomed Kooroo -	6 Feb. 1862	120 - -	-	Ditto.	-	-	-	-
Nuser-ood-deen Bukht -	6 Nov. 1858	7,999 14 -	-	Ditto.	-	-	-	-
Nowsaha Begum -	16 June 1854	2,913 3 -	-	Ditto.	-	-	-	-
Nubeera Sultan Begum -	20 Dec. 1843	1,800 - -	-	No records.	-	-	-	-
Nujeem-on-nissa Begum, mother of Nubeera Sultan Begum.	"	120 - -	-	Ditto.	-	-	-	-
Nadir Bukht -	27 Jan. 1855	2,304 - -	-	Without forfeiture	-	-	-	-
Raheem-ood-deen Bukht -	16 June 1854	513 3 -	-	Not traceable.	-	-	-	-
Rubeem-ood-deen Bukht -	20 Dec. 1843	2,844 - -	-	No records.	-	-	-	-
Ruzsees Sultan Begum -	24 Nov. 1859	1,800 - -	-	Not traceable.	-	-	-	-
Suleem-ood-deen, Mirza's concubine.	20 Dec. 1843	120 - -	-	No records.	-	-	-	-
Syed-on-nissa -	27 Jan. 1855	1,032 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solama Bukht -	24 Nov. 1859	1,200 - -	-	Without forfeiture of property.	-	-	-	-
Sahab-ood-deen -	20 Mar. 1860	456 - -	-	Not traceable.	-	-	-	-
Seetara Sultan -	15 July 1850	180 - -	-	Ditto.	-	-	-	-
Sahag-on-nissa -	24 Nov. 1859	240 - -	-	No records.	-	-	-	-
Tohmasp Shah -	14 July 1843	5,479 5 -	-	Not traceable.	-	-	-	-
Unjoon Bukht -	24 Feb. 1860	432 - -	-	No records.	-	-	-	-
Waheda Sultan -	15 July 1850	180 - -	-	Not traceable.	-	-	-	-
Zyn-ool Abdeen -	13 Nov. 1860	456 - -	-	No records.	-	-	-	-
DEPENDENTS:								
Amcer-on-nissa -	6 Jan. 1838	96 - -	For life	No records.	-	-	-	-
Bhugceah -	30 June 1849	24 - -	Ditto.	Ditto.	-	-	-	-
Begum Jan -	6 Jan. 1838	60 - -	Ditto.	Ditto.	-	-	-	-
Ellahee Bax -	30 June 1849	36 - -	Ditto.	Ditto.	-	-	-	-
Fida Ally -	20 July 1839	45 - -	Ditto.	Ditto.	-	-	-	-
Goordyal -	30 June 1836	36 - -	Ditto.	Ditto.	-	-	-	-

	Date	Amount	Remarks	Paid by	As in Column 4.
Hidayet-ool-lah	20 July 1839	84	-	Ditto	-
Hossein Khanum	30 June 1849	108	-	Ditto	-
Hubeel Bacc	6 Jan. 1838	132	-	Ditto	-
Izzat Beebee	"	84	-	Ditto	-
Jewun Khan	30 June 1849	126	-	Ditto	-
Kurreen Bux	"	120	-	Ditto	-
Kan Kulla	21 Feb. 1845	36	-	Ditto	-
Khaje Lall	6 Jan. 1838	48	-	Ditto	-
Meer Nawab	14 July 1843	600	-	Ditto	-
Mohdee Hoosin	20 July 1839	45	-	Ditto	-
Mehun -	30 June 1849	72	-	Ditto	-
Mahomed Hoosein	"	72	-	Ditto	-
Munnee -	6 Jan. 1838	36	-	Ditto	-
Muckhun -	"	72	-	Ditto	-
Mahomed Ally	22 Aug. 1862	90	-	Ditto	-
Sewratun Singh	30 June 1849	36	-	Ditto	-
Wajid Ally Hakem	21 Feb. 1845	600	-	Ditto	-
Willayet Begum	20 July 1839	45	-	Ditto	-
Woolee-ool-lah Khan	24 Nov. 1859	120	-	Ditto	-
Zobrah Sutteee	6 Jan. 1838	96	-	Ditto	-
Zeenat -	30 June 1849	72	-	Ditto	-
Zobonur -	"	36	-	Ditto	-
Zakir Ally	"	264	-	Ditto	-
SUEIK SIRDARS:					
Hissoun Davee	18 Jan. 1851	250	-	Dead	-
Lall Sing	20 Jan. 1854	840	-	-	-
Meltab Singh	"	840	-	-	-
Sirdar Soorat Singh	3 Aug. 1857	4,800	-	-	-
MISCELLANEOUS PENSIONS:					
Fattah Narain Sing	8 Feb. 1827	1,200	-	For life	-
Hur Narain Sing	"	1,200	-	Ditto	-
Iteeb Khareool Zumanee for Se-wallah ground rent.	30 Sept. 1850	420	-	-- Resumable on demise of incumbents, and continuance dependent on pleasure of Government.	-
Sooruj Koonur	5 June 1848	1,200	-	For life.	-
Sujan Koonur	8 Feb. 1827	360	-	Ditto	-
HEIRS OF NAWAB QUASIM ALLY KHAN:					
Auchee Sahebali	12 June 1834	240	-	-	-
Burshee Begum	9 Dec. 1850	120	-	-	-
Baker Ally Khan	30 Apr. 1830	648	-	-- Resumable on demise of incumbents, and continuance dependent on the pleasure of Government	-
Eussaf Ally Khan	1 July 1836	480	-	-	-
Fatma Begum	9 Dec. 1850	120	-	-	-
Second ditto	6 Oct. 1852	108	-	-	-
Furshoonda Begum	9 Dec. 1850	120	-	-	-

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BENARES DIVISION.—AMALGAMATED List of Native Princes of *Indra* and others in receipt of Pensions or Allowances from the British Government, from January 1850, &c.—*continued*.

1. NAME and DESIGNATION.	2. Date of Treaty.	3. Yearly Amount.	4. Whether Pension is Hereditary, for Life, or for any other Period.	5. Whether Grant was originally made with or without Forfeiture of Personal Property.	6. Whether any Jagheer, Rent-free Tenure, or other Landed Property, or Income derivable from Land, has been Reserved.	7. Circumstances of Original Grant.	8. Whether Pension has been Increased, Altered, or Ceased to be Paid, since January 1850; if so, the Reason.	9. Whether Permanent Settlement has been made; if so, on what terms.
<i>BENARES—continued.</i>								
Fukhur-oon-nissa -	2 June 1862	Rs. a. p. 72 - -	-	Without forfeiture	None	-- This pension was granted to Mussumut Fukhur-oon-nissa on the death of her father, Eusuf Ally Khan, great grandson of Nawab Kasim Ally Khan.	-	-- To cease on marriage.
Hatim Ally Khan -	9 Dec. 1850	204 -	-	No records.	-	-- This pension was granted to Hooroozee Begum on the death of her father, Nawab Mehdee Ally Khan. <i>Vide</i> Government Order, No. 254, dated 6th October 1852.	-	As in Column 4.
Hossein Ally Khan -	1 July 1836	480 -	-	Ditto.	-		-	-
Hajee Begum -	29 Apr. 1835	180 -	-	Ditto.	-		-	-
Hooroozee Begum -	6 Oct. 1852	108 -	-	-- Without forfeiture of property.	None		-	-
Hyderce Begum -	22 Mar. 1843	228 -	-	No records.	None	-- This pension was granted to Ithaz-oon-nissa Begum on the death of her mother, Wuznissa Begum. <i>Vide</i> Government Order, No. 39, dated 13th June 1851.	-	As in Column 4.
Ithaz-oon-nissa -	13 June 1851	144 -	-	Without forfeiture	-		-	-
Jaffir Ally Khan -	12 June 1834	720 -	-	No records.	None	-- This grant was made to Jaffir Ally Khan on the death of Eusuff Ally Khan, his father. <i>Vide</i> Government Order, No. 259 A., dated 2d June 1862.	-	-- To continue until the recipient attains the age of 22 years.
Ditto -	2 June 1862	144 -	-- Resumable on demise of incumbents, and contingent on the pleasure of Government.	Without forfeiture	-		-	-
Joogna Begum -	1 July 1836	240 -	-	No records.	None	-- This grant was made to Murreegun Begum on the death of her mother, Wuzl-nissa Begum. <i>Vide</i> Government Order, No. 39, dated 13th June 1851.	-	As in Column 4.
Junyet-oon-nissa -	13 Sept. 1834	300 -	-	Ditto.	-		-	-
Murreegun Begum -	13 June 1851	144 -	-	Without forfeiture	-	-- This grant was made to Mahomed Hossein (son of the deceased Begum Furkunda) for the support of himself and his children. <i>Vide</i> Government Order, No. 123, dated 30th March 1852.	-	As in Column 4.
Mahomed Hossein Khan -	30 Mar. 1852	276 -	-	Ditto	None	-- A political pensioner, who established his claim after the mutiny, in consequence of his absence from Benares. <i>Vide</i> Government Order, No. 8 A., dated 5th January 1860.	-	As in Column 4.
Mahomed Mehdee Khan -	5 Jan. 1860	450 -	-	Ditto	None	-- <i>Vide</i> Case of Hoor-oom-zee Begum, above.	-	-- To cease in the event of marriage. As in Column 4.
Mogul Sahebah -	2 June 1862	72 -	-	<i>Vide</i> Case of Jaffir	None	-	-	-
Nawab Begum -	6 Oct. 1852	108 -	-	Without forfeiture	None	-	-	-

[illegible]

THAN SIE DIVISION.

JHANSIE: Lachmee Baee, widow of Rajah Gungadthur Rao, late Rajah of Jhansie.	27 Dec. 1842	- - 60,000	- - -	- - Without forfeiture of personal property of the late Rajah Gungadthur Rao.	- - -	-- On the death of Rajah Gungadthur Rao the State of Jhansie was annexed to the British Government, and a pen- sion of 60,000 rupees was allowed to his wife, by Government, for her life. -- This pensioner was in receipt of an allowance during the Rajah's time, and on annexation of the Jhansie State, a pension of 1,570 rupees was sanctioned by Government to him, he being an illegitimate son of Rajah Kughonath Rao, former Rajah of Jhansie.	-- Lapsed on account of rebellion against the British Government in 1857.
Nawab Nusrut Jung	"	- - 1,570	Ditto	- - -	- - -	-- Pensioner is the illegitimate son of Rajah Kughonath Rao, and on annexation of Jhansie to the British Government a pension of 5,235 ru- pees was sanctioned to him, he being elder brother of Nawab Nusrut Jung. -- This was an assignment from the revenue of Burwa Saugor in Zillah Jhansie; and by Orders of Government of India, No. 2517, dated 29th July 1859, the continuance of the annual payment was sanctioned. The payment was declared here- ditary, in consideration of the Maharaja's services in letter, dated 15th February 1860, from Secretary to Government of India to Agent, Grennor General, Central India.	-- Lapsed to Government on ac- count of his serving the rebel Ranee of Jhansie during the late rebellion.
Nawab Ally Buhadoor	"	- - 5,235	Ditto	- - -	- - -	-- Continued for life, after inquiry in 1858.	- - -
Jeejee Rao Scindiah, Maharajah of Gwalior.	"	- - 8,725 the equivalent of 10,000 Nana Shyee rupees.	Hereditary	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -

JHANSIE DIVISION.—AMALGAMATED LIST of Native Princes of India and others in receipt of Pensions or Allowances from the British Government, from January 1850, &c.—*continued.*

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
N A M E and D E S I G N A T I O N.	Date of Treaty.	Yearly Amount.	Whether Pension is Hereditary, for Life, or for any other Period.	Whether Grant was originally made with or without Forfeiture of Personal Property.	Whether any Jagheer, Rent-free Tenure, or other Landed Property, or Income derivable from Land, has been Reserved.	Circumstances of Original Grant.	Whether Pension has been Increased, Altered, or Ceased to be Paid, since January 1850; if so, the Reason.	Whether Permanent Settlement has been made; if so, on what Terms.
JALOUN:		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>						
Tae Bae - - - - -	1 Nov. 1817	12,000 - -	For life	- - - - -	- - - - -	-- On annexation of the district of Jaloun, a pension of 1,000 rupees per mensem was granted her, as a relative of the Chief of that State.	-- By Order of Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 26th May 1858, the pension of Tae Bae was confiscated, and a subsistence allowance of 600 rupees per mensem was granted for her maintenance. She was (for implication in rebellion) at the same time removed with her husband and son to Moonghyr, from the Treasury at which place her stipend is drawn.	
LULLUTPOOR:								
Musumat Manickjoo Sunjee Sircar. - - - - -	-	420 - -	-	-	-	-- On the Rajah of Banpoor having given himself up as a prisoner, and his estates having been confiscated, the five widows of Rajah Moorpellad (the father of Rajah of Banpoor) were granted a monied pension, the same as they received from the late Rajah. The same remark has reference to Koer Runjeet Sing, a brother of the late Rajah, and his brother's widow, Musamat Sheojoo Koer.	-- * This pensioner died on the 12th May last, leaving two orphans destitute. A proposition has been forwarded regarding their provision.	
Musumat Numbey Sircar, <i>alias</i> Kamal Koer. - - - - -	-	300 - -	-	-	-			
Musumat Noe Sircar, <i>alias</i> Lar Koer. - - - - -	-	360 - -	-- For life of the incumbents.	-- Without forfeiture of personal property.	-			
Musumat Chotse Sircar - - - - -	-	240 - -	-	-	-			
Musumat Nugrawalee Sircar - - - - -	-	300 - -	-	-	-			
Koer Runjeet Singh * - - - - -	-	1,740 - -	-	-	-			
Musumat Sheojoo Koer - - - - -	-	360 - -	-	-	-			
Rao Humeer Singh - - - - -	-	360 - -	-	-	-	-- This pension was granted under Government of India's letter, No. 1302, dated 21st March 1861, and ordered that the same should be paid from the Moradabad Treasury, where Rao Humeer Sing is now residing. The pensioner is a State prisoner of the Chundee district, banished to Moradabad.		
AJMERE:								
Nawab Wuzeer - ood - dowlah, Mahomed Wuzeer Khan, Nawab of Tonk. - - - - -	-- Treaty with Ameer Khan, 1817.	1,50,000 - -	-- Pension granted for life.	-- Without forfeiture of personal property.	-	-- This pension was originally granted to the present Nawab Wuzeer-ood-dowlah, son of Ameer Khan, in his father's lifetime, at whose request it was recommended that he should receive, as a jagheer from the British Government, the district of Pulwul, between Delhi and Muttra; but it was finally decided, as more expedient, to give him a grant of money instead of lands. The pension was sanctioned by Government, in Political Department letter, dated the 6th February 1819, and commenced from 1st January of that year.	-- Not increased, or altered, nor ceased. Originally paid from Delhi Treasury, but since June 1860 paid from Ajmere Treasury, under Government of India Orders, Foreign Department, dated the 7th June 1860.	

EAST INDIA (NATIVE PRINCES).

FURTHER RETURN.

RETURNS of the Names and Designations of
all NATIVE PRINCES of *India*, or their Families
in receipt of PENSIONS or ALLOWANCES from
the BRITISH GOVERNMENT, from January 1850
up to the latest Date on which Returns have
been received at the India Office; &c.

(*Mr. Adam.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
15 July 1864.

[*Price 8d.*]

82—1

Under 8 oz.

EAST INDIA (NAVY).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 7 July 1863;—for,

A “RETURN, in the following Form, of the PENSIONED and DISCHARGED
INDIAN NAVAL OFFICERS :

RANK.	NAMES.	Length of Service.	Amount of Pay and Allowances at the Time of Dismissal.	Amount of Pension.	Amount of Gratuity or Compensation in lieu of Pension.	Amount of Pension had Full Service been completed.
A. B. C. &c.						”

India Office, }
24 June 1864. }

J. C. MASON,
Secretary, Marine and Transport Department

(Colonel Sykes.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
28 June 1864.

RETURN of the PENSIONED and DISCHARGED INDIAN NAVAL OFFICERS.

NOTE.—The figures in *italic* in the column for “length of service” indicate the Officers’ absences on leave in Europe and in India; and such absences were (by the rules of the Service) deducted from the “length of service,” to ascertain ACTUAL SERVICE IN INDIA, by which their claims to pension were regulated.

RANK.	NAMES.	Length of Service.	Amount of Pay and Allowances at the Time of Dismissal.	Amount of Pension.	Amount of Gratuity or Compensation in lieu of Pension.	Amount of Pension had Full Service been completed.
		<i>Y. m. d.</i>		£.	£.	£. (a)
Captain - -	J. J. Frushard - - *E. †I.	36 10 27 <i>1 5 19</i> <i>2 1 29</i>	Rs. 2,700 per mensem -	450 per ann., with right of succession to 800 <i>l.</i> per ann. in his turn.	- -	360 per annum.
Ditto - -	Griffith Jenkins, C.B. - E. I.	35 11 22 <i>7 9 26</i> <i>0 4 19</i>	1 <i>l.</i> per diem - -	550 per ann.	- -	360 ”
Ditto - -	J. W. Young, C.B. - E. I.	34 11 7 <i>2 0 6</i> <i>0 11 22</i>	Rs. 1,380 per mensem -	550 ”	- -	360 ”
Ditto - -	C. D. Campbell - - E. I.	34 11 0 <i>7 9 7</i> <i>1 0 5</i>	360 <i>l.</i> per annum - -	550 ”	- -	360 ”
Ditto - -	E. W. S. Daniell - E. I.	34 11 0 <i>7 0 27</i> <i>0 9 12</i>	1 <i>l.</i> per diem - -	550 ”	- -	360 ”
Ditto - -	J. F. Jones - - E. I.	34 9 18 <i>1 5 6</i> <i>0 2 22</i>	1 <i>l.</i> ” - -	550 ”	- -	360 ”
Ditto - -	John Stephens - - E. I.	34 6 11 <i>10 1 28</i> <i>1 1 3</i>	1 <i>l.</i> ” - -	450 ”	- -	360 ”
Ditto - -	B. Hamilton - - E.	33 8 6 <i>11 3 28</i>	1 <i>l.</i> ” - -	450 ”	- -	360 ”
Commander -	C. J. Cruttenden - E. I.	33 0 9 <i>7 1 22</i> <i>0 8 24</i>	16 <i>s.</i> ” - -	450 ”	- -	360 ” (b)
Ditto - -	W. B. Selby - - E. I.	33 0 14 <i>3 6 4</i> <i>1 1 8</i>	Rs. 850 per mensem -	550 ”	- -	360 ”
Ditto - -	W. Balfour - - E. I.	33 0 8 <i>6 4 8</i> <i>0 5 0</i>	Rs. 1,550 ” - -	550 ”	- -	360 ”
Ditto - -	H. W. Grounds - - E.	32 10 25 <i>6 9 20</i>	16 <i>s.</i> per diem - -	550 ”	- -	360 ”
Ditto - -	A. Foulerton - - E. I.	24 2 6 <i>5 11 2</i> <i>0 8 0</i>	16 <i>s.</i> ” - -	400 ”	- -	360 ”

* Absent on leave in Europe.

† Absent on leave in India.

(a) The Pension for Captains, after 22 years’ actual service in India, was 360 *l.* per annum. There were, however, four Senior List Pensioners of 800 *l.* a year each; and, upon the death of one of the Senior List pensioners, the first or senior Captain on the Active List of the Indian Navy was to be retired on the vacated 800 *l.* a-year pension, instead of 360 *l.* per annum; or a Captain, of seven years’ standing in that rank, might retire at once on 360 *l.* per annum, with the right of succeeding, in his turn, to one of the four 800 *l.* per annum pensions, on a vacancy; and, when he did so succeed, his pension of 360 *l.* was to merge in the 800 *l.* per annum.

(b) The Pension for Commanders, after 22 years’ actual service in India, was 290 *l.* per annum. All officers of the late Indian Navy, after an actual service of 30 years in India under the old furlough rules, or of 26 years’ actual service under the new furlough rules (which allowed four years’ leave of absence to count as service), without reference to the rank they may have attained, were eligible to retire on 360 *l.* per annum at once, with the privilege of eventually succeeding to one of the Senior List pensions of 800 *l.* per annum, on the occurrence of a vacancy in such list, the former pension merging in the latter.

RANK.	NAMES.	Length of Service.	Amount of Pay and Allowances at the Time of Dismissal.	Amount of Pension.	Amount of Gratuity or Compensation in lieu of Pension.	Amount of Pension had Full Service been completed.
		<i>Y. m. d.</i>		£.	£.	£.
Commander	G. N. Adams - *E. †I.	24 3 23 1 9 17 0 3 28	Rs. 900 per mensem	400 per ann.	-	360 per annum
Ditto	J. Tronson - E. I.	23 10 18 2 11 20 0 7 25	Rs. 700 "	400 "	-	360 "
Ditto	M. B. Worsley - E. I.	23 11 1 4 4 24 4 9 24	Rs. 700 "	400 "	-	360 "
Ditto	H. Batt - E. I.	23 11 1 4 11 13 0 5 16	Rs. 300 "	400 "	-	360 "
Ditto	F. W. Hopkins - E. I.	23 9 18 5 1 20 0 8 7	16 s. per diem	400 "	-	360 "
Ditto	R. A. Stradling - E. I.	23 8 30 5 11 13 1 1 28	270 l. per annum	400 "	-	360 "
Ditto	C. G. Constable - E. I.	23 8 30 5 0 13 0 5 7	270 l. "	400 "	-	360 "
Ditto	T. S. H. Twynam - E. I.	23 8 30 5 2 24 0 7 3	16 s. per diem	400 "	-	360 "
Ditto	H. A. Fraser - E. I.	23 7 4 3 10 1 2 1 26	270 l. per annum	400 "	-	360 "
Ditto	E. Peevor - E. I.	23 7 12 8 0 28 0 7 4	16 s. per diem	400 "	-	360 "
Ditto	H. W. Etheridge - E. I.	23 5 23 6 3 29 2 11 16	Rs. 600 per mensem	400 "	-	360 "
(c)						
Lieutenant	A. W. Chitty - E. I.	23 0 3 2 11 28 0 5 17	Rs. 500 "	300 "	-	360 "
Ditto	E. Giles - E. I.	23 0 2 6 2 11 0 4 22	Rs. 595 "	300 "	-	360 "
Ditto	E. F. T. Fergusson - E. I.	23 0 2 4 2 7 0 2 6	Rs. 600 "	300 "	-	360 "
Ditto	W. M. Pengelley - E. I.	22 10 15 5 7 18 2 7 9	Rs. 500 "	300 "	-	360 "
Ditto	J. Sedley - E. I.	22 10 17 4 2 6 0 5 20	Rs. 430 "	300 "	-	360 "

* Absent on leave in Europe.

† Absent on leave in India.

(c) NOTE 1.—The pension for Lieutenants after 22 years' actual service in India was 190 l. per annum.

2.—The Indian Navy, however, was a strictly "seniority" service, and promotion went gradually from midshipman up to captain; therefore the midshipmen, mates, lieutenants, and commanders could, if they remained on the Active List long enough, attain the pensions of Captain severally.

RETURN OF THE PENSIONED AND DISCHARGED INDIAN NAVAL OFFICERS.

RANK.	NAMES.	Length of Service.	Amount of Pay and Allowances at the Time of Dismissal.	Amount of Pension.	Amount of Gratuity or Compensation in lieu of Pension.	Amount of Pension had Full Service been completed.
		<i>Y. m. d.</i>		£.	£.	£.
Lieutenant	C. H. Walker - *E.	22 8 22 6 6 23	10 s. 6 d. per diem	300 per ann.	- -	360 per annum.
Ditto	S. B. Hellard - E. †I.	22 5 21 5 6 7 0 11 5	165 l. per annum	300 "	- -	360 "
Ditto	C. Lloyd - E. I.	21 11 11 5 2 16 2 7 10	165 l. " -	300 "	- -	360 "
Ditto	G. T. Robinson - E. I.	21 8 11 3 0 23 0 3 16	Rs. 775 per mensem	300 "	- -	360 "
Ditto	G. T. Holt - E.	21 7 5 5 10 26	Rs. 175 " -	300 "	- -	360 "
Ditto	A. D. Taylor - E. I.	21 5 2 3 3 29 0 6 15	10 s. 6 d. per diem	300 "	- -	360 "
Ditto	C. Y. Ward - E. I.	21 2 27 4 11 2 0 4 5	10 s. 6 d. " -	300 "	- -	360 "
Ditto	P. W. Mitcheson - E. I.	20 10 9 2 11 24 4 1 11	Rs. 416. 10. 2. p'mensem	300 "	- -	360 "
Ditto	S. Child - E. I.	20 10 9 7 9 13 1 8 13	Rs. 587. 2. 8. "	300 "	- -	360 "
Ditto	J. G. Nixon - E. I.	20 10 9 6 0 27 0 6 20	Rs. 600. "	300 "	- -	360 "
Ditto	C. E. Brooman - E. I.	20 10 9 3 4 7 0 9 1	Rs. 809. 9. 3. "	300 "	- -	360 "
Ditto	H. H. James - E. I.	21 0 7 4 10 17 1 1 18	Rs. 265. "	300 "	- -	360 "
Ditto	T. E. Lewis - E. I.	20 8 2 4 7 6 0 1 22	10 s. 6 d. per diem	300 "	- -	360 "
Ditto	T. W. Aylesbury - E. I.	20 8 7 2 1 6 0 3 5	Rs. 310 per mensem	300 "	- -	360 "
Ditto	W. H. W. Davies - E. I.	20 8 7 6 0 12 0 4 9	10 s. 6 d. per diem	300 "	- -	360 "
Ditto	F. Gardiner - E. I.	20 5 16 6 5 7 1 5 20	Rs. 500 per mensem	300 "	- -	360 "
Ditto	G. N. P. Mason - E. I.	20 5 16 4 10 9 2 6 7	165 l. per annum	300 "	- -	360 "

* Absent on leave in Europe.

† Absent on leave in India.

RANK.	NAMES.	Length of Service.	Amount of Pay and Allowances at the Time of Dismissal.	Amount of Pension.	Amount of Gratuity or Compensation in lieu of Pensions.	Amount of Pension had Full Service been completed.
		<i>Y. m. d.</i>		£.	£.	£.
Lieutenant	R. W. Whish - *E. †I.	20 7 24 1 4 30 0 4 27	Rs. 585 per mensem	300 per ann.	- -	360 per annum
Ditto	W. B. Dickson - E. I.	20 2 15 2 7 23 0 9 27	165 l. per annum	300 "	- -	360 "
Ditto	A. A. Cookson - E. I.	19 5 2 2 10 29 1 1 18	165 l. " -	250 "	- -	360 "
Ditto	A. T. Windus - E. I.	18 8 26 8 8 27 1 3 29	165 l. " -	250 "	- -	360 "
Ditto	J. A. H. Heathcote - E. I.	18 5 6 4 1 15 0 9 8	10 s. 6 d. per diem	250 "	- -	360 "
Ditto	M. A. Sweny - E.	17 11 20 2 0 20	10 s. 6 d. " -	250 "	- -	360 "
Ditto	W. H. Barker - E. I.	18 6 3 4 5 22 0 6 1	10 s. 6 d. " -	250 "	- -	360 "
Ditto	D. L. Duval - E. I.	17 10 4 4 6 27 0 3 8	10 s. 6 d. " -	250 "	- -	360 "
Ditto	J. W. Clarkson - E.	17 10 4 4 3 27	Rs. 400 per mensem	250 "	- -	360 "
Ditto	T. R. Hunter - E. I.	17 11 22 7 5 6 0 7 8	165 l. per annum	250 "	- -	360 "
Ditto	W. L. Searle - E. I.	17 8 0 4 18 9 0 2 5	Rs. 600 per mensem	250 "	- -	360 "
Ditto	J. W. C. Wood - I.	17 2 1 0 3 28	Rs. 400 " -	250 "	- -	360 "
Ditto	G. O'Brien Carew - E. I.	16 2 8 1 9 27 0 2 12	Rs. 400 " -	250 "	- -	360 "
Ditto	E. J. R. B. Brazier - E. I.	16 2 8 3 4 7 0 6 5	Rs. 161 8. 1. " -	250 "	- -	360 "
Ditto	H. Jackson - E. I.	16 1 14 1 4 4 0 9 7	165 l. per annum	250 "	- -	360 "
Ditto	W. A. Dyer - E. I.	15 9 14 3 9 3 0 3 21	165 l. " -	250 "	- -	360 "
Ditto	C. Forster - E. I.	15 9 11 2 1 23 2 1 27	165 l. " -	250 "	- -	360 "

* Absent on leave in Europe.

† Absent on leave in India.

RANK.	NAMES.	Length of Service.	Amount of Pay and Allowances at the Time of Dismissal.	Amount of Pension.	Amount of Gratuity or Compensation in lieu of Pension.	Amount of Pension had Full Service been completed.
		<i>Y. m. d.</i>		<i>£.</i>	<i>£.</i>	<i>£.</i>
Lieutenant -	T. C. R. Carpendale - *E. †I.	15 4 3 4 4 24 0 4 12	Rs. 400 per mensem -	250 per ann. -	- - -	360 per annum.
Ditto -	J. H. Trollope - E. I.	15 4 3 3 1 29 0 2 10	Rs. 300 " -	250 " -	- - -	360 "
Ditto -	P. W. Fendall - E. I.	15 4 3 4 2 23 1 4 16	Rs. 600 " -	250 " -	- - -	360 "
Ditto -	W. Collingwood - E. I.	16 11 2 3 2 24 0 4 2	Rs. 161 8. 1. " -	250 " -	- - -	360 "
Ditto -	C. B. Templer - E. I.	14 2 23 1 2 13 0 4 23	165 l. per annum -	250 " -	- - -	360 "
Ditto -	F. Handley - E. I.	14 0 4 3 7 5 1 5 21	165 l. " -	250 " -	- - -	360 "
Ditto -	A. De Belin - E. I.	14 0 4 3 0 30 0 6 1	Rs. 145 per mensem -	250 " -	- - -	360 "
Ditto -	A. W. Stiffee - E. I.	14 2 5 2 6 6 0 7 12	165 l. per annum -	250 " -	- - -	360 "
Ditto -	M. P. S. Tozer - E. I.	13 10 18 3 9 1 0 11 22	165 l. " -	250 " -	- - -	360 "
Ditto -	H. H. Davis - E. I.	15 11 7 4 4 24 0 8 8	165 l. " -	200 " -	- - -	360 "
Ditto -	A. J. Clarke - E. I.	13 10 25 3 10 3 0 10 22	165 l. " -	200 " -	- - -	360 "
Ditto -	E. R. May - E. I.	13 8 30 4 8 5 0 7 27	165 l. " -	200 " -	- - -	360 "
Ditto -	T. M. Philbrick - E. I.	13 8 28 1 6 6 0 2 27		200 " -	- - -	360 "
Ditto -	R. G. Hurlock - E. I.	13 10 18 1 0 2 7 0 1	10 s. 6 d. per diem -	200 " -	- - -	360 "
Ditto -	H. M. Chester - E. I.	13 6 20 3 0 0 1 1 13	165 l. per annum -	200 " -	- - -	360 "
Ditto -	W. T. Crockett - E.	13 4 21 1 6 1	165 l. " -	200 " -	- - -	360 "
Ditto -	T. H. B. Barron - E. I.	13 4 19 1 8 19 0 1 22	10 s. 6 d. per diem -	200 " -	- - -	360 "

* Absent on leave in Europe.

† Absent on leave in India.

RANK.	NAMES.	Length of Service.	Amount of Pay and Allowances at the Time of Dismissal.	Amount of Pension.	Amount of Gratuity or Compensation in lieu of Pension.	Amount of Pension had Full Service been completed.
		<i>Y. m. d.</i>		£.	£.	£.
Lieutenant	R. B. Leefe	13 4 19 * E. 1 5 23 † I. 0 3 6	Rs. 145 per mensem	200 per ann.	- -	360 per annum.
Ditto	H. J. Edwards	13 6 20 E. 2 9 4 I. 0 9 4	Rs. 145 „	200 „	- -	360 „
Ditto	W. H. J. Harries	14 2 10 E. 5 4 14 I. 0 6 26	165 l. per annum -	200 „	- -	360 „
Ditto	R. Williams	12 10 I. 0 7	Rs. 740 per mensem	200 „	- -	360 „
Ditto	W. W. Dawson	13 11 10 E. 6 4 24 I. 1 0 1	165 l. per annum -	200 „	- -	360 „
Ditto	C. P. Georges	15 1 6 E. 5 11 26 I. 3 1 1	165 l. „	200 „	- -	360 „
Ditto	H. C. Carey	12 0 5 I. 0 2 26	Rs. 450 per mensem	200 „	- -	360 „
Ditto	H. W. H. Burnes	12 4 25 E. 1 6 10 I. 0 5 2	Rs. 450 „	200 „	- -	360 „
Ditto	H. M. Liardet	11 10 25 E. 1 9 5 I. 0 5 1	10 s. 6 d. per diem	200 „	- -	360 „
Ditto	J. Strong	11 10 24 E. 3 9 28 I. 0 1 11	10 s. 6 d. „	200 „	- -	360 „
Ditto	W. F. Yates	15 4 3 E. 1 11 21 I. 2 2 5	Rs. 265 per mensem	200 „	- -	360 „
Ditto	G. B. Hewett	11 10 24 E. 3 3 22 I. 0 3 25	Rs. 430 „	200 „	- -	360 „
Mate	T. R. Rogers	11 10 26 E. 3 2 5 I. 0 4 4	Rs. 145 „	150 „	- -	360 ^(d) „
Ditto	G. C. Sconce	12 1 24 I. 12	Rs. 175 „	150 „	- -	360 „
Ditto	J. G. Lakes	11 9 21 E. 2 7 4 I. 0 6 9	Rs. 145 „	150 „	- -	360 „
Ditto	J. B. Bewsher	11 10 16 I. 2 1 19	265 l. per annum -	150 „	- -	360 „
Ditto	G. L. Lewis	11 10 14 E. 2 0 0 I. 0 11 12	Rs. 145 per mensem	150 „	- -	360 „

* Absent on leave in Europe.

† Absent on leave in India.

(d) NOTE.—The Regulations did not provide any pension for a Mate on retiring from the Indian Navy; but see Note 2, opposite the Lieutenants above.

RANK.	NAMES.	Length of Service.	Amount of Pay and Allowance at the Time of Dismissal.	Amount of Pensions.	Amount of Gratuity or Compensation in lieu of Pensions.	Amount of Pension had Full Service been completed.
		<i>Y. m. d.</i>		£	£.	£.
Mate - -	F. L. Seaton - - * E. † I.	11 3 6 2 0 26 0 5 3	Rs. 145 per mensem -	150 per ann.	- -	360 per annum
Ditto - -	W. H. Ogilvy - - E. I.	11 1 18 1 8 9 0 4 1	6s. 6d. per diem - -	150 "	- -	360 "
Ditto - -	F. Warden - - E. I.	10 10 12 2 3 29 0 1 20	6s. 6d. " - -	150 "	- -	360 "
Ditto - -	H. Ellis - - E. I.	10 11 20 0 11 2 0 3 6	Rs. 145 per mensem -	150 "	- -	360 "
Ditto - -	H. Morlan - - E. I.	10 7 15 1 3 17 0 4 17	Rs. 145 " - -	150 "	- -	360 "
Ditto - -	H. Burn - - E. I.	10 6 15 1 10 4 0 1 18	Rs. 250 " - -	150 "	- -	360 "
Ditto - -	C. P. Wilson - - E. I.	10 5 19 1 0 15 1 5 8	6s. 6d. per diem - -	150 "	- -	360 "
Ditto - -	T. M. Lambarde - - E. I.	10 2 26 4 4 16 0 4 22	75 l. per annum - -	125 "	- -	360 "
Ditto - -	A. H. Hall - - I.	10 2 6 0 1 13	Rs. 145 per mensem -	125 "	- -	360 "
Ditto - -	C. V. D'Arcy - -	9 10 23	Rs. 145 " - -	125 "	- -	360 "
Ditto - -	G. C. Parker - -	9 9 12	Rs. 175 " - -	125 "	- -	360 "
Ditto - -	J. O. Rutherford - - I.	9 11 9 0 0 25	Rs. 175 " - -	125 "	- -	360 "
Ditto - -	A. N. Law - - I.	9 9 12 0 1 18	Rs. 195 " - -	125 "	- -	360 "
Ditto - -	G. L. Bonham - - E. I.	10 0 26 1 6 5 0 2 7	Rs. 145 " - -	125 "	- -	360 "
Ditto - -	F. Dawkins - - I.	11 3 6 0 2 16	Rs. 145 " - -	125 "	- -	360 "
Ditto - -	W. A. Bruce - - E. I.	9 4 29 1 8 6 1 2 5	Rs. 145 " - -	125 "	- -	360 "
Ditto - -	J. Brebner - - E. I.	9 1 2 1 10 20 0 8 16	Rs. 145 " - -	125 "	- -	360 "
Ditto - -	B. C. S. Clarke - - I.	10 6 15 0 3 0	Rs. 100 " - -	125 "	- -	360 "
Ditto - -	C. E. Beddome - -	9 2 7 0 10 14 0 0 13	Rs. 145 " - -	125 "	- -	360 "

*Absent on leave in Europe.

† Absent on leave in India.

RANK.	NAMES.	Length of Service.	Amount of Pay and Allowances at the Time of Dismissal.	Amount of Pension.	Amount of Gratuity or Compensation in lieu of Pension.	Amount of Pension had Full Service been completed.
		<i>Y. m. d.</i>		£	£.	£
Mate - -	J. G. Du Boulay - -	9 1 16	Rs. 145 per mensem -	125 per ann.	- -	360 per annum.
Ditto - -	J. D. Budd - - *E. † I.	8 9 22 2 1 17 0 3 22	Rs. 80 - " -	100 " -	- -	360 "
Ditto - -	W. F. Hewison - - I.	8 5 9 0 1 4	Rs. 175 - " -	100 " -	- -	360 "
Ditto - -	W. C. Booth - - E.	8 2 3 2 9 25	5 s. 3 d. per diem -	100 " -	- -	360 "
Ditto - -	W. P. Arnot - - I.	7 11 10 0 2 15	Rs. 235 per mensem -	100 " -	- -	360 "
Ditto - -	H. J. Arabin - - I.	7 11 10 0 1 19	Rs. 430 - " -	100 " -	- -	360 "
Ditto - -	W. Leishman - -	7 9 26	Rs. 110 - " -	100 " -	- -	360 "
Ditto - -	R. F. Finnis - - I.	8 2 8 0 2 27	Rs. 145 - " -	100 " -	- -	360 "
Ditto - -	J. G. Greig - - I.	7 4 19 0 1 3	Rs. 80 - " -	100 " -	- -	360 "
Ditto - -	H. G. F. Cotgrave - -	7 3 9	Rs. 80 - " -	100 " -	- -	360 "
Ditto - -	R. S. Armstrong - - I.	6 9 19 0 0 26	Rs. 110 - " -	100 " -	- -	360 "
Ditto - -	J. M. Lane - -	6 9 19	Rs. 140 - " -	100 " -	- -	360 "
Ditto - -	T. W. Burt - -	6 9 19	Rs. 175 - " -	100 " -	- -	360 "
Ditto - -	A. L. Brown - -	6 9 16	Rs. 200 - " -	100 " -	- -	360 "
Ditto - -	W. H. Oldham - -	6 9 22	Rs. 110 - " -	100 " -	- -	360 "
Ditto - -	W. C. Loraine - - I.	6 10 26 0 0 24	Rs. 110 - " -	100 " -	- -	360 "
Ditto - -	W. Marshall - - I.	6 3 19 0 0 25	Rs. 400 - " -	100 " -	- -	360 "
Ditto - -	D. B. King - -	6 4 11	Rs. 145 - " -	100 " -	- -	360 "
Ditto - -	W. J. Powell - - I.	6 9 27 0 3 5	Rs. 145 - " -	100 " -	- -	360 "
Ditto - -	A. W. Campbell - -	6 0 12	Rs. 430 - " -	100 " -	- -	360 "
Ditto - -	W. Cuthell - -	6 2 8	Rs. 80 - " -	100 " -	- -	360 "
Ditto - -	W. T. H. Wilson - -	6 0 26	Rs. 80 - " -	100 " -	- -	360 "
Ditto - -	R. C. Nicholetts - - I.	5 9 21 0 6 8	Rs. 80 - " -	100 " -	- -	360 "
Ditto - -	B. H. Clark - -	5 8 2	Rs. 80 - " -	100 " -	- -	360 "
Ditto - -	F. W. Fry - -	5 7 18	Rs. 110 - " -	100 " -	- -	360 "
Ditto - -	G. Leishman - -	5 6 10	Rs. 145 - " -	100 " -	- -	360 "

* Absent on leave in Europe.

† Absent on leave in India.

RANK.	NAMES.	Length of Service.	Amount of Pay and Allowances at the Time of Dismissal.	Amount of Pension.	Amount of Gratuity or Compensation in lieu of Pension.	Amount of Pension had Full Service been completed.
		<i>Y. m. d.</i>		<i>£.</i>	<i>£.</i>	<i>£.</i>
Mate - -	H. Warner - - *I.	5 5 11 0 1 19	Rs. 145 per mensem -	100 per ann.	- -	360 per annum.
Ditto - -	A. P. Young - -	5 3 26	Rs. 235 " -	100 "	- -	360 "
Midshipman -	J. F. McCarty - - †E. I.	8 1 27 1 5 10 0 2 22	Rs. 50 " -	60 "	- -	360 ^(e)
Ditto - -	W. A. Wetherall - - E. I.	7 4 19 3 7 21 0 1 6	75 l. per annum -	80 "	- -	360 "
Ditto - -	C. R. Low - - E. I.	7 7 27 3 3 19 0 1 21	75 l. " -	80 "	- -	360 "
Ditto - -	C. A. Wray - -	7 2 14	Rs. 50 per mensem -	60 "	- -	360 "
Ditto - -	J. B. Morgan - - E. I.	6 5 12 1 11 12 0 5 9	75 l. per annum -	60 "	- -	360 "
Ditto - -	H. A. Foley - - E. I.	6 0 26 1 7 4 0 1 21	75 l. " -	60 "	- -	360 "
Ditto - -	A. Mayo, v.c. - - E. I.	5 11 10 3 1 4 0 1 11	75 l. " -	80 "	- -	360 "
Ditto - -	D. M. Scott - - I.	5 5 11 0 1 28	Rs. 50 per mensem -	80 "	- -	360 "
Ditto - -	A. J. Ketley - - E. I.	5 5 9 3 7 17 0 8 1	75 l. per annum -	60 "	- -	360 "
Ditto - -	S. H. E. Hornby - - E. I.	5 3 3 1 5 3 0 1 1	Rs. 50 per mensem -	60 "	- -	360 "
Ditto - -	R. R. A. Capel - -	5 1 29	Rs. 50 " -	60 "	- -	360 "
Ditto - -	W. H. D. Howe - -	5 0 20	Rs. 50 " -	60 "	- -	360 "
Ditto - -	E. Dawes - -	5 0 7	Rs. 50 " -	60 "	- -	360 "
Ditto - -	W. Grant - -	5 3 8	Rs. 50 " -	100 "	- -	360 "
Ditto - -	F. X. Lloyd - - I.	4 11 27 0 1 12	Rs. 50 " -	60 "	- -	360 "
Ditto - -	C. W. A. Edwards - -	4 9 22	Rs. 50 " -	60 "	- -	360 "
Ditto - -	S. Smith - -	4 11 1	Rs. 50 " -	60 "	- -	360 "
Ditto - -	C. McLeod Paradise - I.	4 10 15 0 2 29	Rs. 50 " -	60 "	- -	360 "
Ditto - -	F. N. Foster - - I.	4 10 26 0 2 24	Rs. 50 " -	60 "	- -	360 "
Ditto - -	G. D. Mercer - -	5 0 5	Rs. 50 " -	60 "	- -	360 "

* Absent on leave in India.

† Absent on leave in Europe.

(e) The Regulations did not provide any pension for a Midshipman on retirement; but see Note 2, opposite the Lieutenants, above.

RANK.	NAMES.	Length of Service.	Amount of Pay and Allowances at the Time of Dismissal.	Amount of Pension.	Amount of Gratuity or Compensation in lieu of Pension.	Amount of Pension had Full Service been completed.
		<i>Y. m. d.</i>		£.	£.	£.
Midshipman -	F. H. Mickleburgh - *E.	5 0 5 0 11 20	‡	60 per ann.	- -	360 per annum.
Ditto -	J. H. Pulman - †I.	4 9 18 0 0 29	Rs. 50 per mensem	60 "	- -	360 "
Ditto -	W. May -	4 9 18	Rs. 50 "	60 "	- -	360 "
Ditto -	J. F. Price - I.	4 8 14 0 2 15	Rs. 50 "	60 "	- -	360 "
Ditto -	R. W. Booker -	4 8 14	Rs. 50 "	60 "	- -	360 "
Ditto -	A. T. Forde -	4 8 14	Rs. 50 "	60 "	- -	360 "
Ditto -	M. Chapman - I.	4 8 27 0 1 18	Rs. 50 "	60 "	- -	360 "
Ditto -	C. S. Mainwaring - E. I.	4 7 23 1 0 13 0 3 12	75 l. per annum	60 "	- -	360 "
Ditto -	G. A. Cheek - E. I.	4 9 23 2 1 11 0 0 8	75 l. "	60 "	- -	360 "
Ditto -	E. Bishop -	4 7 3	Rs. 50 per mensem	60 "	- -	360 "
Ditto -	C. H. E. Morton -	4 8 25	Rs. 50 "	60 "	- -	360 "
Ditto -	G. E. Moultrie -	4 5 13	Rs. 50 "	60 "	- -	360 "
Ditto -	H. L. Gower -	4 5 13	Rs. 50 "	60 "	- -	360 "
Ditto -	F. C. Turner - I.	4 5 13 0 4 12	Rs. 50 "	60 "	- -	360 "
Ditto -	W. Lowder -	4 5 13	Rs. 50 "	60 "	- -	360 "
Ditto -	Henry Boys - E.	4 7 3 2 7 4	75 l. per annum	60 "	- -	360 "
Ditto -	W. J. G. Beaumont -	4 3 12	Rs. 50 per mensem	60 "	- -	360 "
Ditto -	R. T. Fry -	4 3 12	Rs. 50 "	60 "	- -	360 "
Ditto -	F. B. Girdlestone -	4 2 27	Rs. 110 "	60 "	- -	360 "
Ditto -	A. C. Williams -	4 0 17	Rs. 50 "	60 "	- -	360 "
Ditto -	G. M. Richmond -	3 11 12	Rs. 50 "	60 "	- -	360 "
Ditto -	J. L. Leckie -	4 1 20	Rs. 50 "	60 "	- -	360 "
Ditto -	D. Campbell - I.	4 0 3 0 1 11	Rs. 50 "	60 "	- -	360 "
Ditto -	C. King -	3 7 22	Rs. 50 "	60 "	- -	360 "
Ditto -	G. G. Lowder -	3 8 2	Rs. 50 "	60 "	- -	360 "
Ditto -	F. W. Williams -	3 8 2	Rs. 110 "	60 "	- -	360 "

* Absent on leave in Europe.

† Absent on leave in India.

‡ He was absent on leave from the Government of Bombay without pay.

RANK.	NAMES.	Length of Service.	Amount of Pay and Allowances at the Time of Dismissal.	Amount of Pension.	Amount of Gratuity or Compensation in lieu of Pensions.	Amount of Pension, had Full Service been completed.
		<i>Y. m. d.</i>		£.	£.	£.
Midshipman	C. J. Rudd - - *E. † I.	3 8 2 1 5 12 0 0 24	Rs. 50 per mensem -	60 per ann.	- -	360 per annum.
Ditto	J. Roper - -	3 5 0	Rs. 50 " - -	60 "	- -	360 "
Ditto	E. T. Hurd - -	3 5 25	Rs. 50 " - -	60 "	- -	360 "
Ditto	A. B. Daniell - -	3 3 12	Rs. 50 " - -	60 "	- -	360 "
Ditto	H. D. C. Hooper -	3 6 3	Rs. 50 " - -	60 "	- -	360 "
Ditto	E. Nicholson - -	3 1 5	Rs. 50 " - -	60 "	- -	360 "
Ditto	H. J. Chalke - -	3 2 0	Rs. 50 " - -	60 "	- -	360 "
Ditto	W. A. Wheler - -	2 10 28	Rs. 50 " - -	60 "	- -	360 "
Ditto	E. Bradbery - -	2 6 11	Rs. 50 " - -	60 "	- -	360 "
Ditto	J. D. Eades - -	2 5 8	Rs. 50 " - -	60 "	- -	360 "
Ditto	R. C. Needham - -	1 9 21	Rs. 50 " - -	60 "	- -	360 "
Ditto	A. Fuller - -	1 5 4	Rs. 50 " - -	60 "	- -	360 "
Ditto	G. B. Barrett - -	0 10 19	Rs. 50 " - -	60 "	- -	360 "
(f)						
Purser	J. C. Ibbs - - E.	34 3 13 1 8 25	Rs. 600 " - -	300 "	- -	190 "
Ditto	F. G. Bone - - E. I.	31 4 26 3 4 13 0 4 1	Rs. 700 " - -	300 "	- -	190 "
Ditto	J. A. Keys - - E. I.	30 5 19 1 8 22 0 5 3	Rs. 420 " - -	300 "	- -	190 "
Ditto	R. G. Betham - - I.	28 10 15 0 2 19	Rs. 850 " - -	300 "	- -	190 "
Ditto	J. N. C. Beyts - - E. I.	23 5 20 3 1 12 0 3 4	Rs. 619. 5. 7. " - -	300 "	- -	190 "
Ditto	R. Bennett - - E. I.	23 3 18 3 0 0 0 1 14	Rs. 550 " - -	300 "	- -	190 "
Ditto	W. H. D. Williams - I.	22 11 23 1 7 11	Rs. 700 " - -	250 "	- -	190 "
Ditto	S. Barker - - E. I.	17 11 0 2 8 16 1 6 29	165 l. per annum -	250 "	- -	190 "
Ditto	L. J. F. C. Ford - E.	14 0 4 1 11 16	Rs. 491. 15. 4. p' mensem	250 "	- -	190 "
Ditto	W. Johnston - - I.	13 11 7 0 2 13	Rs. 550 " - -	250 "	- -	190 "
Ditto	S. Wilson - - E. I.	14 3 19 3 10 6 0 3 4	165 l. per annum -	250 "	- -	190 "
Ditto	G. Ingle - - I.	20 3 15 0 0 24	Rs. 715 per mensem -	250 "	- -	190 "

* Absent on leave in Europe.

† Absent on leave in India.

(f) The pension for Purser, after 22 years' Actual Service in India, was 190 l. per annum.

RANK.	NAMES.	Length of Service.	Amount of Pay and Allowances at the Time of Dismissal.	Amount of Pension.	Amount of Gratuity or Compensation in lieu of Pension.	Amount of Pension, had Full Service been completed.
		<i>Y. m. d.</i>		£.	£.	£.
Purser -	R. J. Mignon - *E. † I.	19 6 23 4 3 27 0 9 26	165 l. per annum -	250 per ann.	-	190 per annum.
Ditto -	P. Jones - E. I.	19 3 10 2 4 8 0 0 29	Rs. 250 per mensem -	250 "	-	190 "
Ditto -	E. S. Litchfield - E. I.	19 1 7 2 7 17 0 5 1	Rs. 120 " -	250 "	-	190 "
Ditto -	E. A. S. Mignon - E. I.	15 7 22 1 7 25 0 4 25	Rs. 315. 2. 8. " -	200 "	-	190 "
Ditto -	C. C. B. Daniell - E. I.	8 5 28 1 1 0 0 3 22	165 l. per annum -	200 "	-	190 "
Ditto -	James Handley - I.	8 3 15 0 8 2	Rs. 1,106. 6. 2. p' mensem	200 "	-	190 "
Ditto -	T. D. Hewett - I.	17 2 23 0 2 29	Rs. 410. 10. 9. " -	200 "	-	190 "
Ditto -	J. P. Antram - I.	7 5 7 0 3 29	Rs. 514. 0. 11. " -	200 "	-	190 "
Ditto -	M. B. Williams - E. I.	7 11 0 0 8 5 1 5 2	10 s. 6 d. per diem -	200 "	-	190 "
Ditto -	F. W. Daniell - I.	8 3 9 0 8 21	Rs. 607. 11. 7. p' mensem	200 "	-	190 "
Ditto -	H. W. Farley - E.	7 10 3 0 10 8	10 s. 6 d. per diem -	200 "	-	190 "
Captain's Clerk	H. Barrett - I.	7 2 19 0 1 15	Rs. 374. 4. 5. p' mensem	90 "	-	190 "
Ditto -	A. T. Shuttleworth -	7 0 10	Rs. 167. 6. 10. " -	90 "	-	190 "
Ditto -	H. W. W. Ellis -	6 10 20	Rs. 50 " -	90 "	-	190 "
Ditto -	R. H. M. Ellis - E.	6 10 20 0 10 22	5 s. 3 d. per diem -	80 "	-	190 "
Ditto -	S. A. Gliddon - I.	6 11 10 0 0 26	Rs. 224. 0. 2. p' mensem	80 "	-	190 "
Ditto -	H. T. Eaton -	6 7 12	Rs. 138. 13. 5. " -	80 "	-	190 "
Ditto -	J. M. Dunn - I.	6 5 12 0 3 6	Rs. 50 " -	80 "	-	190 "
Ditto -	H. Robinson - I.	6 0 12 0 1 17	Rs. 50 " -	80 "	-	190 "
Ditto -	J. W. M'Gee -	5 1 25	Rs. 248. 13. 5. " -	70 "	-	190 "
Ditto -	S. Wilson -	5 1 16	Rs. 118. 1. 1. " -	70 "	-	190 "

* Absent on leave in Europe.

† Absent on leave in India.

(g) NOTE.—There was no pension for a Captain's Clerk under the Regulations of the Service; but, as in the Indian Navy the Captain's Clerks succeeded by the rule of seniority to the rank of Purser, each could, if he remained in the Active List long enough, attain the Pension of a Purser eventually, viz., 190 L. per annum.

RANK.	NAMES.	Length of Service.	Amount of Pay and Allowances at the Time of Dismissal.	Amount of Pension.	Amount of Gratuity or Compensation in lieu of Pension.	Amount of Pension had Full Service been completed.
		<i>Y. m. d.</i>		£.	£.	£.
Captain's Clerk	A. K. Arnot - -	4 2 23	<i>Rs.</i> 204. 8. 9. per mensem	60 per ann.	- -	190 per annum
Ditto - -	L. J. L. Preyre - - *I.	4 0 28 0 1 24	<i>Rs.</i> 50 "	60 "	- -	190 "
Ditto - -	R. C. H. Phélips - -	3 10 22	<i>Rs.</i> 161. 15. 6. "	60 "	- -	190 "
Ditto - -	A. N. Pendlebury - -	3 10 20	<i>Rs.</i> 188. 15. 5. "	60 "	- -	190 "
Ditto - -	M. F. Ingle - - I.	4 0 25 0 4 2	<i>Rs.</i> 50 "	60 "	- -	190 "
Ditto - -	J. G. Linskill - -	3 5 12	<i>Rs.</i> 70 "	60 "	- -	190 "
Ditto - -	K. M. Smith - -	3 1 5	<i>Rs.</i> 50 "	60 "	- -	190 "
Ditto - -	A. G. Maury - -	3 1 3	<i>Rs.</i> 248. 13. 5. "	60 "	- -	190 "
Ditto - -	T. D. Smart - -	2 9 3	<i>Rs.</i> 50 "	60 "	- -	190 "
Ditto - -	W. E. J. Hilliard - -	2 3 4	<i>Rs.</i> 115. 12. 8. "	60 "	- -	190 "
Acting Master	H. N. M'Laurin - - †E.	20 7 25 0 8 11	<i>Rs.</i> 355 "	150 "	- -	Nil.
Ditto - -	J. D. Freeman - -	20 1 8	<i>Rs.</i> 250 "	- -	(a) —	—
Ditto - -	Charles Tickell - -	20 10 16	<i>Rs.</i> 250 "	150 "	—	—
Ditto - -	William Sandison - - E.	21 0 26 2 0 0	<i>Rs.</i> 250 "	150 "	—	—
Ditto - -	A. Holland - -	29 0 0	<i>Rs.</i> 205 "	150 "	—	—
Ditto - -	J. K. Linton - -	19 0 4	<i>Rs.</i> 250 "	150 "	—	—
Ditto - -	John Howe - -	17 4 17	<i>Rs.</i> 295 "	- -	(a) —	—
Ditto - -	D. J. Kennelly - -	13 3 13	<i>Rs.</i> 570 "	- -	(a) —	—
Ditto - -	E. Nash - -	14 2 14	<i>Rs.</i> 540 "	- -	<i>Rs.</i> 3,500	—
Ditto - -	F. Forster - - E.	17 4 15 1 11 19	<i>Rs.</i> 250 "	150 "	—	—
Ditto - -	C. T. French - -	18 1 29	<i>Rs.</i> 250 "	150 "	—	—
Ditto - -	T. Fletcher - -	12 3 18	<i>Rs.</i> 250 "	- -	3,000	—
Ditto - -	E. S. H. Neale - -	13 1 0	<i>Rs.</i> 250 "	- -	3,125	—
Ditto - -	J. B. Butler - - E.	15 1 14 2 6 10	10 s. 6 d. per diem -	- -	£. s. d. 312 10 -	—
Ditto - -	A. Harrison - -	8 9 12	<i>Rs.</i> 250 per mensem -	- -	<i>Rs.</i> 2,000	—
Ditto - -	R. L. Lawson - - E. I.	10 5 27 2 7 5 0 1 5	10 s. 6 d. per diem -	- -	£. 200	—
Ditto - -	W. M'Gaa - -	4 3 22	<i>Rs.</i> 175 per mensem -	- -	<i>Rs.</i> 600	—
Ditto - -	D. White - -	4 3 17	<i>Rs.</i> 250 "	- -	1,000	—
Ditto - -	E. Davies - -	11 6 28	<i>Rs.</i> 250 "	- -	3,000	—
Ditto - -	W. K. Thynne - -	3 6 2	<i>Rs.</i> 175 "	- -	450	—

* Absent on leave in India.

† Absent on leave in Europe.

(a) These officers have joined the Uncovenanted Service, and have not, therefore, claimed any gratuity.

RANK.	NAMES.	Length of Service.	Amount of Pay and Allowances at the Time of Dismissal.	Amount of Pension.	Amount of Gratuity or Compensation in lieu of Pension.	Amount of Pension had Full Service been completed.
		<i>Y. m. d.</i>		£.	<i>Rs.</i>	£.
Acting Master	W. R. Marsh - -	8 0 7	<i>Rs.</i> 250 per mensem -	- -	1,375	Nil.
Ditto - -	J. C. Flemming - -	3 1 2	<i>Rs.</i> 175 „ -	- -	450	—
Ditto - -	C. H. Brown - -	4 3 28	- - -	- -	675	—
Ditto - -	G. Peck - -	5 6 0	<i>Rs.</i> 250 „ -	- -	1,250	—
Ditto - -	T. O. Jones - -	5 11 12	<i>Rs.</i> 250 „ -	- -	1,375	—
Ditto - -	William Barrass - -	3 5 6	<i>Rs.</i> 175 „ -	- -	450	—
Ditto - -	William Walton - -	4 10 20	<i>Rs.</i> 250 „ -	- -	1,000	—
Ditto - -	W. G. Swain - -	4 7 9	<i>Rs.</i> 175 „ -	- -	600	—
Ditto - -	H. R. G. Salmon - -	8 7 15	<i>Rs.</i> 175 „ -	- -	1,200	—
Ditto - -	J. Stephenson - -	3 2 12	<i>Rs.</i> 175 „ -	- -	450	—
Ditto - -	J. Athey - -	4 3 22	<i>Rs.</i> 175 „ -	- -	600	—
Ditto - -	D. Milne - -	1 11 22	<i>Rs.</i> 175 „ -	- -	450	—
Acting 1st Class 2d Master.	John Plummer - -	4 9 4	<i>Rs.</i> 100 „ -	- -	400	—
Ditto - -	F. M'Kensie Hooper - -	4 7 2	<i>Rs.</i> 100 „ -	- -	400	—
Ditto - -	C. H. O'Brien - -	4 4 15	<i>Rs.</i> 100 „ -	- -	400	—
Ditto - -	H. Ash - -	2 11 8	<i>Rs.</i> 100 „ -	- -	300	—
Ditto - -	S. S. Ridge - -	3 9 20	<i>Rs.</i> 100 „ -	- -	300	—
Ditto - -	J. Shaw - -	3 5 20	<i>Rs.</i> 100 „ -	- -	300	—
Ditto - -	W. Guthrie - -	1 11 10	<i>Rs.</i> 100 „ -	- -	300	—
Ditto - -	T. B. Talputt - -	2 2 25	<i>Rs.</i> 100 „ -	- -	300	—
Ditto - -	C. E. Purrier - - * I.	4 5 0 0 1 0	<i>Rs.</i> 100 „ -	- -	300	—
Ditto - -	J. Gaskin - -	3 0 10	<i>Rs.</i> 100 „ -	- -	300	—
Ditto - -	W. Downing - -	2 11 29	<i>Rs.</i> 100 „ -	- -	300	—
Ditto - -	W. Robinson - -	2 1 19	<i>Rs.</i> 100 „ -	- -	300	—
Ditto - -	F. H. Jollye - -	2 6 12	<i>Rs.</i> 100 „ -	- -	300	—
Ditto - -	A. A. Laughlin - -	2 5 26	<i>Rs.</i> 100 „ -	- -	300	—
Ditto - -	William John - -	2 5 24	<i>Rs.</i> 100 „ -	- -	300	—
Ditto - -	J. Williams - -	0 10 2	<i>Rs.</i> 100 „ -	- -	300	—
Ditto - -	E. B. S. Powell - -	3 0 10	<i>Rs.</i> 100 „ -	- -	300	—
Acting 2d Class 2d Master.	Charles Grant - -	15 8 19	<i>Rs.</i> 70 „ -	<i>Rs.</i> 26. 4. 0. per mensem	—	—

* Absent on leave in India.

EAST INDIA (NAVY).

RETURN of the PENSIONED and DISCHARGED
INDIAN NAVAL OFFICERS.

(Colonel Sykes.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
28 June 1864.*





